

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES (COMBINED TECHNICAL)
EXAMINATION, 2024 FOR RECRUITMENT OF
JR. GRADE OF MIZORAM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY SERVICE
UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, DECEMBER-2024.

AH & VETY PAPER-II

Time Allowed : 3 hours

FM : 200

SECTION - A (Multiple Choice Questions) (100 Marks)

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

This Section should be answered only on the OMR Response Sheet provided.

1. Rigidity and shape of a bacterial cell is maintained by its-
 - (a) Capsule
 - (b) Cell wall
 - (c) Cell membrane
 - (d) None of the three
2. Bacteria that require low levels of oxygen for growth but cannot tolerate the level of oxygen normally present in air are called-
 - (a) Aerobic
 - (b) Thermophilic
 - (c) Microaerophilic
 - (d) Facultative anaerobic
3. Fowl typhoid is caused by-
 - (a) Vibrio
 - (b) Salmonella
 - (c) Escherichia
 - (d) Shigella
4. Black leg is caused by-
 - (a) *Clostridium tetani*
 - (b) *Clostridium chauvoei*
 - (c) *Clostridium perfringens* Type B
 - (d) *Clostridium perfringens* Type C
5. Milk ring test is associated with diagnosis of-
 - (a) Brucellosis
 - (b) Tuberculosis
 - (c) Milk Fever
 - (d) Mastitis
6. Brucella abortus strain 19 vaccine is a-
 - (a) Live vaccine
 - (b) Killed vaccine
 - (c) Subunit vaccine
 - (d) Inactivated vaccine
7. The most prevailing serotype of Foot-and-mouth disease virus in India is-
 - (a) Type A
 - (b) Type C
 - (c) Type Asia-1
 - (d) Type O

8. Dermatophyte that do not infect hair-
 - (a) Trichophyton
 - (b) Microsporum
 - (c) Epidermophyton
 - (d) Trichophyton and Microsporum
9. Which of the following is NOT a Prion disease?
 - (a) Mad cow Disease
 - (b) Equine infectious anaemia
 - (c) Chronic wasting disease of deer
 - (d) Scrapie
10. Lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV) is classified under the genus-
 - (a) Suipox virus
 - (b) Orthopox virus
 - (c) Capripox virus
 - (d) Parapox virus
11. Immediately after application of irritant, the arterioles show-
 - (a) Dilatation
 - (b) Constriction
 - (c) No alteration
 - (d) Thrombi formation
12. Turkey egg kidney is noticed in pig infected with-
 - (a) Clostridia
 - (b) Classical swine fever virus
 - (c) Mycoplasma
 - (d) FMD virus
13. When there is a tract in the tissues communicating two epithelial surface and discharging pus, it is known as-
 - (a) Fistula
 - (b) Boil
 - (c) Sinus
 - (d) Pustle
14. Brain like corrugation in the intestinal mucosa is pathognomonic lesion of-
 - (a) Tuberculosis
 - (b) Salmonellosis
 - (c) Johne's disease
 - (d) Anthrax
15. Pulpy kidney disease in sheep is caused by-
 - (a) Clostridium septicum
 - (b) Clostridium perfringens
 - (c) Clostridium tetany
 - (d) Clostridium chauvoei
16. Marked enlargement of liver with tumorous growth in laying hen is seen in -
 - (a) MD
 - (b) RD
 - (c) Lymphoid leukosis
 - (d) IBD
17. Sudan III and Sudan IV should be used for staining-
 - (a) Protein
 - (b) Mucus
 - (c) Fat
 - (d) Collagen fibre
18. The most abundant cells present in suppurative inflammation are -
 - (a) Eosinophils
 - (b) Monocytes
 - (c) Neutrophils
 - (d) Lymphocytes
19. Haemorrhage at the tip of the proventricular gland is the characteristic lesion of-
 - (a) Infectious bursal disease
 - (b) Ranikhet disease
 - (c) Fowl cholera
 - (d) Pullorum disease

20. When the macrophages fused together to form a large phagocytic cell, it is called -
(a) Plasma cell (b) Giant cell
(c) Activated macrophages (d) Epithelioid cell
21. Zoonoses affecting both man and animals accidentally is-
(a) True zoonoses (b) Meta zoonoses
(c) Anthroozoonoses (d) Para zoonoses
22. Farmers' lung is caused by-
(a) Candidiasis (b) Sporotrichosis
(c) Aspergillosis (d) Rhinosporidiosis
23. Calf showing the clinical signs of colic, mud-colored, evil smelling faeces and emaciation are related to infection with:-
(a) *Toxocara vitulorum* (b) *Moniezia expansa*
(c) *Haemonchus contortus* (d) *Oesophagostomum columbianum*
24. Which one is removed by alum from water?
(a) Organic matter (b) Bacteria
(c) Iron bacteria (d) Suspended solids
25. The pathognomonic post-mortem lesion seen in abomasum of bovine theileriosis is:-
(a) Bite mark lesion (b) Pin point haemorrhage
(c) Bore punched ulcer (d) Aneurysm
26. Which one of the following is a zoonotic cestode?
(a) *Moniezia expansa* (b) *Taenia solium*
(c) *Parascaris equorum* (d) *Dipylidium caninum*
27. Following immunoglobulin is increased during parasitic infection:-
(a) IgA (b) IgM
(c) IgE (d) IgG
28. The time interval between infection to development of clinical disease is called -
(a) Incubation period (b) Latent period
(c) Induction period (d) Generation time
29. PPE stands for-
(a) Person protection equipment (b) Personal protective equipment
(c) Person, product and environment (d) Product protection equipment
30. When an animal is in acute pain, the slaughter process carried out is -
(a) Casualty slaughter (b) Delayed slaughter
(c) Emergency slaughter (d) Slaughter under special condition
31. Normal pH of bovine rumen is-
(a) 6.5-6.8. (b) 6.2-7.2.
(c) 5-6. (d) 4-5.

32. The serum enzyme used to diagnose acute pancreatitis is-
- (b) SGPT (b) SGOT
(c) Amylase (d) GGT
33. Largest and smallest endocrine glands of the animal body are respectively-
- (a) Thyroid & Pituitary. (b) Thyroid & Pineal.
(c) Adrenal & Pituitary. (d) Pituitary & Pineal.
34. In which of the following species gall bladder is absent-
- (a) Dog. (b) Pig.
(c) Horse. (d) Fowl
35. The BCG vaccine is prepared from-
- (a) Mycobacterium bovis (b) Mycobacterium avium
(c) Mycobacterium phlei (d) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
36. The major site of Kreb's cycle & β -oxidation of fatty acid is-
- (a) Cytoplasm (b) Mitochondria.
(c) Endoplasmic reticulum. (d) Golgi bodies.
37. Zonary placenta is found in -
- (a) Mare. (b) Bitch.
(c) Cow. (d) Sow.
38. Death due rabies is because of-
- (a) Death of the brain (b) Impairments of nervous system
(c) Respiratory paralysis (d) Hydrophobia
39. The precursor of cholesterol is -
- (a) Acetyl CoA (b) Tryptophan.
(c) Hexose sugar. (d) Glucose.
40. Most common hepatic fascioliasis in cattle is caused by-
- (a) Fasciola magna (b) Fasciola hepatica
(c) Fasciola gigantica (d) Fasciola indica
41. "Hump sore" in cattle is caused by-
- (a) Stephanofilaria assamensis. (b) Parafilaria bovicola
(c) Stephanofilaria zaheeri (d) Stephanofilaria stilesi.
42. Caecal coccidiosis in poultry is caused by-
- (a) Eimeria necatrix (b) Eimeria mivati
(c) Eimeria mitis (d) Eimeria tenella
43. Largest parasitic nematode in domestic animals.
- (a) Stephanurus dentatus (b) Capillaria plica.
(c) Dioctophyma renale. (d) Dipetalonema reconditum.

44. Hook worm of cattle is known as-
- (a) *Globecephalus urosubulatus*. (b) *Bunostomum phlebotomum*.
(c) *Necator americanus*. (d) *Bunostomum trigonocephalum*.
45. Blood protozoa infestation in cattle leading to haemoglobinuria is seen in-
- (a) Theileriosis. (b) Anaplasmosis
(c) Babesiosis (d) Ehrlichiosis
46. *Cysticercus cellulosae* in pig caused by-
- (a) *Taenia pisiformis* (b) *Taenia ovis*
(c) *Taenia solium* (d) *Taenia saginata*
47. Koch's Blue Bodies are found in cattle infected by-
- (a) *Theileria parva* (b) *Babesia bigemina*
(c) *Babesia vogeli* (d) *Anaplasma marginale*
48. Every year the World Zoonoses Day is celebrated on-
- (a) 6th June (b) 6th July
(c) 6th August (d) 6th September
49. Black head diseases in turkey is caused by-
- (a) *Ascaridia galli*. (b) *Heterakis gallinarum*.
(c) *Histomonas meleagridis*. (d) *Syngamus trachea*.
50. Which of the following acts as an energy link between catabolism and anabolism?
- (a) ATP (b) ADP
(c) DNA (d) Acetyl CoA

SECTION - B (Conventional Type) (100 Marks)

This Section should be answered only on the Answer Sheet provided.

Marks for each question is indicated against it.

Attempt all questions.

1. Write the aetiology, clinical symptoms, diagnosis and control of Bovine mastitis. (3+2+3+2=10)
2. Enlist the serotypes of FMD virus. Describe about the diagnosis and control of FMD. (2+4+4=10)
3. Categorize different causes of pneumonia. Describe the sequential gross and histopathological changes found in different stages of pneumonia. (5+5=10)
4. Write the difference between classical swine fever and African swine fever. Describe the pathology of Classical Swine Fever. (5+5=10)
5. What is environmental pollution? How pollutants are classified? Write briefly about the effect of air pollution on biotic community. (1+4+5=10)
6. What is zoonoses? Describe in detail the classification of zoonoses based on their etiological agents, hosts and transmission cycle with suitable examples. (2+8=10)
7. What is lactogenesis? Describe about the lactogenesis of cow. (2+8=10)
8. What is fertilization? Write about the events of fertilization. (2+8=10)
9. What is fasciolosis? Describe about the life cycle of fasciola? Write about the symptom and diagnosis of fasciolosis. (2+3+2+3=10)
10. Write the vaccine schedule in an organised broiler farm. (10)