

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR
VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON UNDER ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND
CLIMATE CHANGE DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM,
AUGUST-2024

AH & VETY PAPER-III

Time Allowed : 2 hours

FM : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Depression on the bony surface is known as -
(a) Fossa (b) Condyle
(c) Facet (d) Trochlea
2. Humerus of fowl is a -
(a) Irregular bone (b) Pneumatic bone
(c) Long bone (d) Short bone
3. Largest sesamoid bone in animal body is -
(a) Patella (b) Navicular bone
(c) Proximal sesamoid bone (d) Distal sesamoid bone
4. Sigmoid flexure is absent in -
(a) Horse (b) Dog
(c) Ox (d) Horse and dog
5. Number of liver lobes in dog :
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 6
6. Shape of the spleen in dog is -
(a) Elliptical (b) Triangle
(c) Small round (d) Human foot print shaped
7. The shoulder girdle is fully developed in -
(a) Ox (b) Horse
(c) Pig (d) Fowl
8. Gall bladder is absent in the liver of which animal?
(a) Horse (b) Ox
(c) Pig (d) Dog
9. Apex of the heart is formed by -
(a) right ventricle (b) left ventricle
(c) right auricle (d) left auricle
10. The fluid present in the chambers of eye is called -
(a) Endolymph (b) Lacrimal fluid
(c) Aqueous humor (d) Vitreous humor

11. Ovulation fossa is present in the ovary of -
 - (a) Cow
 - (b) Bitch
 - (c) Hen
 - (d) Mare
12. Renal pelvis is not present in -
 - (a) Horse
 - (b) Dog
 - (c) Ox
 - (d) Pig
13. The longest cranial nerve is the -
 - (a) Hypoglossal
 - (b) Trigeminal
 - (c) Facial
 - (d) Vagus
14. Two numbers of caecum are found in -
 - (a) Bird
 - (b) Mammals
 - (c) Reptiles
 - (d) Fishes
15. The functional blood supply to the liver is -
 - (a) Portal vein
 - (b) Hepatic artery
 - (c) Anterior vena cava
 - (d) Posterior vena cava
16. Blood supply to the diaphragm in cattle is through -
 - (a) Phrenic artery
 - (b) Thoracic aorta
 - (c) Intercostal artery
 - (d) Left Ruminal artery
17. Largest and most massive long bone in animal is -
 - (a) Humerus
 - (b) Tibia
 - (c) Femur
 - (d) Radius
18. Falciform ligament in canine is related to which organ?
 - (a) Kidney
 - (b) Liver
 - (c) Uterus
 - (d) stomach
19. The bony orbit of eye is incomplete in -
 - (a) Horse
 - (b) Camel
 - (c) Cattle
 - (d) Dog
20. The analgesics cause retention of urine and oliguria is -
 - (a) Morphine
 - (b) Prednisolone
 - (c) Meloxicam
 - (d) Nalorphine
21. Factors influencing the quality of the x-rays depend on -
 - (a) Kilo voltage peak (kVp)
 - (b) Filtration
 - (c) Milliampere per sec (mAs)
 - (d) kVp, mAs and Filtration
22. Increase kVp in X-ray machine during radiographic exposure resulted in -
 - (a) better details
 - (b) decreased radiographic contrast
 - (c) decreased X-ray penetration
 - (d) increased radiographic contrast
23. Inflammation of ligament is known as -
 - (a) Tendinitis
 - (b) Myositis
 - (c) Desmitis
 - (d) Cellulites
24. Pulmonary vein returns oxygenated blood from lung to the -
 - (a) right atrium
 - (b) right ventricle
 - (c) left atrium
 - (d) left ventricle
25. Most frequently affected glands for Mammary Hyperplasia in canine are -
 - (a) Cranial glands
 - (b) Middle glands
 - (c) Caudal glands
 - (d) All glands are equally affected

26. Brisket oedema observed in cattle following :
(a) Traumatic reticulo pericarditis (TRP) (b) Urethral rupture
(c) Pervious urachus (d) Obstructive urolithiasis
27. Most common hernia occurring in calf is -
(a) Ventral hernia (b) Inguinal hernia
(c) Umbilical hernia (d) Diaphragmatic hernia
28. Liptek test is performed to diagnose:
(a) Mammitis (b) Pyometra
(c) Urinary bladder rupture (d) Left side abomasal displacement
29. Granulation tissue forms and filling the wound defect in -
(a) first intention healing (b) second intention healing
(c) third intention healing (d) fourth intention healing
30. The pure antagonist of opioids is -
(a) Naloxone (b) Nalorphine
(c) Naltrexone (d) Diprenorphine
31. The echogenicities of spleen, liver and kidney is represented by -
(a) Spleen < liver < kidney (b) Spleen > liver < kidney
(c) Spleen > liver > kidney (d) Spleen < liver > kidney
32. Sterilization of operation theatre is done by -
(a) Steaming (b) Ethylene oxide gas
(c) Nitrous oxide gas (d) Sodium hypochloride solution.
33. Inherent capability of suture material return to original shape is called -
(a) Memory (b) Capillarity
(c) Flexibility (d) Elasticity
34. Drug used as cardiac stimulation is -
(a) Lignocaine (b) Dopamine
(c) Naloxone (d) Doxapram
35. Penetrating wound that extends into the teat canal or cistern leads to -
(a) Leaker (b) Spider teat
(c) Free milker (d) Teat fistula
36. The best projection for imaging the pelvis is -
(a) Lateral view (b) Cranio-caudal view
(c) Ventro-dorsal view (d) Dorso ventral view
37. Antiseptic that is active in organic matter is -
(a) Acriflavin (b) Povidone iodine
(c) Tincture iodine (d) Potassium permanganate
38. Normal respiration is known as -
(a) Apnoea (b) Polypnoea
(c) Oligopnea (d) Eupnoea
39. Abnormally increased appetite is known as -
(a) Polyphagia (b) Hyperorexia
(c) Polydipsia (d) Anorexia
40. Endotoxaemia in animal produces -
(a) Leukopenia (b) Neutropenia
(c) Leucocytosis (d) Neutrophilia

41. Ascites is more common in -
(a) Dogs (b) Cattle
(c) Horses (d) Buffaloes
42. Which of the following Anticoagulant is not used for blood transfusion?
(a) Heparin (b) EDTA
(c) Sodium fluoride (d) Sodium citrate
43. The technique of percussion is comparatively more reliable in -
(a) Dogs (b) Cattle
(c) Elephant (d) Buffaloes
44. The normal pH range of rumen fluid is -
(a) 3.0 to 3.8 (b) 5.0 to 5.5
(c) 6.2 to 7.2 (d) 7.0 to 8.0
45. Differential diagnosis of Jaundice in dogs can be done by -
(a) Rothera's test (b) Van den berg test
(c) Total serum protein estimation (d) Serum cholinesterase estimation.
46. Gastric dilation in horse is confirmed by -
(a) Rectal examination (b) Nasogastric intubation
(c) Mucoid nasal discharge (d) Auscultation of abdomen
47. Common causes of liver diseases in horses are -
(a) Strongylosis, liver abscess, Lantana toxicity, Leptospirosis
(b) Black's disease, omphalophlebitis in foals, tetanus, liver abscess
(c) Hepatitis, Leptospirosis, Tyzzer's disease, Pyrrolozidine containing plants
(d) Liver fluke infection, liver abscess, chronic active hepatitis, liver neoplasm
48. Pericarditis in bovines is clinically characterized by set of clinical signs:
(a) Weight loss, anorexia, fever, lameness, diarrhoea
(b) Weak pulse, respiratory distress, coughing, tachycardia
(c) Fever, peripheral edema, lameness, weight loss, systolic murmurs
(d) Fever, muffling of heart sounds, signs of congestive heart failure
49. Reduced faecal output in cattle is observed in -
(a) Peritonitis (b) Salmonellosis
(c) Acid indigestion (d) Alkaline indigestion
50. Curled toe paralysis in birds are caused by deficiency of -
(a) Biotin (b) Niacin
(c) Thiamine (d) Riboflavin
51. Muscular dystrophy can be treated by supplementing -
(a) Protein (b) Calcium
(c) Vitamin E (d) Phosphorus
52. Choice of antibiotic for mastitis caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is -
(a) Tylosin (b) Penicillin
(c) Tetracycline (d) Gentamycin
53. Cause of anaemic anoxia in animal is due to -
(a) deficiency of Hb in the blood (b) poor blood flow to the tissues
(c) failure of oxidative system of tissues (d) deficiency of O₂ in the respiratory system

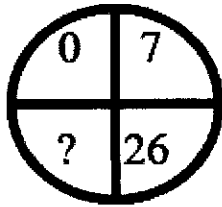
54. Canine distemper is characterized by which elevation of temperature?
(a) Relapsing (b) Diphasic
(c) Continuous (d) Intermittent
55. Incubation period of rabies is -
(a) Few days (b) Few months
(c) Few years (d) Few days to few years
56. Enteroliths are more commonly found in which animals?
(a) Dog (b) Sheep
(c) Horse (d) Cattle
57. Diabetes mellitus is commonly found in which of the animal?
(a) Sheep (b) Dog
(c) Cattle (d) Horse
58. Bestiality is punishable under which section of IPC?
(a) Section 93 (b) Section 377
(c) Section 415 (d) Section 429
59. The cause of animal death in strychnine poisoning is due to -
(a) Coma (b) Shock
(c) Asphyxia (d) Heart block
60. "T" shaped uterus is found in -
(a) Mare (b) Bitch
(c) Cattle (d) Camel
61. 3rd trimester abortion in animal is usually occurs due to -
(a) Brucella (b) Leptospira
(c) Trichomonas (d) Campylobacter
62. The interval between two successive heat is known as -
(a) Calving interval (b) Submission rate
(c) Inter-oestrus interval (d) Mean inter-service interval
63. Early embryonic death causing infertility problem in animal caused by -
(a) Brucella (b) Leptospira
(c) Trichomonas (d) Campylobacter
64. In which of the following species, artificial insemination was first tried?
(a) Canine (b) Caprine
(c) Bovine (d) Equine
65. Luteinizing hormone is released from -
(a) Anterior pituitary (b) Posterior pituitary
(c) Hypothalamus (d) Corpus luteum
66. On the basis of maternal-fetal barrier, type of placenta in bitch is -
(a) Zonary (b) Haemochorial
(c) Endotheliochorial (d) Syndesmochorial
67. Most useful hormone for diagnosing pregnancy in the bitch is -
(a) Relaxin (b) Estrogen
(c) Progesterone (d) LH
68. Lordosis is the peculiar sign of estrus in -
(a) Mare (b) Bitch
(c) Cow (d) Sow

69. Ring womb causing dystocia is common in -
(a) Cow (b) Ewe
(c) Sow (d) Doe
70. Caslick's operation is performed in case of -
(a) Uterine tumour (b) Torsion of uterus
(c) Uterine prolapse (d) Recurrent cervico-vaginal prolapse
71. Uterine involution in bovines is usually completed by -
(a) 4 - 10 days postpartum (b) 28 - 42 days postpartum
(c) 60 - 70 days postpartum (d) 70 - 90 days postpartum
72. Testosterone in males is secreted by -
(a) Leydig cells (b) Sertoli cells
(c) Sperm Cells (d) Seminiferous tubule
73. Corkscrew defect of sperm is a defect of the -
(a) Sperm nucleus (b) Tail of the sperm
(c) Head of the sperm (d) Mid piece of the sperm
74. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) release is inhibited by -
(a) Nor-adrenaline (b) Dopamine
(c) Adrenaline (d) Inhibin
75. Loosening of pubic symphysis is caused by -
(a) Progesterone (b) Oestrogen
(c) FSH (d) Leuteotropic hormone

Directions (Question Nos. 76 - 83) : Find the missing term in each of the following series:

76. 35, 29, 24, 20, ...?....
(a) 14 (b) 15
(c) 16 (d) 17
77. 265, 295, 355, 385, ...?...
(a) 544 (b) 454
(c) 445 (d) 545
78. 4, 16, 64, 256, ...?..., 4096
(a) 512 (b) 2048
(c) 4096 (d) 1024
79. 118, ...?..., 104, 97, 90, 83
(a) 115 (b) 111
(c) 107 (d) 105
80. 145, 155, 175, 205, ...?..., 295
(a) 254 (b) 245
(c) 452 (d) 524

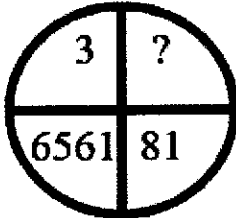
81.



- (a) 45
(c) 60

- (b) 50
(d) 63

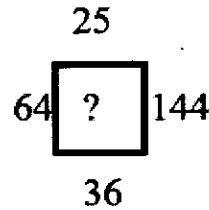
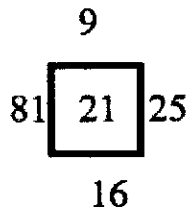
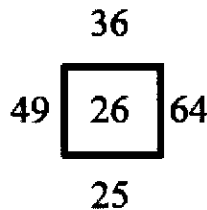
82.



- (a) 9
(c) 24

- (b) 18
(d) 27

83.



- (a) 19
(c) 25

- (b) 23
(d) 31

Directions (Question Nos. 84 - 88) : Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

"Uncle," said Luke to the old Sean, "you seem to be well fed, though I know no one looks after you. Nor have I seen you leave your residence at any time. Tell me how do you manage it?"

"Because," Sean replied, "I have a good feed every night at the emperor's orchard. After dark, I go there myself and pick out enough fruits to last a fortnight."

Luke proposed to accompany his uncle to the orchard. Though reluctant because of Luke's habit of euphoric exhibition of extreme excitement, Sean agreed to take him along.

At the orchard Sean hurriedly collected the fruits and left. Luke, on the other hand, at the sight of unlimited supply of fruits, was excited and lifted his voice which brought the emperor's men immediately to his side. They seized him and mistook him as the sole cause of damage to the orchard. Although Luke reiterated that he was a bird of passage, they pounded him mercilessly, before setting him free.

84. Why was Sean reluctant to take Luke along?

- (a) Because he was a selfish man
(b) He feared that Luke's reaction may alert the Emperor's men.
(c) Because Luke could harm him
(d) He knew Luke was a greedy person

85. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) Luke had a habit of speaking loudly
 - (b) The Emperor was a wicked man
 - (c) Lack of self-control had put Luke into trouble
 - (d) Orchards are highly guarded areas and not meant for the public
86. How often did Sean visit the emperor's orchard?
- (a) Daily
 - (b) Once a month
 - (c) In a period of two weeks
 - (d) Every day at midnight.
87. What does "bird of passage" mean in the context of the given passage?
- (a) He could roam freely in the orchard
 - (b) He was a bird with special privileges
 - (c) Emperor knew him personally
 - (d) He does not stay in one place for long
88. Why did Sean leave immediately after collecting the fruits?
- (a) He feared that the bird's song would awaken the Emperor
 - (b) To avoid getting caught by the Emperor's men
 - (c) He saw the Emperor's men approaching
 - (d) He wanted to leave Luke alone

Directions (Question Nos. 89 - 90) : Choose the word which is most nearly similar in meaning to the word printed in capital letters.

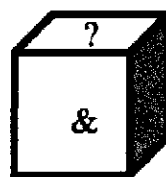
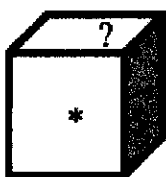
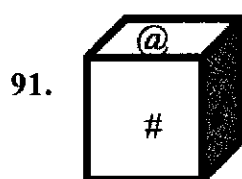
89. REITERATED

- (a) Stressed
- (b) Defended
- (c) Repeated
- (d) Explained

90. EUPHORIC

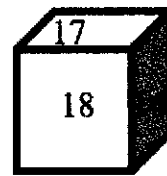
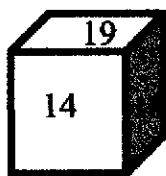
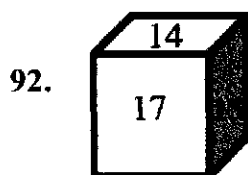
- (a) Dysphoric
- (b) Animated
- (c) Manic
- (d) Ecstatic

Directions (Question Nos. 91 - 93) : Answer the following based on the given data:



Which symbol is on the opposite face to the symbol *?

- (a) @
- (b) ?
- (c) &
- (d) \$



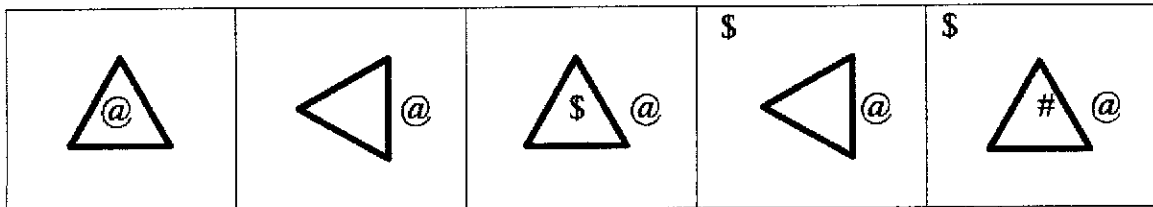
Which number is on the opposite face to the number 16?

- (a) 17
- (b) 14
- (c) 15
- (d) 18

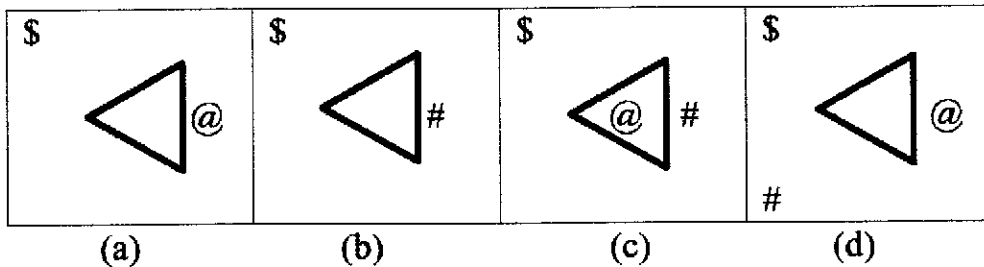
93. 64 small but identical cubes are put together to form a large cube. This larger cube is painted on all six faces. How many smaller cubes have no faces painted at all?
- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 10

Directions (Question Nos. 94 & 95) : In the following questions given below, find out the correct answer out of the answer figures, if the problem figures continue in the same sequence.

94. Problem Figures



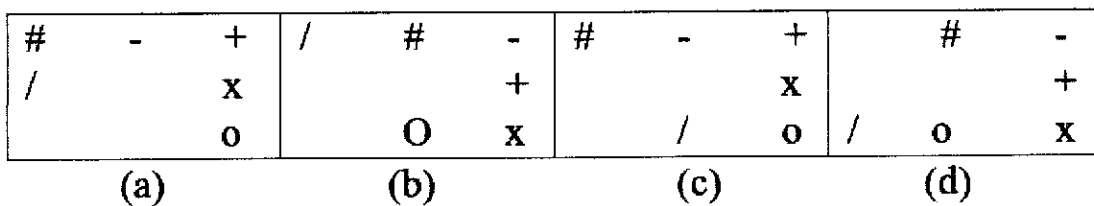
Answer Figures



95. Problem Figures



Answer Figures



Directions (Question Nos. 96 - 100) : In each of the question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and decide which of the given conclusion (s) logically follow (s) from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give your answer :

96. Statements I. Some hats are caps
 II. Some caps are mats
- Conclusions I. Some caps are hats
 II. Some mats are caps

- (a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If both I and II follows

- 97. Statements** I. Some stones are bricks
II. Some bricks are trees
Conclusions I. Some stones are trees
II. Some trees are bricks
(a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If both I and II follows
- 98. Statements** I. Some cities are villages
II. Some towns are villages
Conclusions I. Some cities are towns
II. No town is city
(a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If both I and II follows
- 99. Statements** I. Some books are tables
II. Some tables are mirrors
Conclusions I. Some mirrors are books
II. No book is mirror
(a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If both I and II follows
- 100. Statements** I. Some dreams are nights
II. Some nights are days
Conclusions I. All days are either nights or dreams
II. Some days are nights
(a) If only conclusion I follows (b) If only conclusion II follows
(c) If either I or II follows (d) If both I and II follows

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