

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

COMBINED COMPETITIVE (PRELIMINARY) EXAMINATION, 2011

Serial No. **000011** ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND  
VETERINARY SCIENCE

**C**

Code No. 02

Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC, IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE RESPONSE SHEET.
3. You, have to enter your Roll Number on this 

Your Roll No.
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 Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.  
*Do NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.*
4. This Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select one response which you want to mark on the Response Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. In case you find any discrepancy in this test booklet in any question(s) or the Responses, a written representation explaining the details of such alleged discrepancy, be submitted within three days, indicating the Question No(s) and the Test Booklet Series, in which the discrepancy is alleged. Representation not received within time shall not be entertained at all. The Commission shall take appropriate decision on the representations received in accordance with the Rules which shall be final.
6. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Response Sheet provided. *See directions in the Response Sheet.*
7. All items carry equal marks. Attempt ALL items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Response Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Response Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Response Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admit Card and Instructions.
9. While writing Centre, Subject and Roll No. on the top of the Response Sheet in appropriate boxes use "ONLY BALL POINT PEN".
10. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Response Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Response Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

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SEAL

1. Meat of goat is called :  
(A) Pork (B) Beef  
(C) Chevon (D) Mutton
2. Exposure of milk to ultra-violet rays increases :  
(A) Vitamin A (B) Vitamin B  
(C) Vitamin K (D) Vitamin D
3. Which of the following is rich source of albumin ?  
(A) Milk (B) Meat  
(C) Egg (D) None of the above
4. Greenish yellow colour of whey is due to :  
(A) Carotene (B) Cytochrome  
(C) Xanthophyl (D) Lactoflavin
5. Which of the following cattle breed is heaviest ?  
(A) Kankrej (B) Hariana  
(C) Tharparkar (D) Malvi
6. Which of the following is a perennial fodder ?  
(A) Sorghum (B) Sudan grass  
(C) Maize (D) Bajra
7. Camelus dromedarium refers to :  
(A) Single humped camel (B) Double humped camel  
(C) Lama (D) Alpaca
8. The fat from pork is called :  
(A) Ghee (B) Lard  
(C) Cream (D) Vasalin
9. Sheep breed suitable for pelt production is :  
(A) Marwari (B) Avikalin  
(C) Karakul (D) Merino
10. Which disease is caused by a bacteria ?  
(A) Milk Fever (B) Foot and Mouth disease  
(C) Cow Pox (D) Black Quarter

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[Turn over

11. Which is commonly known as cattle plague ?  
 (A) Rinder pest (B) Ephemeral fever  
 (C) Pasteurellosis (D) Black Quarter
12. Coccidiosis is a disease which affects mainly :  
 (A) Nervous System (B) Digestive System  
 (C) Skin (D) Ear
13. Milk fever is a disease caused by :  
 (A) Calcium deficiency (B) Trypanosoma  
 (C) Rota virus (D) Clostridium
14. Johne's disease is caused by :  
 (A) Johne's Virus (B) Johne's Bacteria  
 (C) Mycobacterium paratuberculosis (D) Selenium deficiency
15. Which is not a contagious disease ?  
 (A) TB (B) HS  
 (C) Milk fever (D) FMD
16. Which is not an infectious disease ?  
 (A) Ketosis (B) Mange  
 (C) Scrapie (D) HS
17. Which is also known as Newcastle Disease ?  
 (A) Ranikhet (B) Fowl Pox  
 (C) Coccidiosis (D) Swine fever
18. Diarrhoea is an ailment of :  
 (A) Urinary System (B) Respiratory System  
 (C) Nervous System (D) Digestive System
19. Tympanitis is an ailment of :  
 (A) Urinary System (B) Respiratory System  
 (C) Nervous System (D) Digestive System
20. Oxalate content is more in :  
 (A) Paddy Straw (B) Jowar Karbi  
 (C) Cowpea hay (D) Oat straw

21. A.I. in cattle using frozen semen is done with straws of :  
 (A) 1 ml capacity (B) 2 ml capacity  
 (C) 0.1 ml capacity (D) 0.25 ml capacity
22. Naval infection is common in :  
 (A) Freshly parturited cows (B) Suckling calves  
 (C) Weaned calves (D) Heifers
23. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia is caused by :  
 (A) Bacteria (B) Fungus  
 (C) Virus (D) Parasite
24. Lameness and cramp-like emphysema of thigh region in young heifers is characteristic symptom of :  
 (A) H.S. (B) B.Q.  
 (C) Tympany (D) Coccidiosis
25. Which of the following can be prevented through vaccination ?  
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) Trypanosomiasis  
 (C) B.Q. (D) J.D.
26. Which one is not a zoonotic disease ?  
 (A) Tuberculosis (B) FMD  
 (C) Anthrax (D) Tympany
27. Iodine is required for bio-synthesis of :  
 (A) Insulin (B) Thyroxine  
 (C) FSH (D) Prolactin
28. Which of the following used as common poison for control of rats can be hazardous to domestic animals ?  
 (A) Zinc Sulphide (B) Zinc Sulphate  
 (C) Zinc Phosphide (D) Zinc Chloride
29. Milk is deficient in :  
 (A) Iron (B) Cobalt  
 (C) Vit. A (D) Sulphur

30. Chemicals used for doping are detected through :
- (A) X-ray (B) Sonography  
(C) Urine and Blood Analysis (D) None of the above
31. Which fodder crop cut before monsoon could be poisonous ?
- (A) Bajra (B) Maize  
(C) Sorghum (D) Sudan grass
32. Which of the following is excluded from SNF ?
- (A) Protein (B) Carbohydrate  
(C) Minerals (D) Fat
33. Which contains more moisture ?
- (A) Butter (B) Ghee  
(C) Cream (D) Milk
34. Which is negligible in buffalo milk but present in cow milk ?
- (A) Casein (B) Carotein  
(C) Albumin (D) Globulin
35. Whose shelf life is longer ?
- (A) Sterilized Milk (B) Pasteurised Milk  
(C) Boiled Milk (D) Fresh Milk
36. Which is transmitted through milk of cow to man ?
- (A) Avitaminosis (B) J.D.  
(C) T.B. (D) FMD
37. Which is used to make artificial milk ?
- (A) Urea (B) Detergent  
(C) Vegetable Oil (D) All of the above
38. Fat percentage of milk is measured by :
- (A) Gurber's method (B) Methylene blue  
(C) Colorimeter (D) Spectrophotometer

39. Which housing system is less expensive ?
- (A) Tail to tail system (B) Loose housing system  
(C) Face to face system (D) Single file system
40. RBCs are elliptical and non-nucleated in case of :
- (A) Camel (B) Cattle  
(C) Buffalo (D) Goat
41. Bio-terrorism is related to :
- (A) Echinococcosis (B) Anthrax  
(C) Taeniasis (D) None of the above
42. Process of stabilization of organic matter is :
- (A) Sterilization (B) Disinfection  
(C) Smoking (D) Oxidation
43. Night blindness is a characteristic symptom of deficiency of :
- (A) Vitamin A (B) Calcium  
(C) Selenium (D) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
44. Pashmina is produced by :
- (A) Sheep (B) Goat  
(C) Rabbit (D) Camel
45. Cooling power of air is determined by :
- (A) Clinical thermometer (B) Barometer  
(C) Lactometer (D) Kata thermometer
46. Q. fever in man can be caused through :
- (A) Infected meat (B) Infected milk  
(C) Contaminated air (D) All of the above
47. Urea poisoning can be controlled by intra-ruminal infusion of :
- (A) Glucose (B) Vinegar  
(C) Sodabcarb (D) Glycerol

48. Reproductive disorder in cattle and buffalo is caused by :  
 (A) Rabies (B) Salmonellosis  
 (C) Brucellosis (D) None of the above
49. The most populous breed of dairy buffalo is :  
 (A) Nili Ravi (B) Surti  
 (C) Jaffarabadi (D) Murrah
50. Cottage cheese is an example of :  
 (A) Soft cheese (B) Semi-hard cheese  
 (C) Very hard cheese (D) Hard cheese
51. Causative agent of Anthrax is :  
 (A) Bacillus anthracis (B) Clostridium chauvei  
 (C) Pasteurella multocida (D) None of the above
52. Average birth weight of a lamb in carpet wool breeds is :  
 (A) 2 kg (B) 3 kg  
 (C) 4 kg (D) 5 kg
53. Which disease is common in high producing cows ?  
 (A) Mastitis (B) Ketosis  
 (C) Milk fever (D) All of the above
54. Best way to improve non-descript cattle through improved indigenous breeds is :  
 (A) Crossbreeding (B) Inbreeding  
 (C) Grading-up (D) Line breeding
55. Processing adding ingredients to modify flavour of processed meat is :  
 (A) Curing (B) Smoking  
 (C) Aging (D) Seasoning
56. Which species of milk contains higher lactose content ?  
 (A) Cow (B) Buffalo  
 (C) Human (D) Goat

57. Fat percentage of table cream is :  
 (A) 10 - 15 (B) 12 - 15  
 (C) 16 - 18 (D) 20 - 25
58. Percent titrable acidity of cow milk is :  
 (A) 0.5 - 0.7 (B) 0.13 - 0.14  
 (C) 0.17 - 0.19 (D) 0.20 - 0.21
59. Total solid content is highest in milk of :  
 (A) Cow (B) Buffalo  
 (C) Goat (D) Camel
60. Adult tapeworm of Echinococcus granulosus in carnivora is found in :  
 (A) Intestine (B) Rumen  
 (C) Reticulum (D) Omesum
61. Ringworm is caused by :  
 (A) Bacteria (B) Virus  
 (C) Fungus (D) Parasite
62. Organisms which spread through excreta are :  
 (A) Salmonella (B) Enterovirus  
 (C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis (D) All of the above
63. Most appropriate time of inseminating a cow is :  
 (A) 2 hours after onset of heat (B) 6 hours after onset of heat  
 (C) Middle or later half of heat (D) 24 hours after onset of heat
64. Which disease has been eradicated from India ?  
 (A) Cow Pox (B) Rinder pest  
 (C) Black Quarter (D) Milk fever
65. Failure of testicles to descend in the scrotal sac is known as :  
 (A) Scrotal hernia (B) Cryptorchidism  
 (C) Testicular dystrophy (D) None of the above

66. Psychrophilic count in milk is done at :  
 (A) 5°C for 24 hrs (B) 37°C for 24 hrs  
 (C) 7°C for 24 hrs (D) 0°C for 24 hrs
67. Aflatoxins involved in intoxication of milk and milk products are :  
 (A) B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> (B) B<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>1</sub>  
 (C) G<sub>1</sub> and G<sub>2</sub> (D) B<sub>2</sub> and G<sub>2</sub>
68. Inbreeding leads to :  
 (A) Increase in homozygosity (B) Increase in heterozygosity  
 (C) Heterosis (D) Hybrid vigor
69. Gene frequency ranges from :  
 (A) 0 to 1 (B) -1 to 0  
 (C) -1 to +1 (D) None of the above
70. Mating of phenotypically alike individuals is classified as :  
 (A) Random mating (B) Assortative Mating  
 (C) Disassortative Mating (D) Cross breeding
71. Milk yield is a :  
 (A) Sex limited trait (B) Sex influenced trait  
 (C) Sex linked trait (D) Recessive trait
72. In F<sub>2</sub> of a dihybrid cross there will be :  
 (A) Only one genotype (B) Four genotypes  
 (C) Nine genotypes (D) 16 genotypes
73. Genetic gain through selection depends on :  
 (A) Selection Intensity (B) Heritability  
 (C) Generation Interval (D) All of the above
74. Mule is a result of :  
 (A) Inbreeding (B) Cross breeding  
 (C) Species hybridization (D) None of above

75. Sole feeding of which fodder may induce bloat ?  
 (A) Oats (B) Lucerne  
 (C) Cabbage (D) Berseem
76. Richest source of carbohydrate is :  
 (A) Barley (B) Urea  
 (C) Mollases (D) Wheat bran
77. Extra chromosomal DNA in bacteria is found in :  
 (A) Plasmid (B) Golgi apparatus  
 (C) Ribosome (D) Centrosome
78. The best basis of selection for highly heritable trait expressed in both sexes is :  
 (A) Pedigree (B) Family  
 (C) Progeny (D) Individual
79. To get maximum heterosis through crossbreeding breeds should be :  
 (A) Very close (B) Close  
 (C) Distant (D) None of the above
80. Linkage can be detected by testing F<sub>1</sub> hybrid cross with :  
 (A) Recessive homozygous parent (B) Dominant homozygous parent  
 (C) F<sub>1</sub> hybrid itself (D) None of the above
81. Slaughter of which species is banned in India on religious grounds ?  
 (A) Buffalo (B) Sheep  
 (C) Cattle (D) Goat
82. In ascending order, the economic returns from buffalo are :  
 (A) Milk, meat, manure (B) Meat, milk, manure  
 (C) Manure, milk, meat (D) Manure, meat, milk
83. Which species of animals produces Angora wool ?  
 (A) Camel (B) Rabbit  
 (C) Dog (D) Sheep
84. Which species of animals is not used for fibre/wool/hair production ?  
 (A) Buffalo (B) Goat  
 (C) Sheep (D) Rabbit

85. Which species is reared for meat and wool production ?  
 (A) Goat (B) Camel  
 (C) Sheep (D) Pig
86. India ranks first in population of:  
 (A) Sheep (B) Goat  
 (C) Buffalo (D) Cattle
87. Concentrate mixture to feed a dairy cow should contain :  
 (A) 15% DCP and 70% TDN (B) 70% TDN and 30% DCP  
 (C) 20% DCP and 80% TDN (D) 30% DCP and 70% TDN
88. Which fodder crop is most suitable for silage making in rabi season ?  
 (A) Chinese cabbage (B) Berseem  
 (C) Lucerne (D) Oat
89. Most preferred hay for horse is made from :  
 (A) Lucerne (B) Maize  
 (C) Wheat (D) Barley
90. To enhance milk production, cross breeding has been used extensively in India for improvement in:  
 (A) Sheep (B) Buffalo  
 (C) Cattle (D) Yak
91. During which quarter of pregnancy extra-allowance is required ?  
 (A) First quarter (B) Second quarter  
 (C) First and Second quarter (D) Last quarter
92. The most appropriate stage of drying off a cow is :  
 (A) Four months before expected date of calving  
 (B) Four months after conception  
 (C) Two months after conception  
 (D) Two months before expected date of calving
93. For efficient reproductive management of the herd per-rectum pregnancy diagnosis in buffaloes should be done after :  
 (A) 21 days of insemination (B) 60 days after insemination  
 (C) 90 days after insemination (D) 120 days after insemination

94. During winter silage can be made from :  
 (A) Berseem (B) Lucerne  
 (C) Oat (D) Chinese Cabbage
95. Tetany due to magnesium deficiency is encountered in :  
 (A) Dairy cows (B) Bullocks used for draft  
 (C) Young calves (D) Old cows
96. Copper deficiency in calves causes :  
 (A) Grass tetany (B) Haemoglobinuria  
 (C) Enzootic ataxia (D) Anestrus
97. Muscular dystrophy is caused by deficiency of :  
 (A) Phosphorus (B) Iron  
 (C) Selenium (D) Vitamin A
98. Difference between mean of base population and progeny of selected parents is :  
 (A) Selection differential (B) Response to selection  
 (C) Selection coefficient (D) None of the above
99. Gross energy of maize is :  
 (A) 3.76 K cal/g (B) 9.21 K cal/g  
 (C) 4.43 K cal/g (D) 4.68 K cal/g
100. The best method for estimation of net energy of feed is :  
 (A) Bomb calorimeter (B) Armsby's Respiration calorimeter  
 (C) Photometry (D) Chromatography
101. In concentrate for feeding dairy cows, urea can be incorporated upto :  
 (A) 3% (B) 0.3%  
 (C) 5% (D) 0.5%
102. Which is produced from cholesterol ?  
 (A) Estrogen (B) Progesteron  
 (C) Testosteron (D) All of the above

103. AICRP on cattle at IVRI was launched in :  
 (A) 1965 (B) 1968  
 (C) 1971 (D) 1975
104. Lignin is made up of:  
 (A) N, C, H and O (B) N, C, S and O  
 (C) C, H, O and S (D) N, C, H and S
105. Type of teeth absent in bovine are :  
 (A) Incisors (B) Pre molars  
 (C) Molars (D) Canines
106. Average birth weight of a buffalo calf is :  
 (A) 25 - 35 kg (B) 15 - 25 kg  
 (C) 35 - 45 kg (D) 40 - 50 kg
107. DCP and TDN content of cotton seed cake is :  
 (A) 30% DCP, 65% TDN (B) 26% DCP, 80% TDN  
 (C) 18% DCP, 72% TDN (D) 41% DCP, 74% TDN
108. The ISI has been renamed as :  
 (A) AGMARK (B) BIS  
 (C) FPO (D) ISO
109. Who is the pioneer of White Revolution in India ?  
 (A) V. Kurien (B) M.S. Swaminathan  
 (C) S. Pitroda (D) None of the above
110. Yoghurt is a type of:  
 (A) Frozen Milk (B) Sterilized Milk  
 (C) Vitaminized Milk (D) Fermented Milk
111. Sweet curdling of milk at low temperature is caused by :  
 (A) *Stre. Liquefaciens* (B) *Staph. aureus*  
 (C) *E. Coli* (D) *B. Cereus*

112. Protein content of whey is :  
 (A) 6% (B) 16%  
 (C) 0.6% (D) 0.16%
113. Fat content of toned milk is :  
 (A) 3% (B) 2%  
 (C) 2.5% (D) 4%
114. Gall bladder is absent in :  
 (A) Camel (B) Horse  
 (C) Pigeon (D) All of the above
115. Fat content of ghee is :  
 (A) 85% (B) 90%  
 (C) 91.5% (D) 99.5%
116. A cow apparently always in heat is called :  
 (A) Free martin (B) Steer  
 (C) Nymphomaniac (D) Pseudopregnant
117. A castrated male calf is suitable to be used as :  
 (A) Teaser (B) Bull  
 (C) Bullock (D) Dummy
118. General combining ability is attributed to :  
 (A) Additive genetic variance (B) Interaction variance  
 (C) Epistasis (D) None of above
119. A fleshy mass lying between forelegs is called :  
 (A) Dewlap (B) Brisket  
 (C) Tussels (D) Wattles
120. The horse belongs to order :  
 (A) Parissodactyla (B) Arteodactyla  
 (C) Lagomorpha (D) Proboscida