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 - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours Full Marks : 200

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

Attempt all questions.

1. Father of Microbiology.
   (a) Louis Pasteur       (b) Robert Koch
   (c) Edward Jenner       (d) None of these

2. One who study the frequency and distribution of disease is called
   (a) Microbiologist      (b) Immunologist
   (c) Epidemiologist      (d) All of these

3. Small pox vaccine was developed by Edward Jenner in the year ________.
   (a) 1976                (b) 1796
   (c) 1697                (d) 1799

4. UV light is less effective in killing bacteria because
   (a) Bacteria inactivate UV light.
   (b) Bacterial cell membrane reflects rather than absorb UV light.
   (c) Bacteria have DNA repair mechanism.
   (d) All of these

5. Botulinum toxin is an example of
   (a) Endotoxin            (b) Haemolysis
   (c) Exotoxin             (d) Integral toxin

6. African swine fever is mainly spread by
   (a) Ornithodorus tick    (b) Contaminated pork products
   (c) Contaminated feeds and fomites (d) All of these

7. PRRS also known as Mystery swine disease or Blue ear pig disease is panzootic disease of pig where the respiratory distress is most severe in case of
   (a) Sow                   (b) Weaned pig
   (c) Boar                  (d) All of these

8. Bipolar staining is the staining characteristics of :-
   (a) Pasteurella           (b) Yersinia
   (c) Both (a) and (b)      (d) None of these

9. The uptake of naked DNA (plasmid) by a bacteria is
   (a) Transformation        (b) Conjugation
   (c) Transfection          (d) Transduction
10. The molecular diagnostic technique which use four primers at a time but thermocycler is not use.
   (a) RT-PCR  (b) LAMP
   (c) Real time PCR  (d) Multiplex PCR

11. Acts as a mordant in Gram’s staining.
   (a) Crystal violet  (b) Gram’s Iodine
   (c) Ethyl alcohol  (d) Safranin

12. Bacteria that is normally a commensal or does not harm its host but can cause diseases when the host immune status is low.
   (a) Normal bacteria  (b) Opportunistic bacteria
   (c) Saprophytic bacteria  (d) None of these

13. It is not included in transboundary diseases according to OIE.
   (a) African swine fever (ASF)  (b) FMD
   (c) Brucellosis  (d) Avian influenza (AI)

14. In Southern blot, the labeled nucleic acid used to detect complementary sequence is called_____.
   (a) Template  (b) Primer
   (c) Probe  (d) None of these

15. Septicaemia occurs when
   (a) Bacterial toxin enters in blood stream  (b) Bacteria and toxin enters blood stream
   (c) Bacteria enters in blood stream  (d) All of these

16. Among influenza viruses- A, B and C, avian influenza is caused by
   (a) A  (b) B
   (c) C  (d) D

17. Antibody with shortest half life.
   (a) IgE  (b) Ig G
   (c) Ig A  (d) Ig M

18. The post-exposure prophylaxis of rabies contain
   (a) In-active rabies virus  (b) Killed rabies virus
   (c) Hyper-immune serum  (d) All of these

19. A serological test in which there is no involvement of antibody.
   (a) Haemagglutination test  (b) Haemagglutination inhibition test
   (c) Complement fixation test  (d) ELISA test

20. Infectious bursal disease is a highly contagious disease characterized by immuno-supression of bird of the age
   (a) 1-2 week  (b) 6-8 week
   (c) 3-6 week  (d) 2 months <

21. The toxin of *Aspergillus flavus* that mainly responsible for aflatoxicosis is
   (a) AFB1  (b) AFB2
   (c) AFB3  (d) AFB4

22. S19 strain is a vaccine strain against
   (a) Clostridiosis  (b) Salmonellosis
   (c) Brucellosis  (d) Pasteurellosis
23. Father of cellular pathology.
   (a) Rudolph Virchow  (b) Antonio Benevieni
   (c) Julius Cohnheim  (d) None of these

24. Papilloma is a benign tumour of
   (a) Epithelium  (b) Endothelium
   (c) Connective tissue  (d) Muscular tissue

25. Examination of dead animals is known as_______.
   (a) Autopsy  (b) Microscopy
   (c) Necropsy  (d) Biopsy

26. Zebra stripes is found in caecum, colon and rectum which is pathognomic lesion for
   (a) FMD  (b) IBR
   (c) Pasteurellosis  (d) Rinderpest

27. Pseudorabies is a viral disease of animal that mainly effect
   (a) Dog  (b) Horse
   (c) Pig  (d) Ruminant

28. Transformation of one type of cells to another cell type is known as__________.
   (a) Anaplasia  (b) Dysplasia
   (c) Hypoplasia  (d) Metaplasia

29. Aspiration pneumonia in calves is an example of______ gangrene.
   (a) Dry  (b) Gas
   (c) Moist  (d) All of these

30. Increased number of cells leading to increase in size and weight of organ is known as_______.
   (a) Anaplasia  (b) Hypertrophy
   (c) Hyperplasia  (d) Metaplasia

31. Button ulcer in large intestine is seen in case of
   (a) CSF  (b) ASF
   (c) PRRS  (d) All of these

32. “Bread & butter” appearance of heart is due to deposition of:-
   (a) Fibrin  (b) Neutrophils
   (c) Fibroblast  (d) Collagen

33. Bursitis is a characteristic lesion in __________.
   (a) Gumboro disease  (b) Coccidiosis
   (c) Salmonellosis  (d) Colibacillosis

34. Thickening of nerves, malignant lymphoma of gonads and other visceral organ is found in young bird in case of
   (a) Avian Leucosis  (b) IBD
   (c) Marek’s disease  (d) IB

35. Acute loss of cells from villous tip of intestine occurs in case of
   (a) Rabies  (b) CD
   (c) ICH  (d) Parvo virus infection
36. Tigroid heart is seen in ________.
   (a) Black quarter  (b) Foot and mouth disease
   (c) Vesicular exanthema (d) None of these

37. Marbling appearance of lungs is more characteristic in ________
   (a) HS  (b) CCPP
   (c) CBPP (d) None of these

38. Parasite with”Heart” shaped spicule:-
   (a) Nematodirus baltus  (b) Nematodirus fillicolis
   (c) Nematodirus spithiger (d) Dictyocaulus filariae

39. The most developed system in helminth parasite is
   (a) Digestive system  (b) Nervous system
   (c) Excretory system (d) Reproductive system

40. Second intermediate host of oviduct fluke.
   (a) Water snail  (b) Dragon flies
   (c) Grasshopper (d) None of these

41. Eyeworm of poultry:-
   (a) Oxyspirura mansoni  (b) Thelazia californiensis
   (c) Thelazia callipaeda (d) None of these

42. Pig Whipworm:-
   (a) Uncinaria stenocephala  (b) Trichuris suis
   (c) Barthomostomus sangeri (d) None of these

43. Consumption of crab / cray fish which is improperly cooked or fermented crab in the form of ‘ai-um’ may leads to
   (a) Prosthogonimiosis  (b) Spargana
   (c) Paragonimiosis (d) Halzoun

44. In acute ________ cattle / buffalo may succumb to death with blood stain froth in the nostrils which may be confused with anthrax.
   (a) Fasciolosis  (b) Trypanosomosis
   (c) Fasciolopsosis (d) Babesiosis

45. ‘Gape worm’ of poultry is:
   (a) Ascaridia galli  (b) Heterakis gallinarum
   (c) Syngamus trachea (d) Subulura brumpti

46. Final host for Toxoplasma gondi is:-
   (a) Man  (b) Dog
   (c) Cat (d) None of these

47. Final host of Teania tapeworm is:-
   (a) Cattle  (b) Pig
   (c) Man (d) Dog

48. Oxyuris equi are commonly known as:
   (a) Pin worm  (b) Caecal worm
   (c) Stomach worm (d) None of these
49. In________ mange, there is serious allergic reaction to the mite, its excrement and eggs.
   (a) Sarcoptic  (b) Notodrectic
   (c) Demodectic  (d) None of these

50. Broiler of ________ (week) are mostly affected by *Eimeria tenella*.
   (a) 1-2  (b) 6 <
   (c) 3-4  (d) 4 months <

51. The term anaesthesia was coined by ________
   (a) Oliver Wendell Holmes  (b) Oswald Schmiedeberg
   (c) John J. Abel  (d) Friedrich Sertturner

52. The branch of pharmacology that deals with the study of sources of drugs is
   (a) Pharmacy  (b) Pharmacognosy
   (c) Pharmacovigilance  (d) Posology

53. Clavulanic acid is combined with amoxicillin because:
   (a) It kills bacteria that are not killed by amoxicillin.
   (b) It retards renal excretion of amoxicillin.
   (c) It counteracts the adverse effects of amoxicillin.
   (d) It inhibits beta-lactamases that destroy amoxicillin.

54. An agents that produce perfect peace or calmness of mind but not cause loss of sensation.
   (a) Local anaesthesia  (b) General anaesthesia
   (c) Ataractics  (d) None of these

55. An agents which produce sleep and can be awaked by external stimuli.
   (a) Hypnotics  (b) Narcotics
   (c) Both (a) & (b)  (d) None of these

56. Which of the following is potassium retaining diuretics:
   (a) Triamterene  (b) Tizanidine
   (c) Trimethoprim  (d) Trimetazadine

57. Smooth muscle relaxation is most associated with which one of the following adrenceptors?
   (a) \( b_1 \)  (b) \( b_2 \)
   (c) \( a_1 \)  (d) \( a_2 \)

58. Which of the following would receive drug slowly?
   (a) Liver  (b) Brain
   (c) Fat  (d) Muscle

59. An antidote for organophosphate poisoning.
   (a) Naloxone  (b) Flumazenil
   (c) Digoxin  (d) Atropin

60. Morphine is a stimulant in ________
   (a) Dog  (b) Cat
   (c) Both (a) and (b)  (d) None of these

61. The dose of a drug that kills 50 % of the population is known as
   (a) \( LD_{50} \)  (b) \( ED_{50} \)
   (c) \( KD_{50} \)  (d) Half life dose
62. Which of the following drugs is used in treating digitalis arrhythmia?
   (a) Lignocaine  (b) Quinidine
   (c) Procainamide  (d) None of these

63. Plasma protein to which majority of the drugs bind is _____.
   (a) Albumin  (b) Globulin
   (c) Fibrinogen  (d) None of these

64. Father of Veterinary Public Health.
   (a) James .H. Steele  (b) Rudolf Virchow
   (c) Sir William Osler  (d) Calvin W. Schwabe

65. The collaborative effort of multiple disciplines working locally, nationally, and globally to attain optimal health for people, animals and the environment.
   (a) One Medicine  (b) One Health
   (c) Comparative medicine  (d) One World

66. Most abundant gas of Greenhouse gases in the earth’s atmosphere is
   (a) Nitrous oxide  (b) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
   (c) Carbondioxide  (d) Methane

67. Water turbidity of less than ________ NTU is usually acceptable for consumption.
   (a) 0 (Zero)  (b) 1 (One)
   (c) 3 (Three)  (d) 5 (Five)

68. It is the result of sudden adverse stimuli and these takes place immediately due to stress during transportation of food animals.
   (a) The alarm or emergency reaction.  (b) The general adaptation syndrome.
   (c) Flight or fight syndrome  (d) None of these

69. Fukushima Daiichi disaster was a
   (a) Natural disaster  (b) Nuclear disaster
   (c) Man-made disaster  (d) All of these

70. The increase in Earth’s average temperature due to rising levels of green house gases is called
   (a) Climate change  (b) Global warming
   (c) Both (a) & (b)  (d) Hot day

71. Total condemnation of the carcass should be done during judgement in PM inspection.
   (a) Hydrothorax  (b) Ascites
   (c) Anasarca  (d) All of these

72. Cooling of milk at 4°C shortly after excretion is necessary to prevent
   (a) Bacterial contamination  (b) Lipolytic activity
   (c) Both (a) & (b)  (d) None of these

73. Japanese Encephalitis virus is transmitted by
   (a) Aedes  (b) Anophelese
   (c) Culex  (d) All of these

74. Materials that may contain pathogenic microorganisms and will support formation of toxins or growth of pathogenic microorganisms.
   (a) High risk material  (b) Medium risk material
   (c) Low risk material  (d) None of these
75. Headquarter of OIE.
   (a) Italy (b) Switzerland
   (c) Paris (d) USA

76. __________ denotes “a criterion recommended by an authority for adoption in specific regions but not incorporated into law”.
   (a) Microbiological standards (b) Microbiological criterion
   (c) Microbiological specification (d) Microbiological limit

77. FSSAI stands for
   (a) Food standards and safety authority of India
   (b) Food safety and standards authority of India
   (c) Food security and safety authority of India
   (d) Food safety and standardizations authority of India

78. The most significant clinical sign that aids in diagnosis of scrub typhus is
   (a) Fever, chills and headache (b) Muscular pain
   (c) Eschar (d) Multi-organ failure and coma

79. World Zoonoses Day is celebrated in
   (a) 6th April (b) 6th June
   (c) 6th May (d) 6th July

80. Anthrax is an example of bio-safety level
   (a) I (b) II
   (c) III (d) IV

81. Red & Heamorrhagic occur within __________ due to bruising in animals.
   (a) 0 – 10 hours (b) Approximately 24 hours
   (c) 24 – 38 hours old (d) More than 3 days old

82. In dengue fever
   (a) NSAIDs is recommended
   (b) Acetaminophene is recommended
   (c) Steroidal anti-inflammatory is recommended
   (d) All of these

83. Ebola disease comes under ________
   (a) Biosafety level -1 (b) Biosafety level -2
   (c) Biosafety level -3 (d) Biosafety level - 4

84. Ingestion of toxin already produced by microorganisms in the food brings about poisoning symptoms in the consumers.
   (a) Food infection (b) Food toxi-infection
   (c) Food intoxication (d) All of these

85. __________ is a re-emerging disease.
   (a) Bird flu (b) Swine flu
   (c) Nipah (d) CCHF

86. Starch is hydrolysed by-
   (a) Phosphorylase (b) Hexokinase
   (c) Amylase (d) None of these
87. Trypsin inhibitor is produced by
   (a) Liver  (b) Intestine  
   (c) Pancreas  (d) All of these

88. Hydrochloric acid secreting cells in the stomach are
   (a) Parietal cells  (b) Peptic cells  
   (c) Gastrin cells  (d) All of these

89. Cholinergic neurons secrete
   (a) Acetylcholine  (b) Acetylcholine esterase  
   (c) Nor-epinephrine  (d) All of these

90. Eosinophil is differentiated from other granulocytes like neutrophils by
   (a) Presence of cytoplasmic granule  (b) Presence of basophilic granule  
   (c) Absence of cytoplasmic granule  (d) Absence of basophilic granule

91. PMSG is rich in
   (a) FSH like hormone  (b) LH like hormone  
   (c) LTH like hormone  (d) None of these

92. RBC membrane is impermeable to________.
   (a) Anion  (b) Cation  
   (c) Both (a) & (b)  (d) None of these

93. Digestive enzyme of pancreas is ______.
   (a) Insulin  (b) Glucagon  
   (c) Pepsinogen  (d) Zymogen

94. Gastrin is secreted by______
   (a) Fundic stomach  (b) Cardiac stomach  
   (c) Pyloric stomach  (d) All of these

95. Hypoglycaemia occurs as glycogen reserve deplete soon and the neonate failed to ingest adequate
   amount of milk in
   (a) Pup  (b) Kid  
   (c) Calf  (d) Piglets

96. Prolactin and oxytocin are important for lactogenesis which is / are inhibited by
   (a) Progesterone  (b) Estrogen  
   (c) Both (a) & (b)  (d) Not inhibited by any hormone

97. Organ acts as an exocrine and endocrine gland
   (a) Liver  (b) Spleen  
   (c) Pancreas  (d) Gall bladder

98. Concentration of urine depends upon which organ.
   (a) Bowman’s capsule  (b) Length of Henle’s loop  
   (c) P.C.T  (d) Network of capillaries arising from glomerulus

99. Which of the following regulates female reproductive cycle?
   (a) Progesterone  (b) Testosterone  
   (c) Estrogens  (d) Glucocorticoids

100. The process of modification of RNA after transcription in which introns are removed and exons
     are joined is called:
     (a) Splicing  (b) Recombination  
     (c) Translocation  (d) Assortment

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