

Veterinary AMT SUPPON

YVAS

Booklet Series

A

Register
Number

2008

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Booklet has a cover (this page) which should not be opened till the invigilator gives signal to open it at the commencement of the examination. As soon as the signal is received you should tear the right side of the booklet cover carefully to open the booklet. Then proceed to answer the questions.
2. This Question Booklet contains **200** questions.
3. Answer **all** questions.
4. **All** questions carry equal marks.
5. The Test Booklet is printed in *four* series e.g. A B C or D (See Top left side of this page). The candidate has to indicate in the space provided in the Answer Sheet the series of the booklet. For example, if the candidate gets A series booklet, he/she has to indicate in the side 2 of the Answer Sheet with Blue or Black Ink Ball point pen as follows :

<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> B	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> D
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6. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
7. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. You must write your Name, Register No. and other particulars on side 1 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
8. You will also encode your Register Number, Subject Code etc., with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. Each question comprises *four* responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select **ONLY ONE** correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
10. In the Answer Sheet there are *four* brackets [A] [B] [C] and [D] against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Ball point pen **ONLY ONE** bracket of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :

[A]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[C]	[D]
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11. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
12. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.
13. Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question Booklet.

Tear here ✂

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7. The electrical strength for electrical stunning is
- A) less than 250mA and 75kV B) above 400mA and 120V
C) above 300mA and 100V D) not less than 250mA and 75V.
8. The desirable dry period for a cross-bred cow is
- A) one month B) two months
C) six months D) five months.
9. Sahiwal breed of cattle is popularly known as
- A) Thari B) Lola
C) White Sindhi D) Kangrej.
10. Piglets are weaned normally at the age of
- A) 2 weeks B) 8 weeks
C) 4 weeks D) 6 weeks.
11. The amount of urea as NPN source in ruminant ration should not exceed
- A) 1.0 per cent B) 3.0 per cent
C) 5.0 per cent D) 10.0 per cent.
12. The true stomach is
- A) Rumen B) Reticulum
C) Omasum D) Abomasum.
13. Nutritive ratio is narrow for
- A) Concentrates B) Cereal grains
C) Roughages D) None of these.

14. Shaeffer's formula is to determine
- A) milk yield
 - B) weight of adult cattle and buffalo
 - C) age of animal
 - D) none of these.
15. Cereal grains are
- A) rich in methionine
 - B) rich in lysine and tryptophan
 - C) deficient in lysine and tryptophan
 - D) deficient in cystine.
16. Deposition of soft fat leading to soft pork problem is due to feeding of
- A) cotton seed meal
 - B) tubers
 - C) groundnut
 - D) sweet potatoes.
17. Shovel beak is a disease of extensively reared chicks with
- A) Vitamin E deficient birds
 - B) Feeding of dry mash
 - C) Thiamine deficiency
 - D) None of these.
18. The tusks of pigs are
- A) Molars
 - B) Incisors
 - C) Canines
 - D) None of these.
19. Average oestrous cycle of sheep is
- A) 17 days
 - B) 21 days
 - C) 28 days
 - D) 30 days.
20. Incubation period of chicken is
- A) 18 days
 - B) 21 days
 - C) 28 days
 - D) 30 days.

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36. Palletising the feed supplied to a cow helps in

- I. reducing water consumption
- II. destroying antimetabolites in the feed
- III. increasing vitamin A content in milk
- IV. avoiding preferential feeding.

Of the statements

- A) (I) and (II) are correct
- B) (III) and (IV) are correct
- C) (II) and (IV) are correct
- D) (I) and (III) are correct.

37. Maize is deficient in

- A) Ca
- B) P
- C) K
- D) Na.

38. Meat meal can be supplemented in poultry diet at

- A) 3 % level
- B) 8 % level
- C) 12 % level
- D) should not be included.

39. Food intake in chicks decreases with increase in temperature and hence supplemented with

- A) Calcium
- B) Sodium
- C) Vitamin E
- D) None of these.

40. Calcium in layer mash should not exceed

- A) 2.5 %
- B) 1 %
- C) 5 %
- D) none of these.

41. The nutritive value of paddy straw is enhanced by urea treatment which is due to

- A) softening of the straw leading to increased microbial invasion
- B) increase in the nitrogen content in the paddy straw
- C) breakage of lingo-cellulose bond leading to release of cellulose
- D) increase in nitrogen content as well as breakage of lingo-cellulose bond.

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79. Shearing of wool from sheep breech, tail, back and hind legs done before inclement weather is
- A) Dagging
B) Crutching
C) Snipping
D) None of these.
80. Mandya sheep of South India is a
- A) mutton breed
B) wool breed
C) both wool and mutton breeds
D) none of these.
81. Slatted housing for goats is common in
- A) Dry areas
B) Humid areas
C) Semi-arid areas
D) None of these.
82. Domestic animal with an extremely broad habitat spectrum is
- A) Sheep
B) Goat
C) Pig
D) Cow.
83. Just before farrowing, sow may demonstrate
- A) nest building
B) self-mutilation
C) tail biting
D) piglet stealing.
84. Egg drop syndrome is especially important to
- A) Commercial egg producers
B) Broiler producers
C) Duck producers
D) Turkey producers.
85. Vitamin D content in milk can be increased by
- A) irradiation
B) ion exchange
C) cooling
D) heating.
86. The pH of milk is
- A) 7.0
B) 6.5
C) 4.5
D) 6.6.

87. Names of the species are arranged with regard to an increasing order of fat content in milk. Identify the correct order :
- A) Cow, goat, sheep, buffalo
B) Goat, cow, buffalo, sheep
C) Sheep, cow, goat, buffalo
D) Goat, sheep, cow, buffalo.
88. When the milk is adulterated with water, freezing point depression will
- A) be lowered
B) increase
C) reach towards 0°C
D) be maintained.
89. The minimum intensity of light required in the slaughter hall is
- A) 50 Lux
B) 80 Lux
C) 100 Lux
D) 220 Lux.
90. Haemolymph nodes are totally absent in
- A) Cattle
B) Sheep
C) Goat
D) Pig.
91. The powerful exotoxin produced by clostridium botulinum possesses special affinity to
- A) Nervous tissue
B) Blood cells
C) Kidney
D) Muscles.
92. Change in a slaughtered animal which is associated with the growth of putrefactive bacteria when ambient temperature is high is known as
- A) putrefaction
B) decomposition
C) gangrene
D) necrosis.
93. Ageing of meat brings about disintegration of myofibrillar structure in the
- A) A-Band
B) I-Band
C) M-Line
D) W-Band.
94. Phosphates are added to certain meat products to
- A) neutralize the salt
B) neutralize the bacterial action
C) improve water holding capacity
D) increase pH.

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95. The discrepancy between an individual's attitude towards innovation and his decision to adopt or reject the innovation is known as
- A) innovation discontinuance B) innovation dissonance
C) innovation disenchantment D) innovation replacement.
96. The degree to which an innovation is perceived as consistent with the values, experience and needs of receiver is known as
- A) Compatibility B) Complexity
C) Incentives D) Trialability.
97. The amount of lean meat obtained from a carcass is referred as
- A) Quality grade B) Yield grade
C) Meat grade D) Fat grade.
98. To ensure maximum profit for the producer, dairy heifers, should be bred
- A) to calve at 24 months of age
B) at 24 months of age
C) during the second or third heat after onset of puberty
D) not later than 9 months of age.
99. Acidity in curd is due to production of
- A) Acetic acid B) Propionic acid
C) Lactic acid D) Formic acid.
100. The common fowl tick is
- A) Otobius megnini B) Argas persicus
C) Ornithodoros moubata D) Ixodes ricinus.
101. Amputation of horn is done under
- A) General anaesthesia B) Mental nerve block
C) Cornual block D) Maxillary nerve block.

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108. In Rabies, the progress of virus from the site of bite to brain is through
- A) haematogenous route B) lymphatic route
C) nervous route D) beta cells.
109. Feeding excessive amount of urea results in formation of
- A) Nitrate B) Nitrite
C) Ammonia D) Diureido isobutane.
110. Woollorter's disease is a term mainly associated with
- A) Salmonellosis B) Pasteurellosis
C) Anthrax D) Streptococci.
111. The common anticoagulant used in clinical laboratory is
- A) Potassium nitrate B) Sodium carbonate
C) Sodium citrate D) Ascorbic acid.
112. Late abortion in cow is due to
- A) Trichomoniasis B) Vibrio foetus
C) Leptospirae D) Brucella.
113. Manganese deficiency in chicken leads to
- A) Muscle weakness B) Paralysis
C) Joint ill D) Perosis.
114. Bacteria infecting the perforated wound are
- A) Aerobic B) Putrefactive
C) Anaerobic D) Thermophilic.
115. Local death of cells in a living body is called
- A) Putrefaction B) Gangrene
C) Necrosis D) Somatic death.

130. The mechanism of action of chloramphenicol is by
- A) interferences with cell wall synthesis
 - B) antimetabolite action
 - C) interference with protein synthesis
 - D) impairment of cell membrane permeability.
131. An example of short acting barbiturate is
- A) Pentobarbital
 - B) Phenobarbital
 - C) Thiopentone
 - D) Barbitone.
132. The anticonvulsant preferred for long term seizure control in dog is
- A) Primidone
 - B) Phenytoin
 - C) Phenobarbital
 - D) Diazepam.
133. Ketosis which occur due to excessive amount of butyrate in silage is called as
- A) Estate Acetonemia
 - B) Secondary Ketosis
 - C) Starvation Ketosis
 - D) Allimentary Ketosis.
134. Grass tetany is characterised by
- A) low serum magnesium level
 - B) low serum calcium level
 - C) low serum phosphorus level
 - D) low serum sodium level.
135. Thrombosis occurs when there is
- A) injury to the above endothelium
 - B) alteration in the blood flow
 - C) alteration in blood constituents
 - D) all these factors.

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136. Aspergillosis in birds produces

- A) Generalised mycosis B) Brooder pneumonia
C) Granuloma D) Hepatitis.

137. Blood smears are examined before opening the carcass during postmortem

- A) to rule out any bacterial diseases
B) to rule out any viral diseases
C) to rule out any fungal diseases
D) to rule out anthrax.

138. In horses, gall bladder is

- A) present
B) absent
C) attached to the dorsal surface of the liver
D) attached to the parietal surface of the liver.

139. The bony framework of the bird (chicken) is made light due to the presence of

- A) air cavities in the bones B) air sacs
C) length of the long bones D) none of these.

140. Mycobacteria can be stained by

- A) Gram's staining B) Leishman's staining
C) Perls' staining D) Ziehl-Neelsen staining.

141. Necrotic hepatitis in birds is a pathognomonic lesion in

- A) Fowl cholera B) Fowl plague
C) Gumboro disease D) Aflatoxicosis.

142. Haematuria in cattle is produced by
- A) consumption of bracken fern
 - B) consumption of aflatoxin
 - C) consumption of T2 toxin
 - D) consumption of citrinin.
143. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
- A) Epistaxis — blood in urine
 - B) Haemoptysis — bleeding from the nose
 - C) Haematuria — blood in the sputum
 - D) Melena — blood in stools.
144. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?
- A) Ketosis — Acetonemia
 - B) Gangrene — Necrosis with putrefaction
 - C) Rigor mortis — ATP
 - D) Cloudy swelling — Fluorosis.
145. Best fertility rate can be obtained if cows are inseminated during the period of
- A) Diestrum
 - B) Metaestrus
 - C) Estrus
 - D) Proestrus.
146. The first faeces passed by a newborn is called as
- A) Runt
 - B) Colostrum
 - C) Guar
 - D) Meconium.
147. Closure of the lumen of a hollow organ or duct in a living body is called
- A) Aplasia
 - B) Atresia
 - C) Agenesis
 - D) Atrophy.

165. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

- A) Oedema of oviduct — Hydrocephalus
B) Fluid in testes — Hydrocele
C) Fluid in peritoneum — Hydropericardium
D) Generalised subcutaneous oedema — Anasarca.

166. Causative bacteria for, Haemorrhagic Septicemia, a disease encountered in cattle is

- A) *Pasteurella multocida*
B) *Streptococcus*
C) *Staphylococcus*
D) *Corynebacterium tuberculosis*.

167. An opening for the aorta in the diaphragm of ox is called as

- A) Hiatus aorticus B) Foramen ovale
C) Bulbus aorticus D) Ductus arteriosus.

168. Arrange the joints of thoracic limb of ox in sequential order from proximal to distal end :

- A) Shoulder, Elbow, Knee, Fetlock, Pastern, Coffin
B) Shoulder, Knee, Elbow, Pastern, Coffin, Fetlock
C) Shoulder, Knee, Elbow, Fetlock, Pastern, Coffin
D) Shoulder, Elbow, Knee, Coffin, Pastern, Fetlock.

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169. Consider the following statements;

- I. Glycogen can be broken down to glucose by skeletal muscles
- II. Glycogen can be broken down to glucose-1-phosphate by skeletal muscles
- III. Glycogen can be broken down to glucose-6-phosphate by skeletal muscles
- IV. Glycogen can be broken down to glucose-3-phosphate by skeletal muscles.

Of these statements

- A) (I) alone is correct
 - B) (II) alone is correct
 - C) (III) alone is correct
 - D) (II) & (IV) are correct.
170. Which one of the following can be used for detection of liver dysfunction in dogs ?

- A) Alanine amino transferase
- B) Aspartate amino transferase
- C) Sorbitol dehydrogenase
- D) L-Glutamic dehydrogenase.

171. Consider the following statements :

- I. *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* is found intracellularly
- II. *Brucella abortus* is found intracellularly
- III. *Rickettsia* is found extracellularly
- IV. *Brucella abortus* is found extracellularly.

Of the statements

- A) (I) alone is correct
- B) (II) alone is correct
- C) (I) & (II) are correct
- D) (I), (II) & (IV) are correct.

172. Normal presentation of the foetus relates

- A) the dorsum of the foetus to quadrants of maternal pelvis
- B) the spinal axis of the foetus to the spinal axis of dam
- C) the extremities of the foetus to the body of the foetus
- D) the head, neck and limbs of the foetus to the body of the dam.

173. Anestrus may be a herd problem because of

- A) hormonal disturbances
- B) uterine infection
- C) nutritional causes
- D) lack of teaser.

174. Assertion (A) : LH hormone is used for the treatment of cystic ovarian degeneration.

Reason (R) : LH causes development and maturation of follicle.

Now select your answer according to the coding scheme given below :

- A) (A) is true but (R) is false
- B) (A) and (R) are false
- C) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)
- D) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason for (A).

175. Hudson's teat spiral is used for surgical correction of

- A) teat fistula
- B) teat polyps
- C) teat spider
- D) hard milker.

176. Which one of the following is the correct sequence for development of X-ray film ?

- A) Rinsing, developing, washing, fixing, drying
- B) Developing, washing, fixing, rinsing, drying
- C) Developing, fixing, washing, rinsing, drying
- D) Developing, rinsing, fixing, washing, drying.

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177. PGF₂ α is used in embryo transfer technology because

- A) it causes the lysis of corpus luteum
- B) it causes the synchronization of estrus
- C) it regulates the estrus cycle
- D) it clears the uterine infection.

178. Ketosis can be prevented by supplementing

- A) Calcium borogluconate
- B) Maize
- C) Ammonium chloride
- D) 10% Magnesium sulphate.

179. Consider the following statements :

- I. Tuberculosis is transmitted by ingestion of milk
- II. Tuberculosis is transmitted by inhalation
- III. Tuberculosis is transmitted by ingestion and inhalation
- IV. Tuberculosis is transmitted by blood sucking insects.

Of the statements

- A) (I) alone is correct
- B) (II) alone is correct
- C) (I), (II) & (III) are correct
- D) (I), (II) & (IV) are correct.

180. Consider the following statements :

- I. African horse sickness is a disease of horses, mules and donkeys
- II. African horse sickness is caused by arbovirus.
- III. African horse sickness has also been noticed in India
- IV. African horse sickness is not transmitted by biting insects.

Of the statements

- A) (I) alone is correct
- B) (II) alone is correct
- C) (I) & (IV) are correct
- D) (I), (II) & (III) are correct.

181. The characteristic lesion of chronic Fascioliasis is

- A) Granulomatous reaction
- B) Black's disease
- C) Traumatic hepatitis
- D) Clay pipe cirrhosis.

182. The most pathogenic stage of *Schistosoma nasale* is

- A) Adult
- B) Cercaria
- C) Eggs
- D) Schistosomula.

183. The drug of choice for Theileriasis is

- A) Berenil
- B) Buparvaquone
- C) Oxytetracycline
- D) Salinomycin.

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184. Normal or physiologic saline (0.9% NaCl solution) is a law
- A) isotonic solution
 - B) hypertonic solution
 - C) hypotonic solution
 - D) none of these.
185. Contagious mastitis in bovines is due to
- A) *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*
 - B) *Streptococcus agalactiae*
 - C) *Staphylococcus hyicus*
 - D) *Corynebacterium bovis*.
186. Sterilization in autoclave is by
- A) saturated steam at 15 lb pressure at 121° C
 - B) moist heat at 90°-100°C
 - C) short exposure to heat at lower temperature
 - D) dry heat at 160° C.
187. Vaccine against distemper, canine hepatitis, leptospirosis and rabies by Serum Institute of India is
- A) Pentadog vaccine
 - B) Candur - DH
 - C) Canilep - DHL
 - D) Vanguard.
188. Rickets is due to the deficiency of
- A) Vitamin A
 - B) Vitamin D
 - C) Vitamin E
 - D) Vitamin K.

189. Oily substances used to soothe irritated skin or mucous membrane are called

- A) Emollients
B) Demulcents
C) Astringents
D) None of these.

190. The important metabolic hormone is

- A) Parathyroid
B) Thyroid
C) Pituitary
D) Hypothalamic hormones.

191. Calcium deposition in bone is promoted by

- A) Vitamin D
B) Thymosin
C) Calcitonin
D) Parathormone.

192. Roughage utilization in rumen is promoted by

- A) Rumen microbes
B) Rumen pH
C) Rumen temperature
D) All of these.

193. Calcium favours

- A) heart contraction
B) heart relaxation
C) heart inhibition
D) no effect.

194. Temperature regulated centres are located in

- A) Pons
B) Medulla oblongata
C) Cerebral cortex
D) Hypothalamus.

195. Functional unit of kidney is

- A) Ureter
B) Nephron
C) Glomerulus
D) PCT.

196. Placental type in bitch is

- A) Discoid
B) Cotyledonary
C) Zonary
D) None of these.

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197. Parturition is a complex process initiated by

- A) foetal ACTH
B) increased estrogen
C) prostaglandin
D) all of these.

198. Gestation period in sow is

- A) 115 days
B) 220 days
C) 240 days
D) 150 days.

199. The PCV value of blood in animal ranges from

- A) 38 to 45%
B) 32 to 37%
C) 30 to 33%
D) 35 to 38%.

200. The most ideal contrast agent used for spinal radiography is

- A) Metrizamide
B) Barium sulphate
C) Iopamidol
D) Iofexol.
-