

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) Ornithodoros 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 thermocycleris 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 transboundry 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) Dsyplasia
(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) *Barthostomus 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 *Tenia 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 _____ mangle, 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 Serturmer
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 adrenoceptors?
- (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 & Hemorrhagic 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) Pancreases (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 secretes
(a) Acetylcholine (b) Acetylcholine esterase
(c) Nor-epinephrine (d) All of these
90. Eosinophil is differentiated from other granulocyte 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) Pancrease (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