MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF JUNIOR GRADE OF MAH & VS I.E. VETERINARY OFFICER UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

November, 2019

AH & VETY PAPER - III

Time Allowed: 2 hours Full Marks: 200

> All questions carry equal marks of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

1.	The	study of biological structure of a particular	speci	es of animal.
	(a)	Systemic anatomy	(b)	Special anatomy
	(c)	Comparative anatomy	(d)	Regional anatomy
2.	The	cells responsible for resorption of bone sal	ts is	
	(a)	Osteocyte	(b)	Osteoclast
	(c)	Osteoblast	(d)	All of these
3.	The 1	total number of bone in case of ox is		
	(a)	208	(b)	218
	(c)	201	(d)	205
4.	Bone	es are covered by a membrane called		except at the articular surface.
	(a)	Periosteum	(b)	Endosteum
	(c)	Both (a) and (b)	(d)	None of these
5.	Gutt	ural pouch are found in		
	(a)	Canine	(b)	Bovine
	(c)	Equine	(d)	Caprine
6.	A sm	nall projection on the bone is called		
	(a)	Spine	(b)	Hamulus
	(c)	Tubercle	(d)	Tuberosity
7.	Float	ting ribs are found in		
	(a)	Pig	(b)	Horse
	(c)	Cow	(d)	Dog
8.	Spin	dle shaped muscle fiber are present in		
	(a)	Skeletal muscle	(b)	Smooth muscle
	(c)	Cardiac muscle	(d)	All of these
9.	Whi	ch brain cell is phagocytic in nature		
	(a)	Microglia	(b)	Amphicyte
	(c)	Astrocyte	(d)	All of these

10.	Each	bundle of the muscle fibers is covered by a l	ayer o	of connective tissue called
	(a)	Endomysium	(b)	Perimysium
	(c)	Epimysium	(d)	None of these
11.	Whi	ch muscle is voluntary in nature?		
	(a)	Skeletal muscles	(b)	Smooth muscles
	(c)	Cardiac muscles	(d)	All of these
12.	Man	ımary gland is a		
	(a)	Modified Sweat gland	(b)	Mixed gland
	(c)	Modified Sebaceous gland	(d)	All of these
13.	The	3 rd cranial nerve is		
	(a)	Olfactory	(b)	Occulomotor
	(c)	Optic	(d)	Trochlear
14.	The	largest paranasal sinus is		
	(a)	Maxillary sinuses	(b)	Ethmoid sinuses
	(c)	Frontal sinuses	(d)	Sphenoid sinuses
15.	Supe	rficial Gluteus muscle is absent in		
	-	Horse	(b)	Ox
	(c)	Dog	(d)	Sheep
16.	Afte	r cleavage of dividing cells,	dev	veloped into three layers of cell known as
		layers which ultimately developed into tiss		
	(a)	Morula	(b)	Blastula
	(c)	Gastrula	(d)	All of these
17.	Whi	ch one is called the true stomach among the	four c	compartments of the ruminant stomach.
	(a)	Rumen	(b)	Reticulum
	(c)	Omasum	(d)	Abomasum
18.	Subl	ingual gland is single in		
	(a)	Cow	(b)	Dog
	(c)	Horse	(d)	Goat
19.	Gall	bladder is absent in		
	(a)	Horse	(b)	Dog
	(c)	Cow	(d)	Goat
20.	In w	nich layer of the skin are the sensory nerve	endin	gs found?
	(a)	Hypodermis	(b)	Epidermis
	(c)	Dermis	(d)	Subcutis
21.	In po	oultry true stomach is :-		
	(a)	Gizzard	(b)	Proventriculus
	(c)	Crop	(d)	Abomasum
22.	Amp	utation of horn can be done under		
	(a)	Cornual nerve block	(b)	Caudal epidural
	(c)	Anterior epidural	(d)	Retrobulbar nerve block

23.	Abso	cess should be open by Syme's abscess knife	e at						
	(a)	Lateral part	(b)	Place of pointing					
	(c)	Medial part	(d)	All of these					
24.	4. Cauterization of vessels by mono-polar and bipolar coagulation is called								
	(a)	Torniquet	(b)	Ligation					
	(c)	Diathermy	(d)	All of these					
25.	Surg	cical operation for providing drainage from	midd	le ear is known as					
	(a)	Zepps' operation	(b)	Bulla osteotomy					
	(c)	Hyovertebrotomy	(d)	Ventriculectomy					
26.	Wou	nd which does not heal is known as	_•						
	(a)	Maggot wound	(b)	Ulcer					
	(c)	Infected wound	(d)	Contaminated wound					
27.	Last	stage of wound healing is							
	(a)	Wound contraction	(b)	Epithelization					
	(c)	Fibroplasia	(d)	Vasodilatation					
28.	In do	og the commonest site of urinary obstruction	is						
	(a)	Behind the os-penis	(b)	Ischial arch					
	(c)	Before the os-penis	(d)	All of these					
29.	Gree	en stick fracture is often seen in							
	(a)	Aged animal	(b)	Adult animal					
	(c)	Young animal	(d)	No age discrimination					
30.		ntramedullary pinning technique in which m	-						
		ullary cavity rather than single large pin is o							
		Multiple pinning Stack pinning	(b)	Transfixation pinning Micro pinning					
21	` ′		(u)	Micro pinning					
31.		neal hernia is predominantly seen in Old un-castrated male dog	(b)	Old spayed famala das					
		Bitch	(d)	Old spayed female dog All of these					
22	` '		` '	All of these					
32.		ng cystorrhaphy, the wound should be suture Cushing followed by Lembert	•	Cushing by simple interrupted					
	` /	Lembert followed by Cushing		Lembert by simple interrupted					
22	` ′	·	(u)	Lemoert by simple interrupted					
33.		best treatment of fistula is Antibiotics	(b)	Antibiotics and corticosteroids					
		Surgical removal	(d)						
21	` ′	site of incision of thoracocentesis is	(u)	Counter irritants					
34.		3-5 th rib	(h)	5-7 th rib					
	` /	8 th rib	` /	8-9 th rib					
25	()		` '						
<i>J</i> J.		radiographic diagnosis of intestinal obstruct Barium sulphate		Conray -420					
		Urographin		Ipamidol					

36.	The 1	pest treatment of long bone fracture is		·
	(a)	POP bandages	(b)	Intramadulary pinning
	(c)	Intramadulary nailing	(d)	Bone plating
37.	Sutu	ring of lacerated nostril is performed under		nerve block.
	(a)	Infra-orbital	(b)	Retro bulbar
	(c)	Mandibular	(d)	Supra-orbital
38.	Fluid	l appears as in X-	ray fi	llm.
		White		Black
	(c)	Shades of Gray	(d)	Almost white
39.	The 1	pest anaesthetic technique for laparotomy in	ı catt	le is
	(a)	Local infiltration	(b)	Paravertebral
	(c)	Field block	(d)	Anterior caudal epidural
40.	The 1	presence of casts in the urine is called as		:
	(a)	Crystalluria	(b)	Pyuria
	(c)	Cylindruria	(d)	Ketonuria
41.	Mult	iple myeloma is a tumor of		·
	(a)	Neutrophils	(b)	Eosinophils
	(c)	Plasma cells	(d)	Lymphocytes
42.	The	surgical correction of teat pea in cattle is pe	erforr	ned by
	(a)	Teat slitter	(b)	Hudson teat spider
	(c)	Teat tumour extractor	(d)	Teat dilator
43.	Acco	ording to The World Organisation for Anima	al He	alth (OIE) has become the
		t (as of 15 th August, 2019) country to have	a con	firmed incidence of African Swine Fever
		ian region.	(1.)	
		China	` ′	Myanmar
	` /	Laos	(d)	Vietnam
44.		tic Coccidiosis in rabbits is caused by		·
	` '	Eimeria zuernii	()	Eimeria tenella
		Eimeria magna	` /	Eimeria stiedae
45.	_	presence of blood in sputum is known as		·
	` '	Hematemesis	` /	Hemoptysis
	(c)	Epistaxis	(d)	Hematoma
46.		ases which are acquired during intrauterine		
	` '	Hereditary disease	` ′	Congenital disease
	(c)	Acquired disease	(d)	None of these
47.	Skin	lesions with slightly raised diamond-shap	ed re	ed spots in pig are the characteristics of
	(-)	 	(1.)	A 5.: G: 6
	` /	Swine fever	(b)	African Swine fever
4.5	` '	Swine Erysipelas	(d)	Swine flu
48.		tion of the disease is short and it last for fe		
		Acute disease	` /	Per- acute disease
	(c)	Sub- acute disease	(d)	Chronic disease

49.	Dise	ases which affects a large population of ani-	mals	in large areas.
	(a)	Sporadic disease	(b)	Enzootic disease
	(c)	Epizootic disease	(d)	Endemic disease
50.	Mali	gnant oedema is cause by		
	(a)	Clostridium septicum	(b)	Clostridium botulinum
	(c)	Clostridium perfingens	(d)	None of these
51.		c occurs due to irritation of the gastro-intest		S I
		ement frequently observed in nervous tempe. Tympanic colic		Spasmodic colic
		Impactive colic	` ′	Extra- luminal colic
52		_		
32.		sy (Steatorrhoea) consistency of faeces is co Pre hepatic Jaundice		Hepatic jaundice
		Post hepatic jaundice		None of these
5 2	` '	• •	` /	
55.		ronic condition in which the pancreas produ		
	` '	Type I diabetes		Type II diabetes Gestational diabetes
~ A		Pre diabetes	(u)	Gestational diabetes
54.		thy bloat is found in	(1.)	C 1 T
		Primary Tympany	` '	Secondary Tympany
		Both (a) and (b)	` /	None of these
55.		essive destruction of erythrocytes is characte		
	()	Thalassemia		Aplastic anemia
		Pernicious anemia	(a)	Hemolytic anemia
56.		ey Egg Kidney is seen in		
	` '	Swine Pox	` ′	Swine Influenza
	` /	Swine Fever	(d)	Swine Erysipelas
57.		rax is also called as		_
		Splenic fever	` /	Desert fever
	(c)	Undulant fever	(d)	All of these
58.	_	pie is a		
	` '	Progressive fatal disease of CNS		Disease of young animals
	(c)	The causal agent is antigenic	(d)	All of these
59.	Enla	rgement of Bursa of fabricius in poultry is so	een ii	n
	` '	CRD	(b)	
	(c)	RD	(d)	IBD
60.	Prese	ence of Glucose in urine can be detected by		test.
	(a)	Robert's test	(b)	Benedict's test
	(c)	Rothera's test	(d)	Gmelin's test
61.	Enla	rgement of Sciatic nerve is seen in	•	
	(a)	Ranikhet disease	(b)	Marek's disease
	(c)	Chronic respiratory disease	(d)	Infectious Coryza

62.	Mn d	leficiency is chicken will lead to	·	
	(a)	Pica	(b)	Star grazing condition
	(c)	Crazy chick disease	(d)	Slipped Tendon
63.	The 1	ong half life of PMSG is due to		
	(a)	Glycoproteins	(c)	Sialic acid
	(b)	Prolactin	(d)	Foetal origin
64.	Most	of the developmental anomalies occur duri	ng	
	(a)	Period of embryo	(b)	Period of ovum
	(c)	Period of fetus	(d)	During birth
65.		mal showing external evidence of pro-oestrus	s with	n vulval oedema, hyperemia & sanguinous
	(a)	Cattle	(b)	Bitch
	(c)	Doe	(d)	Ewe and Mare
66.		onged dystocia leads to fatigue of the utering called as	e mus	scle and produce contraction or retraction
	(a)	Bandl's ring	(b)	Robert's ring
	(c)	Schaafer's ring	(d)	Uterine ring
67.	Cesa anim	arean section is more difficult to perform in als	whicl	h species in comparison to other domestic
	(a)	Sow	(b)	Bitch
	(c)	Mare	(d)	Ewe
68.	Mam	mary gland duct system growth is under the	influ	ence of
	(a)	Estrogen	(b)	Progesterone
	(c)	Prolactin	(d)	Prostaglandins
69.	Seme	en freezes at° C temperature.		
	(a)	-0.22	` /	-0.33
	(c)	-0.44	(d)	-0.55
70.	Repu	llsion may be accomplished by the operator	's arr	n, the arm of an assistant or by a
	(a)	Fetotome	(b)	Obstetrical chain
	(c)	Ropes	(d)	Crutch repeller
71.	Seve	re bleeding from the uterus of large animals	may	be controlled by
	(a)	Prolactin	(b)	Oxytocin
	(c)	Progesterone	(d)	Gonadotropin
72.	Mate	ernal Recognition of Pregnancy (M.R.P) is	respo	ensible for
	(a)	Fetal growth	(b)	Implantation
	(c)	Maternal circulation	(d)	Fertilization
73.	In th	ne testes, testosterone secreting cells are		_•
	(a)	Germinal epithelium	(b)	Leydig cells
	(c)	Sertoli cells	(d)	Blood testes barrier

- **74.** Predominate Ig in follicular fluid is
 - (a) IgA

(b) Ig M

(c) Ig G

- (d) Ig E
- **75.** Follicular development is ______ in ovary containing Corpus Luteum.
 - (a) Enhanced

(b) Supressed

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Directions (Questions 76-79): Find the missing number from the series:

- **76.** 64, 71, 80, ...?..., 104, 119
 - (a) 82

(b) 89

(c) 91

(d) 101

- **77.** 1, 6, ...?..., 22, 33, 46
 - (a) 9

(b) 13

(c) 16

(d) 20

- **78.** 2, 5, 9, 14, 20, ...?...
 - (a) 24

(b) 26

(c) 27

(d) 34

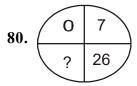
- **79.** 3, 5, 9, 17, 33, ...?..., 129
 - (a) 65

(b) 73

(c) 95

(d) 109

Directions (Questions 80-83): Find the missing character from the given alternatives:



(a) 45

(b) 50

(c) 60

(d) 63

- 81. 256 16
 - (a) 4

(b) 8

(c) 12

(d) 14

- 82. 21 32 ? 45
 - (a) 52

(b) 58

(c) 60

(d) 62



Direction (Question 84 - 87): Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

The history of the concept of personal authenticity can be traced back to ancient Greek philosophy as revealed in injunctions such as "Know thyself" and "To thine own self be true." However, there is no single, coherent body of literature on authentic-self behavior, no bedrock of knowledge. Rather, there are unconnected islands that address different aspects of authenticity in rather piecemeal fashion, including historical analyses, clinical treatments, social-psychological perspectives, and developmental formulations.

Before exploring these islands of insight, it is important to define the construct of authenticity. In so doing, it can best be put in bold relief by considering its opposite, namely, lack of authenticity or false-self behavior. Consistent with the impetus for this volume, it should be noted that far more attention has been devoted to the *lack* of authentic-self behavior, within the clinical, social-psychological, and developmental literatures, where theorists and investigators have examined deceit of others, secrecy, imposter tendencies, self-monitoring, compliance, and self-deception. From a less scientific perspective, one can observe the vast vocabulary in the English language to describe deceit (Lerner, 1993), suggesting its salience in our collective psyche. Verb forms make reference to fabricating, withholding, concealing, distorting, falsifying, pulling the wool over someone's eyes, posturing, charading, faking, and hiding behind a facade. Adjectives include elusive, evasive, wily, phony, artificial, two-faced, manipulative, calculating, pretentious, crafty, conniving, duplicitous, deceitful, and dishonest. Noun forms include hypocrite, charlatan, chameleon, impostor, phony, fake, and fraud.

84. "To thine own self be true" has the same meaning as

- (a) Be true and honest to oneself
- (b) Be true to others

(c) Be aware of oneself

(d) Honesty is the best policy

85. "Bedrock" has the same meaning as

(a) solid

(b) bed

(c) basis

(d) tough

86. Noun forms for 'Deceit' include

(a) artificial

(b) phony

(c) faking

(d) charlatan

87. The antonym for 'Compliance' is

(a) acquiescence

(b) disobedience

(c) complain

(d) agreement

Directions (Questions 88-90): Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives:

At an abstract level, toughness is about the harmony between physiological systems and ultimately, about the correspondences of physiological systems with psychological ones. The anthropologist Gregory Bateson (1979) observed that when a changed environment forces an organ system to adapt so much that the system nears the limits of its genetic potential, not only is that system strained, but other organ systems with which that system interacts are similarly strained. As an example of cascading negative impacts, consider the downstream impacts of a lifetime of smoking on reducing respiratory efficiency. By leading to reduced physical activity, respiratory insufficiency may ultimately lead to muscular weakness, and then to a higher ratio of fat to lean tissues. Those changes may in turn lead to bone decalcification and perhaps to insulin insensitivity, sugar intolerance, circulatory breakdown, infection, and so on. Based on Bateson's observations, we suggest several principles that underlie toughness theory. The first is that all major physiological systems within an organism interact, so that the state of one system (e.g., the major muscles) will influence most others (e.g., the endocrine and neural systems). The second is that in order to maintain general health, physical systems should be stimulated and used in ways that maintain them near the midpoints of their genetically determined operating potentials. The third principle follows from the first two—similar to most systems, for best results the body must be exposed to environments it was designed to experience, and in general ways the organism must behave in ways that correspond with the ways it was designed to behave.

88.	Which of the	following is	not an impact	of smoking	according to the	passage?

(a) higher ratio of fat to lean tissues

(b) muscular weakness

(c) weaker bone density

(d) reduced physical activity

89. "Cascade" has the same meaning as

(a) flow

(b) crash

(c) cage

(d) important

90. The antonym for 'Exposed' is

(a) visible

(b) invulnerable

(c) open

(d) susceptible

Directions (Questions 91-95): Given below are problem figures. Choose the best alternative among the answer figures:

91.

Q XQ QX	XQX	XXQ
---------	-----	-----

QX	XQXX	XXQXX	QXX
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

	M	<u>@</u>	<u>@</u>	M	<u>@</u>	\$	<u>@</u>	\$	M	\$
92.	#	\$	#	\$	#	M	M	#	<u>@</u>	#

M	#	\$	M	\$	M	#	(a)
(a)	\$	(a)	#	#	<u>@</u>	\$	M
(a	.)		o)		(c)	(<u>d)</u>

&	&	&	&
+	#	*	X
*	*	X	*
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

94. A# \$* \$* A # * A #\$ #\$ * A #

* A #\$	A # *\$	A # \$*	* A #\$
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

95. A Z A Z A A Z A A

 Z
 A
 A
 Z
 A
 Z
 A

 (a)
 (b)
 (c)
 (d)

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

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 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

99. Statements I: Some papers are pens

II : Some pencils are pens

Conclusions I: Some pens are pencils

II : Some pens are papers

(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 cups are plates

II : Some plates are jugs

Conclusions I: Some cups are jugs

II : Some jugs are plates

(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