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Epidemiology

1. Which is the first veterinary school?
2. Quarantine was first introduced by-----
3. First animal virus ----- and was identified by ----- & -----
4. Disease which do not produce any overt clinical sign.
5. Study of outbreaks in avian population is known as-----
6. ----- Epidemiology involves observing and recording disease and possible causal factors.
7. ----- is the study of cause, distribution and control of disease in related individual and of inherited defects.
8. ----- is an examination of aggregation of units.
9. Survey records events occurring at a particular point of time.
10. Unit of an epidemiologist
11. ----- is the identification of undiagnosed cases of disease using rapid tests.
12. -----is the making of routine observation on health, production and environmental factors and recording and dissemination of these observations.
13. ----- investigate relationship between disease and hypothetic causal factors in specified population.
14. ----- is comparison of exposed group with non exposed group to the factors with respect to development of disease.
15. -----is any observable event that can vary.
16. Survey records events occurring for a long period of time.

17. ----- Factors are associated with the definite onset of disease.
18. Constant occurrence of disease in a population or usual frequency of occurrence of disease is known as-----
19. Sudden unpredictable number of cases in a population.
20. Widespread epidemic
21. Irregularly and haphazardly occurring diseases are known as -----.
22. Amount of disease in a population is given by-----
23. Amount of death in a population is given by-----
24. Time of occurrence of a disease constitute-----distribution
25. Place of occurrence of disease constitute -----distribution
26. -----is the number of instance of disease or related attribute in a known population at designated time, with out distinction of new and old cases.
27. -----is the number of new cases occur in a known population over a specified period of time.
28. -----is the proportion of cases of a contagious disease that develop as a result of contact with primary cases.
29. $P \propto I \times X$ -----
30. ----- is more intensive form of data recording.
31. Total mortality rate of all disease is known as-----
32. Map where line joining equal morbidity rate is ----- and mortality rate is-----
33. ----- is any characteristic that affects the health of a population.
34. Epidemiological triads are-----, ----- &-----
35. Ability of organism to cause disease in a particular host , in terms of severity is known as-----
36. ----- is quality of disease induction.
37. Sites with in genome that frequently mutate.
38. Infection of susceptible host with out overt clinical sign.

39. ----- is any animal sheds an agent with out clinical sign.
40. Animal which excrete agents during incubation period is known as-----
41. ----- Climate comprises of normal component weather to which animal are exposed.
42. Infection transmitted from one segment of population to the another segment of the population is known as-----
43. Infection transmitted from one generation to next generation is known as-----
44. Host in which agents are transmitted mechanically.
45. Host in which multiplication of agents takes place.
46. Inanimate vectors are called as-----
47. Cyclopropagative transmission is a combination of-----&-----
48. Example for stercorarian transmission.
49. ----- is the period between infection and maximum infectiousness.
50. Time between infection and availability of agent in an arthropod vector is known as-----
-
51. ----- relates the amount of organism required to initiate an infection.
52. The length of time for which and organism can remain infective outside its host is known as the -----
53. Switch from virulence to non-virulence
54. Transmission of disease from one generation to another via egg is known as.
55. Transmission from one developmental stage to another is known as-----
56. Rain forest are described as----- where as deciduous forest is -----
57. ----- is the natural restriction where animal can roam.
58. Part of the animals home range that it defend aggressively from invaders is known as---

59. According to Wynne Edward hypothesis population control was the main purpose of -----
--
60. Which is the functional position of an animal in an ecosystem?

61. Avoidance of competition is usually in -----animals.
62. Which is the smallest spatial unit providing uniform condition for life?
63. Collection of all living organism in a biotope is known as-----
64. Man made ecosystem
65. Junction of two ecosystem is known as-----
66. ----- is the modified patch of vegetation, created by man, with in a biome that has reached in a climax.
67. Study of disease in relation to ecosystem in which they are found is known as-----
68. Foci of infection.
69. An area that has ecological, social, and environmental condition that can support a disease is known as-----
70. ----- is a nosogenic territory in which a particular disease is present.
71. If all animal in a population are surveyed then it is known as-----
72. If relative risk is more than one it denotes-----
73. ----- is the decrease in mortality and morbidity.
74. Examples for primary prevention
75. Animal which excrete agents during recovery period is known as-----
76. Extinction of an agent
77. culling of infected animals during epidemic is often accompanies by the slaughter of animals that may have been exposed to infection and there fore be at risk of developing disease is known as -----
78. Proportion of animals that are resistant to infection or disease in population.

Answers:

1. Lyon, France 1762
2. Lancisi, physician to Pope Clement XI from Rinderpest

3. FMD, Loeffler and Frosch.
4. Subclinical infection
5. Epornitics
6. Descriptive
7. Genetic epidemiology
8. Survey
9. Cross sectional survey
10. Population
11. Screening
12. Monitoring
13. Cross sectional study
14. Cohort study
15. Variable
16. Longitudinal study
17. Precipitating factors
18. Endemic
19. Epidemic
20. Pandemic
21. Sporadic
22. Morbidity
23. Mortality
24. Temporal
25. Spatial
26. Prevalence
27. Incidence

- 28. Secondary attack rate
- 29. D(duration)
- 30. Surveillance
- 31. Death rate
- 32. Isomorbs, isomorts
- 33. Determinant
- 34. Host, gent and environment
- 35. Virulence
- 36. Pathogenicity
- 37. Hot spot
- 38. Inapparent infection
- 39. Carrier
- 40. Incubatory carrier
- 41. Macro
- 42. Horizontal transmission
- 43. Vertical transmission
- 44. Paratenic host
- 45. Amplifier host
- 46. Fomits
- 47. Developmental and propagative
- 48. T.cruzi
- 49. Generation time
- 50. Extrinsic incubation period
- 51. Infectivity
- 52. Stability

53. Phase variation
54. Trans-ovarian
55. Transtadial
56. Megatherms and mesotherms
57. Home range
58. Territory
59. Group behavior
60. Niche
61. Sympatric animals
62. Biotope
63. Biocenosis
64. Anthropurgic
65. Ecological interface
66. Ecological mosaic
67. Landscape epidemiology
68. Nidi
69. Nosogenic area
70. Nosoarea
71. Census
72. Positive statistical association between factor and disease
73. Control
74. Vaccination and quarantine
75. Convalescent carriers
76. Eradication
77. Pre-emptive slaughtering

78. Herd immunity

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Animal Reproduction

1. Desirable concentration of actively motile spermatozoa per dose of frozen bull semen.
2. Commonly used model of AV for bulls.
3. Temperature time protocol needed for destroying spermicidal factor in milk.
4. Spermicidal factor present in fresh milk.
5. Volume of semen dependent upon the secretions from seminal vesicles.
6. -----present in goat seminal plasma causes coagulation when sodium citrate is added.
7. Freezing point depression of bull semen
8. Dose of penicillin G sodium per ml of extended semen.
9. Distance between grill and straw rack during semen freezing
10. Which is better ? rapid / slow freezing.
11. Dose of dihydrostreptomycin sulphate per ml in extended semen.
12. -----ovary is physiologically more active.
13. Shape of non-pregnant uterus in mare
14. Urethral glands are found in ?
15. Fructose and citric acid are secreted from which accessory gland.
16. High content of ergothionine and inositol in vesicular glands is characteristics of which species .
17. Nerve supplying sensory fibres to vagina , vulva and clitoris.
18. Sex cords of female are called...
19. In females ----- ducts develop into gonadal system while in male-----ducts develop.
20. Vestibule arises from-----
21. The endocrine cells of ovary originate from-----
22. Oocytes surrounded by one layer of flattened cells -----
23. Ovulation generally occurs in response to -----
24. Follicular development is enhanced / suppressed in ovary containing corpus luteum ?
25. Second polar body is formed at the time of -----

26. At ovulation ova of cattle, sheep and swine contain ----- polar body.
27. At ovulation ova of horse, dog and fox are in -----division.
28. At ovulation the oocyte liberated in cattle is -----
29. At ovulation the oocyte liberated in equines is -----
30. Primary spermatocyte gives rise to ----- spermatozoa.
31. Primary oocyte gives rise to ----- egg.
32. The regression of corpus lutea begins by day ----- in cattle.
33. Mature corpus luteum is smaller than mature graffian follicle in the-.-----
34. Corpus luteum lysis is ----- induced in cattle and sheep.
35. Intrauterine injection of ----- blocks estrogen induced corpus luteum lysis in cattle
36. The functional segments of oviduct
37. PGE₃ has a ----- effect on oviduct .
38. Uterus of cow, ewe and mare is -----
39. Uterus of sow is-----
40. Oviduct is supplied blood by -----
41. Blastokinin, a protein which influences blastocyst formation is secreted by uterus of-----
42. Fern pattern of cervical mucus is associated with high ----- content.
43. pH of vaginal secretion is favourable / unfavourable to spermatozoa ?
44. Gartner's ducts are remnants of -----
45. Depleted secretory cells of oviductal musculature
46. Cervix possesses / does not possess glands ?
47. FSH and LH are chemically -----
- 48 ----- causes crop milk production in pigeons.
49. The long half life of PMSG is due to -----
50. PMSG is formed by endometrial cups which are of ----- origin.

ANSWERS

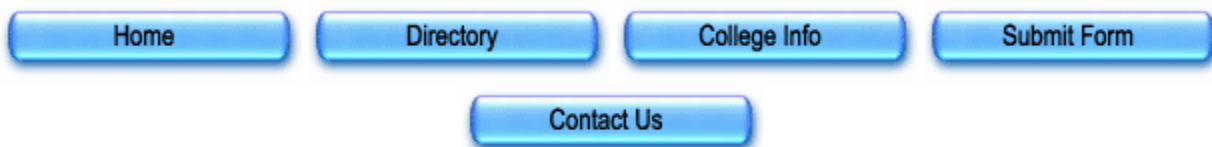
1. 10-15 million
2. Danish
3. 92-95°C for 10-12 minutes
4. Lactanin
5. Seminal vesicles

6. Lyso lecithin
7. - 0.55°C
8. 500-1000 IU
9. 4 cm
10. Rapid
11. 500-1000µg
12. Right
13. Cruciform
14. Man
15. Seminal vesicles
16. Boar
17. Pudic
18. Medullary cords
19. Mullerian, Wolffian
20. Urogenital sinus
21. Ovarian medulla
22. Primordial cells
23. LH surge
24. Enhanced
25. Fertilization
26. One
27. First maturation
28. Secondary
29. Primary
30. Four
31. One
32. 15-16
33. Mare
34. Estrogen
35. Indomethacin
36. Fimbriae, Infundibulum, Ampulla, Isthmus
37. Relaxing
38. Bipartite

- 39. Bicornuate
- 40. Utero ovarian
- 41. Rabbits
- 42. Chloride
- 43. Unfavourable
- 44. Wolffian duct
- 45. Peg cells
- 46. Does not possess
- 47. Glycoproteins
- 48. Prolactin
- 49. Sialic acid
- 50. Foetal origin

Courtesy
Dr.Hiron M Harshan
Division of Animal Reproduction
I.V.R.I, Bareilly, UP 243122
email: hiron@rediffmail.com

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Parasitology

1. Enzymes involved in hatching of Ascarid egg: Chitinase and esterases
2. McLean counting system is devised for : *Ascaris suum*
3. An ascarid without somatic migration: *Toxascaris leonina* (*A. galli* belongs to Family heterakidae)

4. Herring worm: *Anisakis*
5. Cod fish worm: *Phoconema*
6. Hourglass shaped esophagus in : *Oxyuris equi*
7. Hourglass shaped buccal capsule found in : *Oxyspirura mansoni*
8. Funnel shaped pharynx: *Haemonchus megastoma*
9. Cup shaped buccal capsule with cusp shaped teeth: *Stephanurus dentatus*
10. Parasite responsible for "ungroomed rat tail appearance" in horse:
Oxyuris equi
11. Caecal worm of poultry: *Heterakis gallinae*
12. Nematodes with "H" shaped excretory system: Rhabditidae
13. Characteristic "ear" shaped (dorsal) tooth in : *Strongylus vulgaris*
14. "Morocco leather" appearance associated with: *Ostertagia ostertagi*
15. "Ring worm like lesions" associated with: *Trichostrongylus* spp
16. "Horse shoe" shaped ovary: *Echinococcus granulosus*
17. "Boot" shaped spicule: *Dictyocaulus filariae*
18. "Heart" shaped spicule: *Nematodirus battus*
19. "Lancet" shaped spicule: *Nematodirus fillicolis*
20. "Spoon" shaped spicule: *Nematodirus spathiger*
21. "Y" shaped dorsal ray: *Haemonchus contortus*
22. Recurved spicules: *Gaigeria pachyscelis*
23. No spicule: *Trichinella spiralis*
24. Black scours worm: *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*
25. Barber's pole worm/ wire worm/ large stomach worm/ twisted stomach worm: *Haemonchus contortus*
26. Eyeworm of poultry: *Oxyspirura mansoni*
27. Brown stomach worm: *Ostertagia ostertagi*

28. Red stomach worm of pig: *Hyoststrongylus rubidus*
29. Fox hook worm: *Uncinaria stenocephala*
30. Pig hook worm: *Globocephalus* (*G. urosubulatus*, *G. longimucornatus*)
31. Elephant hook worm: *Barthomostomus* (*B. sangeri*), *Grammocephalus clatheratus*
32. Lungworm of dog: *Filaroides osleri*
33. Lungworm of cat: *Aleurostrongylus* spp
34. Lungworm of rat: *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*- causes "eosinophilic meningio encephalitis" in man
35. Eddy worm: Class Turbellaria
36. Larva with "S" shaped tail: *Filaroides osleri*
37. Nurse cells characteristic of *Trichinella spiralis*
38. "Stichosomes" are characteristic of: Trichurid esophagus
39. "Cordons" in: Ascaridae
40. "Bosses" in: *Gongylonema*
41. Cuticle extended posteriorly beyond the tail of worm: *Physaloptera* spp
42. Bursa strengthened with chitinous plate: *Protostrongylus* spp
43. L1 with characteristic cuticular knob: *Dictyocaulus filariae*
44. L1 with button hook tail: *Dipetelonema dracunculoides*
45. Anterior helmet seen in: *Dracunculus medenensis*
46. Definitive host of *Dioctophyma renale*: mink
47. The dish "Fessikhs" is associated with: *Heterophyses heterophyses*
48. The dish "Marrara" is associated with: Sparganosis
49. Phenomenon of "progenesis" is associated with: Family Plagiorchiidae
50. "Furcocercus cercaria": Schistosomes
51. "Microcercus cercaria": Paragonimidae

52. "Xiphido cercaria": *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*
53. Radia with "procruscula": *Fasciola* spp
54. Nematodes with flame cells: Class Acanthocephala (*Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus*)
55. Halzoun syndrome associated with: Fasciolosis and spirometrosis
56. Cestode with "sickle" shaped hooks: *Taenia* spp
57. Cestode with "rosethorn" shaped hooks: *Dipylidium caninum*
58. Cestode with "Hammer" shaped hooks: *Davinia* spp
59. Cestode with "bunch of grape" ovary: *Dipylidium caninum*
60. Metacestode tetrathyridium is seen in: Family Mesocestoides
61. Metacestode strobilocercus seen in: *Taenia taeniformis* (as *Cysticercus fasciolaris*)
62. "Lapets" present in: *Anoplocephala perfoliata*
63. "Dumbbell" shaped uterus: *Stilasia hepatica*
64. Fringed tape worm: *Thysanosoma actinoides*
65. Gravid uterus is replaced by egg capsule in: Family Linstowiidae
66. Cooked rice grain appearance: monezia gravid segments
67. Cucumber shaped segments: gravid segments of *Dipylidium caninum*

Following diseases/conditions are associated with

1. Milk spots: *Ascaris suum*
2. Balling up in horse: *Parascaris equorum*
3. Mud colour faeces: *Toxocara vitulorum*
4. Rat tail appearance: *Oxyuris equi*
5. Black head: *Heterakis gallinae* (Egg carrier of *Histomonas meleagridis*)

6. Parasitic otitis: *Rabditis bovis*
7. Black scours: *Trichostrongylus* worms
8. Villous atrophy: *Trochostrongylus* and *Nematodirus*
9. Ringworm lesions: *Trichostrongylus*
10. Morocco leather: *Ostertagia ostertagi*
11. Pulpy kidney disease (with *Cl. welchi*): *nematodirus*
12. Swimmer's itch: *Schistosoma* spp (non human)
13. Foot rot in sheep: *Strongyloides papillosus*
14. Pimply gut: *Oesophagostomum* spp
15. Colic in horse: *Cyathostomum tetracanthum*
16. Haemorrhagic warts (in tracheal bifurcation): *Filaroides osleri*
17. Fistulous wither: *Onchocerca cervicalis*
18. Eosinophilic meningo encephalitis in man: *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*
19. Wahi /kaseri/ summer mange: *Onchocerca* spp
20. Bursati / granular dermatitis/ summer sore: *Habronema* (cutaneous habronemiasis)
21. Arteritis in horse: strongylidae family
22. Oesophageal tumour: *Spirocerca lupi*
23. Gastric tumour: *Gnathostoma spinigerum* and *Habronema megastoma* (*Draschia megastoma*)
24. Cholangiocarcinoma: *Clonorchis sinensis* (oriental liver fluke/Chinese liver fluke)
25. Urinary bladder carcinoma: *Schistosoma haematobium*
26. "Swine fever" and epizootic pneumonia: *Metastongylus* spp
27. Husk or hoose: *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
28. Enzootic cerebrospinal nematodiasis: *Setaria digitata*

29. Hump sore: *Stephanofilaria assamensis*
30. Ear sore: *Stephanofilaria zaheeri*
31. Fatal hemorrhagic enteritis in mink: *Euryhalmis squamula*
32. Rot dropsy: *Fasciola* spp
33. Snoring in cattle: *Schistosoma nasalis*
34. Nodular taeniasis in poultry: *Reilettina echinobothrida*
35. Hepatitis cysticercosa: *Cysticercus tenuicollis*
36. Gid/Staggers: *Coenurus cerebralis* (of *Taenia multiceps*)
37. False gid: *Oestrus ovis* (larva)
38. Macrocytic / pernicious anemia: *Diphyllbothrium latum*
39. LD bodies: Leishmaniosis
40. KB bodies: Theileriosis
41. Visceral Leishmaniosis: *Leishmania donovani*, *L. chagasi*, *L. infantum*
42. PKDL: *L. donovani*
43. Kala azar: *L. donovani*
44. American kala azar: *L. chagasi*
45. Rural zoonotic leishmaniasis: *L. major*
46. Chiclero ulcer/ bay sore: *L. mexicana mexicana*
47. Classical espundya: *L. braziliensis braziliensis*
48. Uta: *L. peruviana*
49. Nagana: *Trypanosoma brucei*, *T. congolensi*, *T. vivax*
50. Souma: *T. vivax* in cattle
51. African sleeping sickness: *T. brucei gambiensi*, *T. brucei rhodasiensi*
52. Surra: *T. evansi*
53. Tibarsa /Gufar: *T. evansi* in camel

54. Mal de Cadars: *T. equinum*
55. Dourine / equine syphilis: *T. equiperdum*
56. Dollar spots: *T. equiperdum*
57. Yellow buttons: *Trichomonas gallinae* (Avian trichomonosis)
58. Saucer shaped ulcer in tissue: *Histomonas meleagridis*
59. Suphur yellow faeces: *Histomonas meleagridis*
60. Travellers diarrhea: *Giardia lamblia*
61. Flask shaped ulcer: *Entamoeba histolytica* (in intestine)
62. Red dysentery: *Eimeria zuernii* in cattle
63. Rectal coccidiosis: *Eimeria burnetti*
64. Ladder lesions in duodenum: *Eimeria acervulina*
65. Signet ring: Plasmodium spp
66. Texas fever/Red water fever/Bovine pyroplasmosis: Babesia spp in cattle
67. Equine biliary fever: *Babesia equi* (now as *Theileria equi*)
68. Tropical bovine theileriosis: *Theileria annulata*
69. Benign tropical theileriosis: *T. mutans*
70. East coast fever/ January disease: *T. parva*
71. Buffalo disease/Corridor disease: *T. lawrensi*
72. Malignant theileriosis: *T. hirci*
73. Gall sickness: *Anaplasma marginale*

Questions prepared by:
Dr. Samarchith P Kurup
MVSc Scholar,
Division of Parasitology,
Indian Veterinary Research Institute,
Izatnagar, UP-243122

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Microbiology

1. Koch's postulates was derived by using which bacterium ?
2. Kanagawa reaction is exhibited by...
3. Father of Microbiology
4. In presence of specific antibody, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* shows ----- reaction .
5. Father of Bacteriology
6. Small pox vaccine was developed by -----in the year1796.
7. A polymer of glycerol phosphate that is present only in G+ bacteria cell wall
8. Rabies vaccine was first done on
9. Loeffler and Frosch shares the credit of discovery of-----
10. The only anti TB drug that has the ability to destroy the acid fastness of Mycobacterium
11. The bacteria that is used to evaluate the phenol coefficient using Rideal Walker method
12. Mastitis causing *Str.agalactiae* and *Str. dysgalactiae* are classified as group ----- and group---- respectively as per Lancefield classification.
13. The substance present normally in spores at high levels,but decreases during the favourable condition.
14. Greyish-white medusa head type of colony is shown by *Bacillus anthracis* in which medium ?
15. Chinese letter arrangement and metachromatin granules are features of ...
16. Agent that causes Summer Mastitis
17. Growth of *E.rhusiopathiae* is favoured by which aminoacid ?

18. Tuberculous lesions are prominent in digestive tract rather than in respiratory tract in ... ?
19. Etiological agent of Calf Diphtheria
20. Characteristic features of abortion in cattle caused by B.abortus
- 21.Type of vaccines used against brucellosis in calves & cows.
22. Kennel Cough in dogs caused by ... ?
23. Pasteurella, Yersinia and Listeria have one thing in common as part of their staining character.
24. Etiological agent of fowl coryza
25. Classification of Pasteurella species ?
26. The best medium for an enhanced growth of campylobacter
27. In Mc Konkeys agar, E.coli produces ----- colonies whereas Salmonella produces --- ---
28. Ringer and Gillespie medium is used for the growth of
29. 'Symptomatic anthrax is the synonym for....
30. Para anthrax in pigs is caused by
31. Giant cells of Langhans are absent in T.B affecting which species ?
32. In H&E staining T.B calcification appear as..... color.
33. Epithelioid cells fuse to form syncytia and it entersstage in Johne's diseases.
34. Among domestic species is most susceptible to anthrax.
35. Condition in sheeps under 1year of age, affected by Cl.septicum due to toxemia
36. Pulmonary Adenomatosis in sheeps by retrovirus is whereas Cl.botulinum type D infection in cattle is
- 37.Dunkop and Dikkop are forms of
- 38 Diagnostic test for E.I.A
39. Inclusion bodies in Fowl pox is and in cow pox is.....
40. Instrument used to perform the Polymerase Chain Reaction

41. Ulcerative enteritis in poultry caused by
42. Infectious encephalomyelitis caused by Flavi virus transmitted by ixodes ricinus.
- 43 Granules present within the Guarnieri body.
- 44.Synonym for Infectious bulbar paralysis caused by Herpes.
45. Two medium used for the growth of mycoplasma.
46. In McFaydean reaction ,color of organism and capsule ?
47. Bursitis in horse caused by Brucella abortus
48. The etiological agent of 'Struck' in sheep
49. Bottle brush appearance in Gelatin stab is growth feature of
50. Visna/Maedi in sheep is caused by.....

SOLUTIONS :

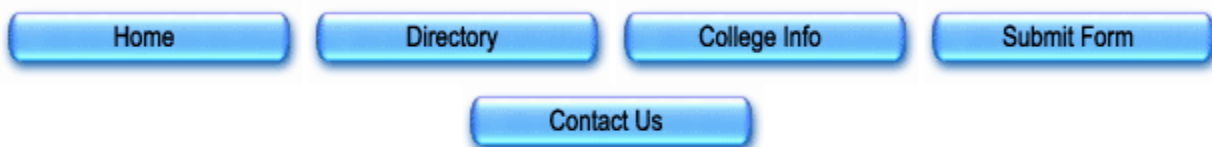
- 1.*Bacillus anthracis*
- 2.*Vibrio parahaemolyticum*
3. Louis Pasteur
4. Quellung reaction
5. Robert Koch
6. Edward Jenner
7. Teichoic acid
8. Joseph Meister
9. FMD Virus
10. Isoniazid
11. Salmonella Typhi
12. B and C ; A is S. pyogenes
13. Calcium Dipicolinate

14. Nutrient Agar
15. Corynebacteria
16. *Corynebacteria pyogenes*
17. Tryptophan
18. Poultry
19. *Fusobacterium Necrophorus*
20. Necrotic placentitis and Leathery placenta
21. Strain 19 (living) and Strain 45/20(killed) respectively
22. *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
23. Bipolar staining
24. Haemophilus gallinarum
25. Robert's and Carter's serotyping
26. Thiol medium
27. Pink ; Colourless
28. Leptospira
29. Black Quarter
30. *Clostridium septicum*
31. Canines and Felines
32. Blue
33. Symplesma
34. Sheep
35. Braxy or Bradsot
36. Jaagsiekte ; Lamsiekte
37. African Horse Sickness
38. Coggin's Test

- 39. Bollinger bodies ; Guarnieri bodies
- 40. Thermocycler
- 41. *Clostridium colinum*
- 42. Louping ill
- 43. Paschen's granules
- 44. Psuedorabies/Mad Itch/Aujezky's disease
- 45. PPLO Agar and Frey's medium
- 46. Blue ; Pink
- 47. Poll Evil and Fistulous Withers
- 48. *Clostridium perferinges* Type C
- 49. *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* and *Clostridium perferinges*
- 50. Retro virus

Courtesy
Dr.Mahesh M
Division of Avian Diseases
I.V.R.I, Izatnagar
Bareilly, UP 243122
Email: maheshmahendran@yahoo.com

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Pathology

- 1. 'Punched out ulcers' in abomasum- pathognomonic lesion of ?
- 2. Negri bodies in cattle with rabies seen in

3. Father of pathological anatomy
4. Father of cellular pathology
5. Lysosome first demonstrated by.....
6. Most reactive free radical in inducing cell damage
7. Removal of damaged organelle during cell injury is called as
8. Component of cytoskeleton useful in tumor diagnosis
9. Eosinophilic, intracytoplasmic inclusion in liver in alcoholic liver disease
10. Condition in which impairment of phagocytic property of WBC occurs.
11. Best fixative for glycogen
12. Stains for glycogen (any two)
13. Macrophage laden with lipids in atherosclerosis called as....
14. Russel bodies seen in?
15. Partial or complete loss of melanocytes in the epidermis...
16. Pigments causing 'Brown Atrophy'
17. Aggregates of ferritin micelles called...
18. Heart failure cells are
19. Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is indicative ofjaundice.
20. Direct Van den berg reaction is indicative ofjaundice
21. Color of faeces in obstructive jaundice
22. Hyperkeratosis in cattle common in which poisoning ?
23. Type of necrosis involved in hypoxic cell death in the CNS
24. Necrosis in which architectural details persist but cellular details are lost.
25. Enzymes important in apoptosis
26. Conditions in which PM clotting of blood doesn't occur.
27. Pathological calcification without derangement in blood calcium levels.

28. Special stain for demonstrating Calcium in tissues.
29. 'Tophi' is related to which disease ?
30. Condition characterized by green refrigence of Congo red stained sections under polarizing microscope.
31. Name the anaphylatoxins
32. Chemical mediators from arachidonic acid metabolism via cyclooxygenase pathway.
33. 'Triple response' in tissue inflammation was formulated by
34. Colloidal carbon technique is used in identifying
35. Name some SRS-A(slow reacting substances of anaphylaxis)
36. Cationic proteins produced by eosinophils toxic to parasites.
37. Suppurative inflammation of hair follicles caused by Staph. aureus
38. Diffuse spreading suppurative inflammation of connective tissues
39. Modified macrophages in case of granuloma are called ...
40. Granulation tissue is a hallmark of
41. Adhesive glycoproteins of Extra-cellular matrix.
42. Condition in which cardiac sclerosis/ cardiac cirrhosis occurs.
43. Alteration from a less specialized cell type to more specialized ones.
44. A malignant tumor which doesn't metastasize
45. Oncogenes discovered by.....
46. 'Sticker tumor' discovered by Novinsky is better known as
47. Reed Sternberg Cells are typical of ...
48. Horn cancer is most commonly seen in Bull or Bullocks ?
49. Black tongue/ canine pellagra is caused by.....
50. Rodent ulcer is better known as

Solution:

- 1.Theileriosis
- 2.Cerebellum
- 3.Antonio Benevieni
- 4.Rudolph Virchow
- 5.Novikoff
- 6.Hydroxyl radical
- 7.Autophagy
- 8.Intermediate filaments
- 9.Mallory body
- 10.Chediak Higashi syndrome
- 11.Non-aqueous fixatives(methyl alcohol)
- 12.Best carmine & PAS
- 13.Foam cell
- 14.Plasma cells
- 15.Vitiligo
- 16.Lipofuscin
- 17.Hemosiderin
- 18.Alveolar macrophage laden with Hemosiderin
- 19.Prehepatic jaundice
20. Obstructive jaundice
21. Grey / Clay color
22. Chlorinated naphthalene poisoning
- 23.Liquefactive necrosis
24. Coagulative necrosis.

25. Caspases
26. Anthrax & Sweet clover poisoning
27. Dystrophic calcification
28. Van Kossa's Silver nitrate
29. Articular gout
30. Amyloidosis
31. C_{3a} and C_{5a}
32. Thromboxane A₂ and Prostaglandins
33. Sir Thomas Lewis
34. Leaking vessels in inflammation
35. Leukotrienes like LTC₄, LTD₄, LTE₄
36. Major Basic Proteins
37. Boils
38. Cellulitis
39. Epithelioid cells
40. Healing
41. Fibronectin & Laminins
42. Chronic general passive hyperemia
43. Metaplasia
44. Basal Cell Carcinoma
45. Michael Bishop & Harold Varmus
46. Canine Transmissible Venereal Tumor.
47. Hodgkin's disease
48. Bullock
49. Niacin deficiency

50. Basal cell carcinoma

Courtesy
Dr.Binoj C Nair
Division of Pathology
I.V.R.I, Izatnagar, Bareilly
UP-24312
email: bcnair96@yahoo.com

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Pharmacology

1. Plasma protein to which majority of drugs bind is -----
2. ----- is the principal metabolic pathway for sulfonamide compounds
3. Precursor of endogenous catecholamines in the body is-----
4. Drug of choice in acute anaphylactic shock is -----
5. OP compound that interact with both esteratic and anionic site of acetylcholine esterase is -----
6. A racemic mixture of d-hyoscyamine and l-hyoscyamine is -----
7. What are soporifics?
8. The term "Anaesthesia" was coined by -----
9. Precursor of serotonin is -----
10. What are endorphins?
11. Species that require more amount of anaesthetics is-----
12. The avian species in which procaine is contraindicated is -----
13. In which breed of dogs thiobarbiturates are contraindicated?

14. Paralysis of ----- is a complication encountered in anaesthesia of Horse
15. Which stage of anaesthesia is bypassed by barbiturates?
16. Laryngospasm during induction of anaesthesia is more common in -----
17. Specific treatment for malignant hyperthermia in Pigs caused by halothane is-----
18. Oxidation of chloroform to phosgene can be prevented by adding -----
19. Barbiturates are derivatives of -----
20. Oxytetracycline is obtained from -----
21. ----- is a benzimidazole with antifungal property
22. Primary mechanism of action of Mebendazole is inhibition of ----- by worms
23. Wormicidal drug that can be given as immunomodulator at lower doses is -----
24. Two chemical components seen in Ivermectin are ----- and -----
25. Drug active against immature stages of *Fasciola hepatica* is -----
26. Antidote for Cyanide poisoning was discovered by -----
27. Organochlorine compound which does not accumulate in the body is -----
28. The enzyme in haeme synthesis which is inhibited by lead poisoning is -----
29. *Conium maculatum* is better known as -----
30. Dose of BAL in Arsenic poisoning in Large animals is -----
31. ----- is the metabolic product of Procaine
32. Give an example of a specific COX-2 inhibitor
33. Old Hen Test is used to detect ----- potential of Organophosphate compounds
34. ----- is a type of retinal degeneration caused by Bracken Fern Poisoning
35. The specific antidote for Copper poisoning is -----
36. Violent Dyspnoea "Thumping" is seen in pigs as a result of -----
37. Animal species to which Benzene Hexa Chloride is highly toxic is -----
38. Highly potent Organophosphorous compound is -----

39. The synergists that is added to pyrethroid compounds in order to enhance its effect is --

40. What are Burton's Lines?
41. Specific antidote for Nitrate poisoning is -----
42. Gentamicin, the aminoglycoside drug is obtained from -----
43. The Fungal toxin that causes reproductive problems in sows is -----
44. The anti BP drug Atenolol belongs to which group of Antiarrhythmic Agents ?
45. Most potent H₂ Blocker is -----
46. Most potent Local anaesthetic is-----
47. What does " Utectic Mixture " contain?
48. The most potent of all the Aflatoxins is-----
49. Father of Pharmacology is -----
50. Isoniazid and Ethambutol are the drugs used in the treatment of -----

Solutions

1. albumin
2. Acetylation
3. phenylalanine
4. epinephrine
5. Echothiophate
6. Atropine
7. sleep inducers
8. Oliver Wendell Holmes
9. Tryptophan
10. Endogenous analgesics

11. Horse
12. Parakeet
13. Grey Hounds
14. facial nerve
15. Stage 2
16. cats
17. Dantrolene
18. 1% ethanol
19. Malonyl Urea
20. *Streptomyces rimosus*
21. Thiabendazole
22. Glucose uptake
23. Levamisole
24. B_{1a} and B_{1b}
25. Diamfenetide
26. K K Chen
27. Endosulfan
28. Aminolevulinic acid dehydratase
29. Hemlock
30. 3mg/kg @ 4hr interval deep i/m
31. PABA
32. Cefocoxib
33. Organo Phosphorous Induced Delayed Neurotoxicity
34. Bright blindness
35. D-penicillamine

- 36. Gossypol poisoning
- 37. cat
- 38. Parathion
- 39. Piperonyl Butoxide
- 40. Blue line in gums in lead poisoning
- 41. Methylene Blue
- 42. *Micromonosporum purpureum*
- 43. Zearalenone
- 44. Class 2
- 45. Famotidine
- 46. Bupivacaine
- 47. Prilocaine and Lidocaine
- 48. B₁
- 49. Rudolf Bucheim
- 50. Tuberculosis

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Parasitology

- 1. Enzymes involved in hatching of Ascarid egg: Chitinase and esterases
- 2. McLean counting system is devised for : *Ascaris suum*
- 3. An ascarid without somatic migration: *Toxascaris leonina* (*A. galli* belongs to Family heterakidae)

4. Herring worm: *Anisakis*
5. Cod fish worm: *Phoconema*
6. Hourglass shaped esophagus in : *Oxyuris equi*
7. Hourglass shaped buccal capsule found in : *Oxyspirura mansoni*
8. Funnel shaped pharynx: *Haemonchus megastoma*
9. Cup shaped buccal capsule with cusp shaped teeth: *Stephanurus dentatus*
10. Parasite responsible for "ungroomed rat tail appearance" in horse:
Oxyuris equi
11. Caecal worm of poultry: *Heterakis gallinae*
12. Nematodes with "H" shaped excretory system: Rhabditidae
13. Characteristic "ear" shaped (dorsal) tooth in : *Strongylus vulgaris*
14. "Morocco leather" appearance associated with: *Ostertagia ostertagi*
15. "Ring worm like lesions" associated with: *Trichostrongylus* spp
16. "Horse shoe" shaped ovary: *Echinococcus granulosus*
17. "Boot" shaped spicule: *Dictyocaulus filariae*
18. "Heart" shaped spicule: *Nematodirus battus*
19. "Lancet" shaped spicule: *Nematodirus fillicolis*
20. "Spoon" shaped spicule: *Nematodirus spathiger*
21. "Y" shaped dorsal ray: *Haemonchus contortus*
22. Recurved spicules: *Gaigeria pachyscelis*
23. No spicule: *Trichinella spiralis*
24. Black scours worm: *Trichostrongylus colubriformis*
25. Barber's pole worm/ wire worm/ large stomach worm/ twisted stomach worm: *Haemonchus contortus*
26. Eyeworm of poultry: *Oxyspirura mansoni*
27. Brown stomach worm: *Ostertagia ostertagi*

28. Red stomach worm of pig: *Hyostrogylus rubidus*
29. Fox hook worm: *Uncinaria stenocephala*
30. Pig hook worm: *Globocephalus* (*G. urosubulatus*, *G. longimucornatus*)
31. Elephant hook worm: *Barthomostomus* (*B. sangeri*), *Grammocephalus clatheratus*
32. Lungworm of dog: *Filaroides osleri*
33. Lungworm of cat: *Aeurostrongylus* spp
34. Lungworm of rat: *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*- causes "eosinophilic meningio encephalitis" in man
35. Eddy worm: Class Turbellaria
36. Larva with "S" shaped tail: *Filaroides osleri*
37. Nurse cells characteristic of *Trichinella spiralis*
38. "Stichosomes" are characteristic of: Trichurid esophagus
39. "Cordons" in: Ascaridae
40. "Bosses" in: *Gongylonema*
41. Cuticle extended posteriorly beyond the tail of worm: *Physaloptera* spp
42. Bursa strengthened with chitinous plate: *Protostrongylus* spp
43. L1 with characteristic cuticular knob: *Dictyocaulus filariae*
44. L1 with button hook tail: *Dipetelonema dracunculoides*
45. Anterior helmet seen in: *Dracunculus medenensis*
46. Definitive host of *Dioctophyma renale*: mink
47. The dish "Fessikhs" is associated with: *Heterophyses heterophyses*
48. The dish "Marrara" is associated with: Sparganosis
49. Phenomenon of "progenesis" is associated with: Family Plagiorchiidae
50. "Furcocercus cercaria": Schistosomes
51. "Microcercus cercaria": Paragonimidae

52. "Xiphido cercaria": *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*
53. Radia with "procruscula": Fasciola spp
54. Nematodes with flame cells: Class Acanthocephala (*Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus*)
55. Halzoun syndrome associated with: Fasciolosis and spirometrosis
56. Cestode with "sickle" shaped hooks: Taenia spp
57. Cestode with "rosethorn" shaped hooks: *Dipylidium caninum*
58. Cestode with "Hammer" shaped hooks: Davinia spp
59. Cestode with "bunch of grape" ovary: *Dipylidium caninum*
60. Metacestode tetrathyridium is seen in: Family Mesocestoides
61. Metacestode strobilocercus seen in: *Taenia taeniformis* (as *Cysticercus fasciolaris*)
62. "Lapets" present in: *Anoplocephala perfoliata*
63. "Dumbbell" shaped uterus: *Stilasia hepatica*
64. Fringed tape worm: *Thysanosoma actinoides*
65. Gravid uterus is replaced by egg capsule in: Family Linstowiidae
66. Cooked rice grain appearance: monezia gravid segments
67. Cucumber shaped segments: gravid segments of *Dipylidium caninum*

Following diseases/conditions are associated with

1. Milk spots: *Ascaris suum*
2. Balling up in horse: *Parascaris equorum*
3. Mud colour faeces: *Toxocara vitulorum*
4. Rat tail appearance: *Oxyuris equi*
5. Black head: *Heterakis gallinae* (Egg carrier of *Histomonas meleagridis*)

6. Parasitic otitis: *Rabditis bovis*
7. Black scours: *Trichostrongylus* worms
8. Villous atrophy: *Trochostrongylus* and *Nematodirus*
9. Ringworm lesions: *Trichostrongylus*
10. Morocco leather: *Ostertagia ostertagi*
11. Pulpy kidney disease (with *Cl. welchi*): *nematodirus*
12. Swimmer's itch: *Schistosoma* spp (non human)
13. Foot rot in sheep: *Strongyloides papillosus*
14. Pimply gut: *Oesophagostomum* spp
15. Colic in horse: *Cyathostomum tetracanthum*
16. Haemorrhagic warts (in tracheal bifurcation): *Filaroides osleri*
17. Fistulous wither: *Onchocerca cervicalis*
18. Eosinophilic meningo encephalitis in man: *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*
19. Wahi /kaseri/ summer mange: *Onchocerca* spp
20. Bursati / granular dermatitis/ summer sore: *Habronema* (cutaneous habronemiasis)
21. Arteritis in horse: strongylidae family
22. Oesophageal tumour: *Spirocerca lupi*
23. Gastric tumour: *Gnathostoma spinigerum* and *Habronema megastoma* (*Draschia megastoma*)
24. Cholangiocarcinoma: *Clonorchis sinensis* (oriental liver fluke/Chinese liver fluke)
25. Urinary bladder carcinoma: *Schistosoma haematobium*
26. "Swine fever" and epizootic pneumonia: *Metastongylus* spp
27. Husk or hoose: *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
28. Enzootic cerebrospinal nematodiasis: *Setaria digitata*

29. Hump sore: *Stephanofilaria assamensis*
30. Ear sore: *Stephanofilaria zaheeri*
31. Fatal hemorrhagic enteritis in mink: *Euryhelmis squamula*
32. Rot dropsy: *Fasciola* spp
33. Snoring in cattle: *Schistosoma nasalis*
34. Nodular taeniasis in poultry: *Reilettina echinobothrida*
35. Hepatitis cysticercosa: *Cysticercus tenuicollis*
36. Gid/Staggers: *Coenurus cerebralis* (of *Taenia multiceps*)
37. False gid: *Oestrus ovis* (larva)
38. Macrocytic / pernicious anemia: *Diphyllbothrium latum*
39. LD bodies: Leishmaniosis
40. KB bodies: Theileriosis
41. Visceral Leishmaniosis: *Leishmania donovani*, *L. chagasi*, *L. infantum*
42. PKDL: *L. donovani*
43. Kala azar: *L. donovani*
44. American kala azar: *L. chagasi*
45. Rural zoonotic leishmaniasis: *L. major*
46. Chiclero ulcer/ bay sore: *L. mexicana mexicana*
47. Classical espundya: *L. braziliensis braziliensis*
48. Uta: *L. peruviana*
49. Nagana: *Trypanosoma brucei*, *T. congolensi*, *T. vivax*
50. Souma: *T. vivax* in cattle
51. African sleeping sickness: *T. brucei gambiensi*, *T. brucei rhodasiensi*
52. Surra: *T. evansi*
53. Tibarsa /Gufar: *T. evansi* in camel

54. Mal de Cadars: *T. equinum*
55. Dourine / equine syphilis: *T. equiperdum*
56. Dollar spots: *T. equiperdum*
57. Yellow buttons: *Trichomonas gallinae* (Avian trichomonosis)
58. Saucer shaped ulcer in tissue: *Histomonas meleagridis*
59. Suphur yellow faeces: *Histomonas meleagridis*
60. Travellers diarrhea: *Giardia lamblia*
61. Flask shaped ulcer: *Entamoeba histolytica* (in intestine)
62. Red dysentery: *Eimeria zuernii* in cattle
63. Rectal coccidiosis: *Eimeria burnetti*
64. Ladder lesions in duodenum: *Eimeria acervulina*
65. Signet ring: Plasmodium spp
66. Texas fever/Red water fever/Bovine pyroplasmosis: Babesia spp in cattle
67. Equine biliary fever: *Babesia equi* (now as *Theilaria equi*)
68. Tropical bovine theileriosis: *Theileria annulata*
69. Benign tropical thieileriosis: *T. mutans*
70. East coast fever/ January disease: *T. parva*
71. Buffalo disease/Corridor disease: *T. lawrensi*
72. Malignant theileriosis: *T. hirci*
73. Gall sickness: *Anaplasma marginale*

Questions prepared by:
Dr. Samarchith P Kurup
MVSc Scholar,
Division of Parasitology,
Indian Veterinary Research Institute,
Izatnagar, UP-243122

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- * Duck Plague is the synonym for –[Duck Viral Enteritis](#)
- * The indistinct margins of a radiograph due to a large focal spot of X-ray beam -[penumbra](#).
- * The optimum temperature of developing and fixing solutions in radiography is -[68F](#)
- * Avian influenza virus has [8](#) gene segments
- * M. leprae can be cultivated in vivo only in- [Armadillo](#)
- * State of unresponsiveness towards an antigen is - [Anergy](#)
- * The cholinergic drug that cannot be hydrolyzed by AchE is -[carbachol](#)

- * The penetrating power of X-ray beam depends on - [kvp](#)
- * Anaesthesia produced by combination of drugs is termed as-[Balanced anaesthesia](#)
- * Antigen-Antibody complexes present in dendrites of Dendritic cells- [Iccosomes](#)
- * BCG is an attenuated form of - [Mycobacterium bovis](#)
- * Vitamin C is used as an antidote to ---[Nitrate](#)-----poisoning
- * Oseltamivir is the drug of choice against- [Bird flu in humans](#)
- * The species of animal in which Ivermectin crosses the BBB- [Equines](#)
- * The only anaesthetic agent known to be carcinogenic- [fluoroxene](#)
- * The drugs contraindicated in parakeets & cats respectively are- [procaine & morphine](#)
- * The species most sensitive to the ill-effects of xylazine - [cattle](#)
- * A pantropic virus that commonly affects Canines- [Canine distemper virus](#)
- * Symplasma stage in submucosa is seen in- [Johne's Disease](#)
- * Oestrogenic mycotoxin causing reproductive disorders in swine is- [Zearalenone](#)
- * 'Blue eye' or Rubarth's Disease is the synonym for- [Infectious Canine Hepatitis](#)
- * Which is the most potent opiate analgesic? [carfentanil](#)
- * Name a benzodiazepine antagonist- [flumazenil](#)
- * Ketamine is contraindicated in head injuries as it reduces -[Intra cranial pressure](#)
- * The subtype of Avian flu virus causing human casualties around the world- [H5N1](#)

- * Mad cow disease is caused by- [Prions](#)
- * Cold enrichment procedure is done for the isolation of - [Listeria](#)
- * 'J' chain is present in immunoglobulins- [IgA and IgM](#)
- * In the body, Chloral hydrate is converted to - [trichloroethanol](#)
- * Name one anaesthetic agent which is steroid in nature- [Althesin](#)
- * Dose of Anthrax vaccine- [1ml s/c](#)
- * Anaphylatoxins are- [C3a and C5a](#)
- * The specific antidote of Morphine is- [Nalorphine](#)
- * Dunkop (pulmonary) and Dikkop (cardiac) are two forms of - [African Horse Sickness](#)
- * 'Wire loop' lesions in the glomerular basement membrane seen in- [SLE](#)
- * The drug used to stabilize mast cells- [Cromolyn sodium](#)
- * [Hyaluronidase](#)-- enzyme used with local anaesthetics to promote its diffusion and absorption
- * Milbemycin oxime is obtained from-[Streptomyces hygroscopicus](#)
- * Name a suture material that glows in darkness easy to handle in poor light- [Fluorofil](#)
- * Cardinal Signs of Inflammation was propounded by- [Cornelius Celsus](#)
- * FMD virus multiplies in the -----[Str.spinosum](#)----- layer of epidermis
- * Father of Immunology is- [Edward Jenner](#)
- * Lamsiekte in cattle and sheep is caused by - [Cl.botulinum type D](#).

- * Vaccine strain of B.anthraxis is - [Aviurient and Non capsulated](#)
- * Monsell's suture technique is used in - [Enteroanastomosis](#)
- * Ethylene oxide is a gaseous agent used for sterilization kills microorganisms by-[alkylation..](#)
- * VitC is necessary for hydroxylation of proline & lysine in synthesis of -[collagen](#)
- * 'Bomb burst' or 'Umbrella like' colonies are characteristic of - [Listeria](#)
- * Influenza virus is typed based on [Matrix](#) and [Nucleocapsid](#) antigen
- * The conversion of DHFA to THFA is blocked by- [Trimethoprim](#)
- * Examples of pencillinase resistant pencillins- [Methicillin and Cloxacillin](#)
- * First immunoglobulin to be synthesized in Neonates- [IgM](#).
- * 'Abortion storms' in sheep is caused by- [Campylobacter foetus](#)
- * Vaccine strain used for prophylaxis of IBD infection-[Georgia](#)
- * Which is the only benzimidazole drug that wont inhibit Fumarate reductase- [mebendazole](#)
- * Name an anthelminthic which was previously used to treat human gout- [piperazine](#)
- * The experimental animal used for FMD research is - [Guinea pig](#)
- * The no: of Capsomers in Adenoviruses is- [252](#)
- * The source of Vero cell line is - [African Green Monkey \(Kidney\)](#)
- * Heat resistant ability of sporulated bacterium is due to the compound-[Ca dipicholate](#)
- * The generation of monoclonal antibodies involves-[Salvage pathway](#)

- * Antibiotic which can also function as an anthelmintic agent is- [Hygromycin B](#)
- * Ivermectin toxicity can be reversed by using - [Picrotoxin](#)
- * Cucurbitin, an active principle in Pumpkin seed is used for the treatment for-[Cestodiasis](#)
- * Name a live vaccine previously used against rabies- [Flury's LEP & HEP](#)
- * Periarticular lymphoid sheath (PALS) is populated by T lymphocytes are seen in-[Spleen](#)
- * Habel's testing (mouse test) is done for the diagnostic assessment of- [Rabies](#)
- * Most immunogenic viral polypeptide of FMD virus is - [VP1](#)
- * Rabbits show genetic tolerance towards- [Atropine](#)
- * The diuretic that cannot be given along with aminoglycoside antibiotics- [Furosemide](#)
- * The antibiotic Gentamicin is obtained from- [Micromonosporum purpureum](#)
- * Ochratoxin primarily causing renal impairment is produced by- [Aspergillus ochraceus](#)
- * Name the smallest animal virus- [Porcine circovirus \(17-20nm\)](#)., FMDV is of 28-30nm size.
- * Pyometra in bitches is caused by –[E.coli](#)
- * Strawberry foot rot is caused by-[Dermatophilus congolensis](#)
- * Drug of choice for mycoplasmosis- [Tylosin](#)
- * 'Tennis racket' shaped spores are present in- [Cl. chauvoei](#)
- * Psittacosis or Ornithosis in birds is caused by- [Chlamydophila psittaci](#)
- * The proton pump inhibitor used to treat Zollinger-Ellison syndrome-[Omeprazole](#)

- * Rabies virus (bullet shaped) belongs to the genus- *Lyssa virus*
- * 'Bull Nose' in pigs is caused by- *Fusobacterium necrophorus*
- * DNA virus that codes for reverse transcriptase enzyme- *Hepadna virus*
- * Chronic Respiratory Disease in birds is caused by - *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*
- * Immediate precursor of all sex steroids- *Pregnenalone*
- * In avian tuberculosis the lesion are confined to - *GI tract*
- * Name a commonly used AchE reactivator- *Pralidoxime*.
- * Piperonyl butoxide is used as a synergist along with -*Pyrethroids*
- * HVT is the vaccine strain used against- *Marek's Disease*
- * In B.abortus, the ratio between LPS antigens A and M is - *20:1*
- * Kume and Page Scheme is used for the classification of- *Haemophilus*
- * 'Reverse Genetics' is nowadays used for the production of vaccine strains of - *Avian flu virus*
- * Drug of choice against Theileriosis is -*Buparvaquone*
- * With H&E staining the calcified tissue appears -*Blue*
- * The toxic level of Aflatoxin in ducklings is- *0.03ppm*
- * Summer Mastitis in cattle is caused by -*C. pyogenes*
- * Heart Water disease is caused by- *Cowdria ruminantium*
- * EMJH medium is commonly used for the cultivation of -*Leptospira*

- * Hoti's test is used for detecting -*Str. agalactiae* mastitis
- * Infectious Bulbar Paralysis is the synonym for- *Psuedorabies*
- * Sulphonamides are metabolized by acetylation in ruminants and glucuronidation in canines.
- * Scythe shaped spleen is seen in -*Horses*
- * The most important symptom of anthrax in dogs is -*Gastroenteritis*.
- * Braxy in sheep is caused by -*Cl. septicum*.
- * The microbes that have the ability to survive pasteurization temp is -*Listeria and Coxiella*
- * Techoic acid is present in the cell wall of - *Gram + bacteria*
- * Route of inoculation in chicken embryos is intravenous for Blue tongue virus
- * 'Darling disease' is caused by - *Histoplasma*
- * New Jersey, Indiana and Trinidad are strains of - *Vesicular stomatitis virus*
- * Diene staining is used for - *Mycoplasma*
- * *Aspergillus flavus* in SDA produces-*Yellowish green colonies*
- * Cork screw motility is shown by -*Campylobacter*
- * Turkey coryza which is highly contagious is caused by - *Bordetella avium*
- * Castanida and Machiavello staining are employed for detecting- *Chlamydia*
- * The antibodies used against the Rh antigen to prevent Erythroblastosis foetalis- *Rhogam*
- * The immunoglobulin known as 'Reagin'- *IgE*

- * Macrophages present in Kidney are known as- [Mesangial cells](#)
- * Interleukin that suppresses the immune response is - [IL-10](#)
- * Etiological agent of silage disease is – [Listeria](#).
- * Smallest living organism of individual existence- [Mycoplasma](#)
- * Bacillus anthracis have medusa head like colonies in -[Nutrient agar](#)
- * Clostridium perfringens type A in animals causes- [Gas gangrene](#)
- * The class of immunoglobulin that first appears in primary immune response- [IgM](#)
- * Polypeptide chain called secretory component is present in- [IgA](#)
- * Docking in dogs can predispose to a condition called- [Perineal Hernia](#)
- * Hoflund's syndrome is the synonym for- [Vagal indigestion](#)
- * Vitamin K dependent clotting factors are- [2,7,9 and 10](#).
- * Limber neck in poultry is caused by- [Clostridium botulinum type C](#)
- * The amino acid tryptophan act as growth promoter for the microbe- [Erysepelothrix](#)
- * The most potent Aflatoxin is- [B1](#)
- * The cytolytic product of CTL cells that forms transmembrane pores in target cells- [Perforins](#)
- * Autoimmune disease in which Ig's are formed against Ach receptors- [Myasthenia gravis](#)
- * World's first veterinary school in - [1762, Lyons, Paris](#)
- * The dog breed that has genetic predisposition for skin tumor- [Boxer](#)

- * Gavard's muscle is the synonym of -[Int.obl. muscle layer of stomach](#).
- * Ventral bending (concave) of the spinal column is called- [Lordosis](#)
- * A and M antigens are absent in- [B.canis & B.ovis](#)
- * Foothill abortion / BEA in cattle is caused by- [Chlamydophila psittaci](#)
- * The antibacterial system naturally present in milk is- [Lactoperoxidase system](#)
- * Marsupialization in bitches is done usually to treat- [Pyometra](#)
- * Dose of Ivermectin is – [200 micrograms/Kg body weight](#)
- * The breed of cattle which has strong predisposition for Eye Cancer- [Hereford](#)
- * Male dog urinates like bitch in - [Cystitis](#)
- * Knott test is done to detect [Dirofilariosis](#) in dogs
- * Half life of IgG is - [20-21 days](#)
- * Benign tumor of gingiva is called - [Epulis](#)
- * The drug used to contract gall bladder (cholecystokinetic)- [Ceruletide](#)
- * The type of paralysis produced by the drug piperazine on worms is – [flaccid](#)
- * Cart wheel shape chromatin is seen – [Plasma cells](#)
- * The most abundant buffer system in plasma- [bicarbonate buffer](#)
- * The smallest animal cell has a diameter of – [2 microns](#)
- * The Fc fragment of Ig's can be recovered by digestion with the enzyme- [Papain](#)

- * Most common respiratory pathogen in canines - *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (kennel cough)
- * Rabbit ileal loop assay is commonly done for the detection of - *ET E.coli*
- * Haemo-lymphnodes are commonly seen in - *Ruminants*
- * Clonal selection theory of antibody production was proposed by- *Burnet*
- * Biphasic fever in dogs is indicative of - *Canine distemper*
- * Ramstedt's surgical procedure is performed to correct- *Pyloric stenosis*
- * The immediate precursor of thrombocytes are- *Megakaryocytes*
- * Rouleaux formation in blood smear is a common finding in – *Felines*
- * Substance required for platelet aggregation is – *Thromboxane*
- * The interleukin commonly referred as chemokine is - *IL-8*
- * Rectal pinch test is done for the diagnosis of - *Johne's disease*
- * Surgical cat gut is often sterilized by- *Isopropyl alcohol or ethylene oxide*
- * Giant kidney worm of Dogs is - *Diectophyme renale*
- * The sedimentation coefficient of IgG is 7S and IgM is 19S
- * Principal metabolic pathway in RBC is- *Glycolysis*
- * Tyzzer's disease in foals and lab animals is caused by – *Bacillus piliformis*
- * Avian spirochetosis is caused by – *Borrelia anserina*
- * Colopexy is used to treat- *Recurrent rectal prolapse*

- * Mouse ascites method is used to production of - [Monoclonal antibodies](#)
- * The dog breed having genetic predisposition to cardiac hypertrophy- [Grey hound](#)
- * Suture technique used for uterine stump closure- [Parker kerr method](#)
- * In humans MHC is referred to as HLA complex whereas in mice it is [H-2 complex](#)
- * “Papple” shaped abdomen is diagnostic of – [Vagus Indigestion](#)
- * Tenesmus followed by bloody dysentery in calves is characteristic of – [Eimeria zuernii](#)
- * The coccidial organism commonly found in felines and canines – [Isospora \(Eimeria absent\)](#)
- * “Slime balls” ie., cercarial aggregation seen in- [Dicrocoelium infection](#).
- * “Grunt” on applying pressure on xiphoid region in cattle is indicative of- [TRP](#)
- * Salmon poisoning in dogs caused by -[Neorickettsia helmintheca](#)
- * Antibody having least half life is - [IgE](#)
- * Genetically mutant mice lacking NK cells is called- [Biege](#) (Athymic mice- 'Nude')
- * Salivary cyst found in sublingual duct is- [Ranula](#)
- * Membrane bound IgM is a - [Monomer](#)
- * Class II MHC restricted cells are- [T helper cells](#)
- * Lyme disease is caused by – [Spirochete, Borrelia burgdoeferi, \(IH- Ixodes\)](#)
- * Antidote for warfarin toxicity is – [Vitamin K](#)
- * The drug that intensifies the toxic effects of Warfarin is – [Phenyl Butazone](#)

- * The amino acid which is deficient in cats is - [Taurine](#)
- * Complement activation is predominantly mediated by - [IgM](#)
- * The compound used as gastric sedative in dogs is - [Chloretone](#)
- * The receptor for co-stimulating B7 molecules on APC is- [CD28](#)
- * Enteroplication is the surgical technique to correct- [Intussusception](#)
- * The antibody that can exist as monomer, dimer, trimer and tetramer- [IgA](#).
- * Insulin like growth factor –I is also called as – [Somatomedins](#)
- * The diuretic with Aldosterone antagonistic action is – [Spironolactone](#)
- * The drug used to experimentally induce diabetes in dogs- [Alloxan](#)
- * Allopurinol is the drug of choice for the treatment of – [Gout](#)
- * In passive HA, chemical used to coat antigens in RBC- [Tannic acid or chromium chloride](#).
- * Infectious RNA molecule of low molecular weight comes under the category- [Viroids](#)
- * Pink eye is caused by [Moraxella bovis](#) and Summer pink eye is caused by [IBR virus](#)
- * 'Dew drop' colonies and satellite phenomenon is exhibited by- [Haemophilus](#)
- * 9R is the vaccine strain of - [Salmonella Gallinarum](#)
- * Glaucoma, a condition of increased intra ocular pressure is treated using- [Acetazolamide](#)
- * Canrenone is the metabolite of – [Spironolactone](#)
- * Kanagawa reaction is shown by – [Vibrio parahaemolyticum](#)

- * SMEDI in pigs is caused by – [Parvo Virus](#)
- * “White Spotted” kidney is a sequelae to – [Leptospirosis and E.coli infections](#)
- * Infarcts in kidney of Swine is characteristic of – [Erysipelas](#)
- * In GI tract, the antigen transport is carried out by specialized cells called- '[M' cells](#)
- * Infectious protein particles causing 'Scrapie' in sheep are called- [Prions](#)
- * The penicillin which is effective against pseudomonas infection- [Carbenicillin](#)
- * Burton's line in gums is indicative of - [Lead poisoning](#)
- * The drug that can replace Ivermectin in sensitive dogs- [Milbemycin oxime](#)
- * Jaagsiekte “ Driving Sickness” in sheeps is caused by [Retro virus](#)
- * Jaagsiekte is [Pulmonary adenomatosis](#) and Visna-Maedi (Retro) is [Progressive pneumonia](#)
- * Farmer’s Lung in cattle is caused by - [Micropolyspora faeni](#)
- * The virus having a unique 'double capsid'- [Reovirus](#)
- * Viral etiology of neoplasms were first reported by- [Ellerman and Bang](#)
- * The group specific antigen of ALV which is commonly used for COFAL test is -[p27](#)
- * Recombinant DNA technology was first developed by- [Cohen and Boyer](#)
- * Ephemeral fever (3 day sickness) is caused by - [Rhabdovirus](#)
- * “Facial Eczema” in cattle is caused by [Pithomyces chartarum](#) (fungus with toxin sporidesmin)
- * “Gall Sickness” is the synonym for- [Anaplasmosis](#)

- * Antigenic variation in avian influenza virus is largely due to- [Genetic Shift](#)
- * MAB technique for producing monoclonal Ig's was devised by- [Kohler and Milstein](#)
- * Bence Jones proteins (light chains of Ig) are present in urine in -[Multiple myeloma](#)
- * Rose-Waaler test is used for the detection of -[Rheumatoid factor](#) (IgM)
- * The dose of Heparin used as an anticoagulant is- [10-20 IU/ml](#)
- * The media used to select the myeloma cells in MAB technique is- [HAT medium](#)
- * The site present in an antibody to which an antigen binds is called- [Paratope](#)
- * The vector for Reoviral Blue tongue in sheeps is- [Culicoides spp](#)
- * “Pizzle rot” (Ovine Posthitis) in sheeps is caused by- [Corynebacterium renale](#)
- * Gid, Sturdy, or Staggers is caused by-[Coenurus cerebralis](#) (T. multiceps)
- * The most commonly used serological test ELISA was developed by- [Engvall and Perlman](#)
- * The gene for virulence in ND virus and AI virus are-[Fusion gene and HA gene](#) (respectively)
- * 'Tigroid heart' in calves is characteristic of- [FMD](#)
- * Vascularization of Cornea is known as - [Pannus](#)
- * The lesion in eyes of horses due to leptospiral infection - [Periodic Ophthalmia](#)
- * “Blue eye” is the synonym for- [Infectious Canine Hepatitis](#) (adenovirus)
- * “Hot Spot” (pyotraumatic dermatitis) is caused by- [Staphylococcus aureus & S. intermedius.](#)
- * The interleukin often referred to as B cell growth factor is- [IL-6](#)

- * FMD virus belongs to the genus- *Aphthovirus*
- * 'Dropped Sole' in horses is a condition due to- *Chronic Laminitis*
- * The etiological agent of Ephemeral fever in cattle is- *Rhabdovirus*
- * Feline pan leucopenia is caused by- *Parvo virus*
- * Avian Influenza is caused by Influenza A virus of the family- *Orthomyxoviridae*
- * The principal source of Interferon β is - *Fibroblasts*
- * SAT-1,2 and 3 are types of FMDV originated from- *Africa*
- * The interleukin responsible for class switching of IgM to IgG is - *IL-4*
- * The animal species that serves as “mixing vessel” for Avian and Mammalian flu is – *Pig*
- * Disinfectant of choice against Anthrax bacilli- *Gluteraldehyde (2%)*
- * HVT, the vaccine strain used against MDV (serotype I) belongs to- *serotype III*
- * In birds, *Avulavirus* is the causative agent of - *Newcastle disease*
- * The cell surface marker of memory T cells is- *CD45RO*
- * In ALV infection, the tumor development is due to activation of oncogene called- *c-myc*
- * Disinfectant of choice against FMD virus- *Sodium Carbonate (4%)*
- * Staphylorraphy and Uranoplasty are techniques used to correct- *Cleft palate*
- * Negri bodies for diagnosis of rabies can be detected using- *Seller's stain*
- * Malignant tumor of mesenchymal cells is referred as - *Sarcoma*

Courtesy:

Dr. Mahesh. M (Ph.D. Scholar, Division of Avian Diseases)

Dr. Ajith. P (M.V.Sc. Scholar, Division of Surgery)

Indian Veterinary Research Institute,

Izatnagar, Bareilly

maheshmahendran@yahoo.com; ajithppillaivet@yahoo.com

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ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET1

1. Pseudo glanders is caused by-----
2. Gestation period of lion/tiger is -----
3. Eye worm of poultry is -----
4. Bubo is the abscess of -----
5. The etiology of Crazy chick disease is -----
6. A pet animal which is an induced ovulator is -----
7. The amino acid that is essential for the synthesis of haemoglobin.
8. One gram of haemoglobin carry ----- ml of Oxygen.
9. One gram of haemoglobin on degradation will produce-----mg of bilirubin.
10. Micro organisms that survive pasteurisation temperature are-----

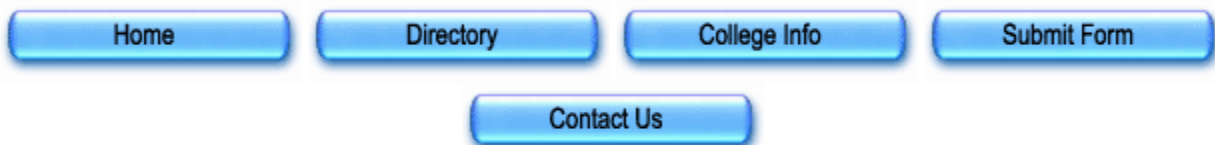
KEY

1. Histoplasma farciminosum
2. 100-105 days
3. Oxyspirura mansoni
4. Lymph node
5. Hypovitaminosis- E
6. Cat
7. Glycine
8. 1.34 ml
9. 35 mg
10. Listeria and Coxiella

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Courtesy:



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1. Which frame score calf would be expected to be the "earliest maturing?"
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
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d. 8

2. Tissue and plasma proteins are constantly being degraded to their constituent amino acids, and the amino acids in turn are sources of energy as well as sources of carbohydrate and fat carbon.

The term that best describes an accelerated rate of this is?

- a. Catabolism
- b. Steady state environment
- c. Anabolism
- d. Metabolism

3. What would you measure to estimate the sperm producing capability of a bull?

- a. Body weight and age
- b. Scrotal circumference
- c. Penis length
- d. Testicular firmness

4. The common practice is to mate how many cows to a mature bull?

- a. No more than 20
- b. 25-35
- c. 36-45
- d. 46-60

5. Approximately how many calories are in a 3-oz serving of lean beef?

- a. 500-600 calories
- b. 350-400 calories
- c. 250-300 calories
- d. 175-200 calories

6. Which of the typical rumen volatile fatty acids normally is present in the greatest quantity in the rumen?

- a. Butyric
- b. Propionic
- c. Acetic
- d. Lactic

7. What term is commonly used to define three weeks before and three weeks after calving?

- a. The dry period
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8. A female calf (free martin) born co-twin with a male calf is infertile about what percent of the time?

- a. 30%
- b. 55%
- c. 75%
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9. In swine, heritability of backfat is approximately:

- a. .3 to .5
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 - c. .6 to .7
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10. Which of the following cause tail-biting in a confinement hog operation?
- a. Overcrowding
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11. Which of the following two sources of zinc added in swine diets has poor bioavailability?
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13. Which of the following maximizes the use of heterosis?
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14. Lambs dropped out of the regular lambing season and marked at live weights ranging from 25-60 lbs are generally called?
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15. The shelf-life of cured meat items in vacuum packages in retail stores?
- a. May exceed 50 days
 - b. Is usually less than 3 days
 - c. Is not a major concern
 - d. Enhances the nutritional value of the meat
16. The following compound is the backbone of phospholipids and triglycerides?
- a. Glycerin
 - b. Triolein
 - c. Glycerol
 - d. None of the above

17. Of the following sweeteners, which one is sweeter than sucrose?
- Honey
 - Dextrose
 - Molasses
 - Maltose
18. The compound added to cured canned meats is?
- Salt
 - Sugar
 - Water
 - Nitrite
19. Vitamin B1 deficiency can be a problem in feedlot lambs. What problem does a Vitamin B1 deficiency cause?
- Polioencephalomalacia
 - Wool loss
 - Acidosis
 - Urinary calculi
20. The ancestral period for a goat is?
- January and February
 - March and April
 - May and June
 - September and October
21. Name the wool processing industry, which uses only strong long stapled wools?
- Woolen
 - Felting
 - Worsted
 - Carding
22. Which is an estimator of population variation?
- Standard deviation
 - Mean
 - Regression
 - Correlation
23. What is the basic genetic effect of inbreeding?
- Increased homozygosity
 - Decreased homozygosity
 - Increased heterozygosity
 - No effect on heterozygosity
24. An atomizer is part of which dairy processing equipment?
- Spray dryers
 - Pasteurizers
 - Separators / clarifiers
 - Homogenizers

25. In cheese making, _____ acid bacteria are mostly used as starter cultures.
- Acetic
 - Lactic
 - Citric
 - None of the above
26. The eyes in Swiss cheese are formed from the production of _____.
- O₂ , Lactococcus
 - O₂ , Lactobacillus
 - CO₂ , Propionibacterium
 - CO₂ , Staphylococcus
27. The sanitizer of choice for a footbath is _____, while the sanitizer of choice for food contact surfaces is _____.
28. Dieters use cottage cheese because
- High quality protein
 - Calcium
 - Low in calories
 - All of the above
29. Which is true about the peak approach period in dogs?
- It occurs between 5 and 7 weeks of age
 - It comes after the peak avoidance period
 - It is when the puppy learns to come when called
 - Lack of contact with other puppies during this period enhances adult sexual competency
30. Canine brucellosis is a reproductive disease that is caused by
- A bacteria that is transmitted through vaginal discharges, mammary secretions or semen
 - A virus that is transmitted only during breeding
 - A bacteria that is transmitted only through mammary secretions
 - An airborne virus that is highly contagious and may be contracted by both dogs and cats
31. What is the crude protein requirement (on a dry matter basis) for a mature cat at maintenance?
- 20%
 - 28%
 - 35%
 - 45%
32. The critical period during which maternal antibody level is still high enough to block a puppy of
- Between 2 and 3 weeks
 - Between 6 and 12 weeks
 - During the first 18 weeks
 - Between 6 to 8 months

33. A heavy infestation with this intestinal parasite can cause severe anemia in young puppies
- Roundworms
 - Hookworms
 - Whipworms
 - Tapeworms
34. The site of fertilization in the chicken is
- Uterus
 - Magnum
 - Infundibulum
 - Ovary
35. The most common parasite of commercial egg laying hens reared in cages is
- Chiggers
 - Northern foul mite
 - Lice
 - Bed bugs
36. Forced (induced) molting generally involves
- Forced feeding of females
 - Fasting of females
 - Fasting of males
 - Feather plucking

37. The minimum weight per dozen for large chicken eggs is:
- 21 oz.
 - 24 oz.
 - 27 oz.
 - 30 oz.
38. Which of the following insect pests is the least major problem in poultry?
- Flies
 - Darling beetles
 - Northern fowl mites
 - Mosquitos
39. According to the USDA, broiler or fryer is a chicken of either sex between the age of
- 5 - 7 weeks
 - 9 - 12 weeks
 - 3 - 5 months
40. The most common interior quality defects of a shell egg is
- Blood spot
 - Meat spot
 - Yolk mottling
41. _____ interaction is an important factor affecting the stability of mechanically deboned poultry meat
- Heme / lipid
 - Carbohydrate / lipid
 - Protein / lipid
42. Bone darkening of cooked poultry can be reduced by
- Increase calcium in diet
 - Microwave cooking
 - Frozen at 0°F
43. Which is true about the use of negative reinforcement in horse training?
- It should not be used when teaching the horse a new response
 - Alternate responses must be available to the horse to effectively use negative reinforcement
 - It does not have to be contingent upon the horse's response to be effective.
 - It should not be used in addition to positive reinforcement for the same response
44. Which is true about foal heat in the mare?
- It normally occurs about 21 days post-parturition
 - Ovulation does not occur during this heat
 - The reproductive tract cannot maintain a pregnancy at this time
 - It normally occurs 7-11 days post parturition
45. When examining a feed tag, what piece of information on the tag will give you an indication of how much energy is in the feed?

- a. Crude protein
- b. Crude fiber
- c. Ether extract
- d. All of the above

46. Which breeding would be the most likely to produce a foal with lethal white foal syndrome?
- Roan X roan
 - Overo X solid
 - White X solid
 - Overo X overo
47. The endocrine organ that appears to modulate seasonality of mares in the?
- Pituitary gland
 - Adrenal gland
 - Pineal gland
 - Ovary
48. What is the typical market for large-scale producers of food fish?
- Processing plants
 - Haulers
 - Retail markets
49. Which of the following would be the most likely species raised by an ornamental or hobby fish producer?
- Angelfish
 - Golden shiner
 - Orange spotted sunfish
50. Of the world's production of crayfish, 80% is harvested or caught in _____ as a cash crop that was worth 65 million in 1988, when 135,000 acres of ponds were in production.
- Mississippi
 - Louisiana
 - Texas
51. Ponds constructed in early spring are stocked in mid to late spring with pounds of crayfish per acre.
- An average brood stock of 50
 - An average brood stock of 75
 - An average brood stock of 100
52. _____ stocking rates are used in wet areas where there are existing populations of commercial crayfish.
- Low
 - High
 - Replacement
53. AAALAC is the acronym for a nonprofit corporation formed in 196 This corporation was developed to promote high quality animal care and use for laboratory animals. The acronym AAALAC means:
- Accredited American Association of Laboratory Animal Care
 - American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care
 - Affiliates of the American Association of Laboratory Animal Care
 - None of the above

54. Animal models are used as a means of studying disease processes that occur in humans. One type of animal model, the spontaneous model is defined as:
- a. an animal species that has a disease which occurs and mimics a human disease at least in some way.
 - b. an animal species that does not "mimic" a human disease.
 - c. an animal species in which the experimentally reproduced condition mimics a human disease.
 - d. an animal species in which a particular disease cannot be produced.
 - e. none of the above.

55. Three breeds of hamsters are commonly used in laboratory settings. Of these three, one of them has 44 chromosomes, twice as many as either of the other two. Which one is it?

- a. Golden - also called Syrian Golden
- b. European - also called black-bellied hamster
- c. Chinese hamster
- d. Peruvian
- e. None of the above

Answers:

1.a 2a 3b 4b 5d 6c 7b 8d 9a 10d 11d 12b 13d 14c 15a 16c

17a 18d 19a 20b 21c 22a 23a 24a 25b 26c 27**quaternary**
ammonium, chlorine.

28d 29a 30a 31b 32c 33b 34c 35b 36b 37b 38d 39b 40a 41a 42b 43b

44d 45d 46d 47c 48a 49a 50b 51a 52a 53b 54a 55a

Courtesy: Dr.Suman S.P

University of Connecticut
3636 Horsebarn Hill Road Ext.
Animal Science Department
Storrs, CT - 06269, USA
Phone - 1-860-486-5681

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Dr.Noble T George,

Division of Pharmacology & Toxicology,

I.V.R.I, Izatnagar, Bareilly, UP243122

email drnoble@rediffmail.com

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17a 18d 19a 20b 21c 22a 23a 24a 25b 26c 27**quaternary
ammonium, chlorine.**

28d 29a 30a 31b 32c 33b 34c 35b 36b 37b 38d 39b 40a 41a 42b 43b

44d 45d 46d 47c 48a 49a 50b 51a 52a 53b 54a 55a

Courtesy: Dr.Suman S.P

University of Connecticut
3636 Horsebarn Hill Road Ext.
Animal Science Department
Storrs, CT - 06269, USA
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MCQ Animal Science

- Which frame score calf would be expected to be the "earliest maturing?"
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
- Tissue and plasma proteins are constantly being degraded to their constituent amino acids, and the amino acids in turn are sources of energy as well as sources of carbohydrate and fat carbon. The term that best describes an accelerated rate of this is?
 - Catabolism

- b. Steady state environment
 - c. Anabolism
 - d. Metabolism
- 3. What would you measure to estimate the sperm producing capability of a bull?
 - a. Body weight and age
 - b. Scrotal circumference
 - c. Penis length
 - d. Testicular firmness
- 4. The common practice is to mate how many cows to a mature bull?
 - a. No more than 20
 - b. 25-35
 - c. 36-45
 - d. 46-60
- 5. Approximately how many calories are in a 3-oz serving of lean beef?
 - a. 500-600 calories
 - b. 350-400 calories
 - c. 250-300 calories
 - d. 175-200 calories
- 6. Which of the typical rumen volatile fatty acids normally is present in the greatest quantity in the rumen?
 - a. Butyric
 - b. Propionic
 - c. Acetic
 - d. Lactic
- 7. What term is commonly used to define three weeks before and three weeks after calving?
 - a. The dry period
 - b. The transition period
 - c. The lactation period
 - d. The postpartum period
- 8. A female calf (free martin) born co-twin with a male calf is infertile about what percent of the time?
 - a. 30%
 - b. 55%
 - c. 75%
 - d. 95%
- 9. In swine, heritability of backfat is approximately:
 - a. .3 to .5
 - b. .15 to .25
 - c. .6 to .7
 - d. .7 to .8
- 10. Which of the following cause tail-biting in a confinement hog operation?
 - a. Overcrowding

- b. Lack of watering devices
 - c. Lack of adequate ventilation
 - d. All of the above
11. Which of the following two sources of zinc added in swine diets has poor bioavailability?
- a. Zinc sulfate and zinc chloride
 - b. Zinc oxide and zinc carbonate
 - c. Zinc chloride and zinc carbonate
 - d. Zinc sulfide and zinc oxide
12. What is the name given to the linkage between two amino acids joined from the amino terminal of one to the carboxyl terminal of the other?
- a. Ester bond
 - b. Peptide bond
 - c. Aldehyde bond
 - d. None of the above
13. Which of the following maximizes the use of heterosis?
- a. Linebreeding
 - b. Inbreeding
 - c. Rotational crossbreeding
 - d. Terminal crossbreeding
14. Lambs dropped out of the regular lambing season and marked at live weights ranging from 25-60 lbs are generally called?
- a. Spring lamb
 - b. Fat tail lamb
 - c. Hothouse lambs
 - d. Baby lamb
15. The shelf-life of cured meat items in vacuum packages in retail stores?
- a. May exceed 50 days
 - b. Is usually less than 3 days
 - c. Is not a major concern
 - d. Enhances the nutritional value of the meat
16. The following compound is the backbone of phospholipids and triglycerides?
- a. Glycerin
 - b. Triolein
 - c. Glycerol
 - d. None of the above

17. Of the following sweeteners, which one is sweeter than sucrose?
- Honey
 - Dextrose
 - Molasses
 - Maltose
18. The compound added to cured canned meats is?
- Salt
 - Sugar
 - Water
 - Nitrite
19. Vitamin B1 deficiency can be a problem in feedlot lambs. What problem does a Vitamin B1 deficiency cause?
- Polioencephalomalacia
 - Wool loss
 - Acidosis
 - Urinary calculi
20. The ancestral period for a goat is?
- January and February
 - March and April
 - May and June
 - September and October
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Courtesy: Dr.Suman S.P
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ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET1

1. Pseudo glanders is caused by-----
2. Gestation period of lion/tiger is -----
3. Eye worm of poultry is -----
4. Bubo is the abscess of -----
5. The etiology of Crazy chick disease is -----
6. A pet animal which is an induced ovulator is -----
7. The amino acid that is essential for the synthesis of haemoglobin.

8. One gram of haemoglobin carry ----- ml of Oxygen.
9. One gram of haemoglobin on degradation will produce-----mg of bilirubin.
10. Micro organisms that survive pasteurisation temperature are-----

KEY

1. Histoplasma farciminosum
2. 100-105 days
3. Oxyspirura mansoni
4. Lymph node
5. Hypovitaminosis- E
6. Cat
7. Glycine
8. 1.34 ml
9. 35 mg
10. Listeria and Coxiella

NEXT ➡

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ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET 2

1. Summer mastitis is caused by -----

2. Both intranuclear and intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies are present in the infections caused by -----
3. Normal intraocular pressure is -----
4. Enzyme responsible for the production of Ketone bodies is -----
5. Plasma protein precipitated last in salting out is -----
6. The ratio of Calcium and Magnesium in blood is -----
7. Quellung reaction is shown by -----
8. Drug of choice for Theileriosis is -----
9. Kanagawa reaction is shown by -----
10. The cerebrospinal fluid pressure is -----

KEY

1. *Corynebacterium pyogenes*
2. Morbilli virus (paramyxovirinae)
3. 20 mm of Hg
4. HMGCOA lyase
5. Albumin
6. 6:1
7. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
8. Buparvaquone (BUTALEX)
9. *Vibrio parahaemolyticum*
10. 8-12 mm of Hg

NEXT ➡

ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET3

1. Antidote of choice in copper poisoning is -----
2. Adrenaline at the rate of 1:1000 is used for the treatment of -----
3. Drug of choice in heart block is -----
4. Total no: of carbon atom in hemoglobin molecule is -----
5. Neostygmine is the drug of choice in -----
6. Homatropine is a synthetic derivative containing tropine and -----
7. Etiological agent of "Strawberry Footrot" is -----
8. The dose of Yohimbine and 4-AP in Xylazine reversal is -----
9. Antibiotic that has the ability to bind with calcium is -----
10. Xanthine Oxidase inhibitor that is used to treat Gout is -----

KEY

1. d-penicillamine
2. Shock
3. Isoproterenol
4. 64
5. Myasthenia gravis
6. Mandelic acid
7. Dermatophilus congolensis

8. 0.05-.25mg/Kg
9. Gentamicin (all aminoglycosides)
10. Allopurinol

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ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET4

1. Neuromuscular blocker which is kept on ice to prevent hydrolysis is -----
2. Refractive power of eye lens is -----
3. -----connects the lateral and third ventricles in brain
4. The breed of dog sensitive to thiopentone is -----
5. Local anesthetic with antifungal and antibiotic action is -----
6. Drug of choice for tape worms in poultry is -----
7. Commonly used anesthetic that by-passes stage II of anesthesia.
8. Antibody with shortest half life is -----
9. The cells lining the ventricles of brain -----
10. Bierbeck granules are present in -----

KEY

1. Succinyl choline
2. 59 D
3. Foramen of Monroe
4. Grey hound
5. Dorsacaine
6. Di butyl tin di laurate
7. Barbiturates
8. IgE

9. Ependymal cells
10. Dendritic cells

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ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET5

1. -----% of oxygen consumed is used by brain
2. Most potent local anesthetic is -----
3. Fibrosis of yoke gall in cattle is also known as -----
4. -----is the condition seen in horses due to pressure of collar on neck
5. Malignant hyperthermia in swine is caused by-----anesthesia
6. Cart wheel chromatin and Russel bodies are seen in -----
7. The ratio of systolic, diastolic and pulse pressure is -----
8. Mineral toxicity that leads to fracture of pes is -----
9. The immunoglobulin with longest hinge region is -----
10. The antagonist for Etorphine.

KEY

1. Eight
2. Bupivacaine
3. Tumor neck
4. Sit fast
5. Halothane
6. Plasma cells
7. 3:2:1
8. Fluorosis
9. IgD
10. Naltrexone

NEXT ➡

ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET6

1. Remnant of yolk sac in birds is called -----
2. ----- litre of gas is produced per minute in ruminants
3. Central lacteal is absent in the villi of -----
4. Nostrils are most dilatable in ----- and rigid in -----
5. When cattle lie down the rate of respiration -----
6. Inner surface area of lungs is ----- times the surface area of body
7. During panting, the tidal volume is -----
8. Gas exchange in birds takes place in -----
9. Diving ducks have respiratory centre sensitive to -----
10. Di palmityl lecithin is a -----

KEY

1. Meckel's diverticulum
2. 0.5 - 1.0
3. Birds
4. Horses, Pigs
5. Increased
6. 125
7. Constant
8. Lungs
9. Posture
10. Respiratory Surfactant

NEXT ➡

ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET8

1. Balance wheel of dairy industry is -----
2. Butter contains -----% of fat
3. Bacteria used for ripening of cream
4. Clarified butter fat is the synonym for -----
5. Cheese made from whey
6. ----- is a low fat cheese
7. Sodium alginate is obtained from -----
8. Commonly used packaging material for milk is -----
9. -----% of milk produced in the world is used for cheese making
10. Cheese made from buffalo milk

KEY

1. Butter
2. 80
3. *Streptococcus lactis* and *S. diacetylactis*
4. Ghee
5. Ricotta cheese
6. Sapsago
7. *Macrocystis pyrifera*
8. LDPE food grade
9. 30
10. Mozzarella

NEXT ➡

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ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET9

1. Comb, wattle and earlobes of poultry are developed from
2. The sternum of poultry is shaped
3. Chicken kidney has lobes
4. Brooding instinct is governed by
5. *Gallus varius* is also called
6. The network of nerves in submucosa of intestine
7. Brush border of intestinal mucosa is constituted by
8. Capacity of rumen in cattle
9. Ileo-caecal, Ileo-colic and Ileo-caeco-colic junction are seen in,
..... and respectively
10. Ascending colon is replaced by large colon in

KEY

1. Dermis
2. Boat
3. Three
4. Prolactin
5. Green jungle fowl
6. Meissner's plexus
7. Microvilli
8. 250 litres
9. Horse, Dog and Cattle
10. Horse

NEXT ➡

ICAR PROBABLE QUESTIONS- SET10

1. Among birds, drinks by suction
2. Starch on hydrolysis yield
3. Cholecystokinin gastric emptying
4. Increased functional activity of colon leads to
5. Cattle secretelitre of saliva per day
6. Among domestic animals, amylase is highest in the saliva of
7. Saliva constitute% of water entering rumen
8. Rennin converts casein to
9. Opening of bile duct to duodenum is guarded by
10. In horse% of energy comes from VFA

KEY

1. Pigeon
2. Maltose
3. Delays
4. Constipation
5. 100-200
6. Swine
7. 80
8. Para casein
9. Sphincter of Oddi
10. 75