1. Motor nerve supply to the tongue
   (a) Vagus   (b) Hypoglossal
   (c) Glossopharyngial (d) Spinal accessory

2. Adductor muscles of the thigh are supplied by
   (a) Femoral nerve   (b) Obturator nerve
   (c) Fibular nerve   (d) Tibial nerve

3. The largest flat bone in the body is formed by
   (a) Frontal bone   (b) Mandible bone
   (c) Oscoxae   (d) Scapular bone

4. The hardest bone in the body is
   (a) Squamous temporal bone   (b) Basi occipital bone
   (c) Petrous temporal bone   (d) Basiphenoid bone

5. Common site for taking pulse in goat is
   (a) Facial artery   (b) Femoral artery
   (c) Carotid artery   (d) Coccygeal artery

6. The largest nerve arises from the lumbo-sacral plexus is
   (a) Obturator nerve   (b) Femoral nerve
   (c) Sciatic nerve   (d) None of the above

7. The largest foramen found in the body is
   (a) Foramen of Munro   (b) Obturator Foramen
   (c) Foramen magnum   (d) All of these

8. The number of cervical vertebrae present in the fowl is
   (a) 14   (b) 12
   (c) 9   (d) 13

9. The smallest blunt projection on the surface of bone is called as
   (a) Tubercle   (b) Tuberosity
   (c) Ridge   (d) Trochanter

10. In the organ of eyes, the photo receptors are present in
    (a) Cornea   (b) Retina
    (c) Sclera   (d) Choroid
11. In the body cavity, the epithelial lining is called
   (a) Endothelium  (b) Myothelium
   (c) Mesothelium  (d) Urothelium

12. In the musculospinal groove of humerus, the muscle seen is
   (a) Triceps brachii  (b) Brachialis
   (c) Biceps brachii  (d) None of the above

13. Which are not a flexor group muscle:
   (a) Pronator teres  (b) Flexor carpi radialis
   (c) Ulnaris lateralis  (d) Lateral digital extensor

14. Sigmoid flexure is absent in:
   (a) Camel and Yak  (b) Cattle and Buffalo
   (c) Cat and Dog  (d) Horse and Dog

15. The Interstitial endocrine cells of testes are also known as:
   (a) Sertoli’s cells  (b) Leydig cells
   (c) Purkinje cells  (d) Parietal cells

16. Gall bladder is absent in the liver of which animal:
   (a) Pig  (b) Dog
   (c) Goat  (d) Horse

17. Malpighian follicles are the characteristic histological feature of:
   (a) Lymph nodes  (b) Spleen
   (c) Ovary  (d) Bursa

18. Fetlock joint is found between:
   (a) Metacarpal and phalanges  (b) Humerus and radia
   (c) Between carpal bones  (d) Distal interphalanx bone

19. The process of bone formation is termed as ossification. It is of two types namely:
   (a) Cartilageneous, endocaleric  (b) Intramembranous, endochondral
   (c) Both of the above  (d) None of the above

20. Who is the father of veterinary Radiology
   (a) Eberlein  (b) Roetzen
   (c) Slater  (d) Kirschner

21. Paralysis of hindlimbs is also known as
   (a) Palsy  (b) Paraplagia
   (c) Hemiplegia  (d) Quadruplegia

22. Peterson block is an anesthetic technique used for anesthetizing the
   (a) Upper eyelid  (b) Eyeball
   (c) Lower eyelid  (d) Ear

23. For restraining elephant the drug of choice is
   (a) Thiopentone  (b) Suxamethonium
   (c) Ketamin  (d) Etorphine

24. The suture pattern used in wound in urinary bladder is
   (a) Crushing suture  (b) Mattress
   (c) Cushing  (d) Simple continuous
25. A fresh suture wound is heals by
   (a) Mix intension  (b) First intension
   (c) Second intension  (d) Scrab formation

26. The technique of radiography used for suspected metallic foreign body in the stomach of a dog is
   (a) Pneumoperitoniography  (b) Double contrast
   (c) Barium contrast  (d) Survey radiography

27. The antidote for xylazine is
   (a) Yohimbine  (b) Doxapram
   (c) Coramine  (d) Atropine

28. Suturing material catgut is prepared from which part of intestine
   (a) Muscular layer  (b) Mucosa
   (c) Submucosa  (d) Serosa

29. Which one of the following is an intramuscular general anaesthetic agent used in cat
   (a) Ketamine  (b) Xylazine
   (c) Diazepam  (d) Sequil

30. Haemorrhagic shock is managed by administration of
   (a) Plasma  (b) Dextrose
   (c) Normal saline  (d) Whole blood

31. The energy level of X-rays is
   (a) 25-150 kev  (b) 25-125 kev
   (c) 25-130 kev  (d) 15-175 kev

32. In caesarean section of cow the incision site is generally performed in
   (a) Right flank  (b) Perineal
   (c) Ventral midline  (d) Left flank

33. The site for docking in boxers dog is
   (a) 1st Intercoccygeal space  (b) Half of the tail
   (c) 2nd Intercoccygeal space  (d) 3rd Intercoccygeal space

34. Material most commonly used for ultrasound transducer is:
   (a) Lead ferro zirconate  (b) Lead zirconnate titanate
   (c) Zinc cobalt titanate  (d) Ferro titanium dioxide

35. An ideal bone implantation material should be:
   (a) Soft  (b) Porous
   (c) Compact  (d) Hard

36. Posterior xiphoid laparotomy is conducted for:
   (a) Intestinal obstruction  (b) Diaphragmatic hernia
   (c) Caesarean section  (d) All of the above

37. When complete loss of bone continuity occur then it is known as:
   (a) Simple fracture  (b) Compound fracture
   (c) Incomplete fracture  (d) Complete fracture

38. Eversion of eye lid is called:
   (a) Entropion  (b) Ectropion
   (c) Trichiasis  (d) Distriichiasis
39. Loch stich suture is used in:
   (a) Horned cancer  (b) Laryngeal hemiplegia
   (c) Pollevil  (d) Tracheostomy

40. Increased thirst in hypothermia is due to
   (a) Dryness of mouth  (b) Profused sweating
   (c) Lost of sod. chloride  (d) High body temperature

41. Milk fever in cow is characterize by
   (a) Cataract  (b) Photophobia
   (c) Mydriasis  (d) Miosis

42. In Canine distemper the type of fever is called
   (a) A typical fever  (b) Biphasic fever
   (c) Recurrent fever  (d) Intermittent fever

43. The colour of faeces of the obstructive jaundice is
   (a) Dark colour  (b) Tarry colour
   (c) Redish colour  (d) Clay colour

44. Softening of mature bone is known as
   (a) Osteomalacia  (b) Rickets
   (c) Osteoporosis  (d) Osteodystrophic fibrosa

45. Euthanasia in small animals is commonly done using
   (a) Barbituric acid  (b) Sodium pentobarbitone
   (c) Sodium thiosulfate  (d) None of the above

46. The method of control of classical swine fever in sporadic area is
   (a) Vaccination  (b) Stamping out
   (c) Both ((a) and (b))  (d) None of the above

47. Sway back in lambs is associated with the deficiency of
   (a) Calcium  (b) Phosphorous
   (c) Cobalt  (d) Copper

48. Bestiality is punishable under the IPC
   (a) IPC 420  (b) IPC 377
   (c) IPC 228 and 229  (d) IPC 325 and 426

49. Blue tongue is:
   (a) Infectious disease  (b) Contagious disease
   (c) Non-Infectious disease  (d) None of the above

50. Ketosis may occur due to:
   (a) Excessive feedings of silage  (b) Excessive loss of inorganic salts in milk
   (c) Excessive feeding of hay  (d) Excessive exercise

51. Antibiotic of choice for use in mastitis caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is:
   (a) Penicillin  (b) Gentamicin
   (c) Streptomycin  (d) Tylosin

52. Braxy is a disease of:
   (a) Cattle  (b) Sheep
   (c) Goat  (d) Fowl
53. Cause of Enzootic haematuria is:
   (a) Thiamine deficiency   (b) Prolonged ingestion of mycotoxins
   (c) Prolonged ingestion of bracken fern   (d) None of the above

54. FMD is cause by:
   (a) Orthopox virus   (b) Aphthovirus
   (c) Herpes virus   (d) None of the above

55. Scrapie is:
   (a) Febrile disease   (b) Non febrile disease
   (c) Subnormal temperature disease   (d) All of the above

56. Barbone disease is:
   (a) Strangle   (b) Anthrax
   (c) Brucella   (d) Haemorrhagic septicaemia

57. In which disease, eggs are normal but their production is decreased:
   (a) Infectious coryza   (b) Tick paralysis
   (c) CRD   (d) RD

58. Ovulation occurs after the end of oestrum in
   (a) Bitches   (b) Cow
   (c) Goats   (d) Pigs

59. Torsion of uterus is most commonly observed in
   (a) Cow   (b) Buffalo
   (c) Mare   (d) Ewe

60. The inflammation of the outermost layer of uterus is called as
   (a) Metritis   (b) Endometritis
   (c) Perimetritis   (d) Parametritis

61. Intra uterine death of foetus followed by absorbtion of fetal fluids may lead to
   (a) Hydro allantois   (b) Foetal maceration
   (c) Foetal mummification   (d) Hydramnion

62. Phantom pregnancy in bitches is due to the action of this hormone
   (a) Progesterone   (b) Prolactin
   (c) Estrogen   (d) Oxytoxin

63. The drug of choice for treatment of bovine pyometra is
   (a) Prostaglandin   (b) Progesterone
   (c) Ethinyl estradiol   (d) Estrogen

64. An instrument used for retropulsion of foetus for correction of dystocia is
   (a) Shrievers snare introducer   (b) Moore’s obstaetical chain
   (c) Kuhn’s crutch repellar   (d) Krey schottler double jointed hook

65. Super ovulation is induced in the cow by administering
   (a) GnRH   (b) LH
   (c) FSH   (d) Prostaglandin

66. Placenta is considered to be retained in cattle if it is not expelled within
   (a) 24 hrs   (b) 12 hrs
   (c) 48 hrs   (d) 72 hrs
67. The frozen semen is preserves in the medium of
   (a) LN₂ vapour at -196°C  (b) LN₂ at -196°C
   (c) LN₂ at -126°C  (d) LN₂ vapour at -176°C

68. The technique used for collection of oocytes from live animal is:
   (a) TVOR  (b) IVP
   (c) IVSM  (d) MOET

69. First embryo transfer in cattle was successfully done by:
   (a) Nicholes – 1933  (b) Norwick and Berry – 1949
   (c) Albert livestock transplant Ltd. – 1971  (d) Willett et al. – 1951

70. Fusion of male and female pronuclei is called:
   (a) Syngamy  (b) Amphimixis
   (c) Gynogenesis  (d) Capacitation

71. Corpus luteum secretes which of the following:
   (a) Luteinizing hormone  (b) Oestrogen
   (c) Progesterone  (d) FSH

72. Dose of insemination for swine semen is:
   (a) 15 ml  (b) 50ml
   (c) 20-40ml  (d) 70ml

73. Abortion occur due to brucella in the cow at:
   (a) Early pregnancy  (b) Last Trimester
   (c) Second Trimester  (d) Any stage

74. In cows mostly vagino-cervical prolapse occur in:
   (a) Early gestation  (b) Advanced gestation
   (c) Mid gestation  (d) None of them

75. The extender which can preserve semen at room temperature is:
   (a) Egg yolk citrate  (b) CME
   (c) TRIS  (d) None of these

Directions (Question Nos. 76 - 80) : Read each question carefully and decide what needs to be done in order to solve the problems.

76. The number missing in the series 2, 5, 10, 17, _____, 37, 50, 65 is?
   (a) 27  (b) 22
   (c) 24  (d) 26

77. The day after tomorrow is my birthday. Next week, the same day is the day of ‘Holi’. If yesterday was Sunday, what day would be the day after ‘Holi’?
   (a) Monday  (b) Thursday
   (c) Wednesday  (d) Friday

78. Half of a percent is equal to _____
   (a) 0.0005  (b) 0.005
   (c) 0.002  (d) 0.02

79. The age of two persons differ by 20 years. If 5 years ago the elder one is 5 times as old as the younger one, the present age of the younger one is ____
   (a) 5 years  (b) 9 years
   (c) 10 years  (d) 12 years
80. A man bought a car four years ago for Rs. 4,50,000. Each year the value of the car has decreased 15% of its original cost. What is the car worth today?
   (a) 2,70,000  
   (b) 1,50,000  
   (c) 1,80,000  
   (d) 3,28,100

Directions (Question Nos. 81 - 83) : Using the number-symbol key given below, try to match the symbols to the numbers.

<table>
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81.  
   A. 1 3 5 9 7  
   B. 6 7 8 3 5  
   C. 7 9 3 8 1  
   D. 1 3 5 7 9

82.  
   A. 2 6 7 3 4  
   B. 2 6 7 5 4  
   C. 7 6 2 5 4  
   D. 2 6 7 4 3

83.  
   A. 9 7 8 4 3 1  
   B. 7 9 8 4 1 5  
   C. 7 9 2 4 1 3  
   D. 9 7 8 4 1 3

Directions (Question Nos. 84 - 90) : From the following questions, pick out the one alternative that is nearest in meaning to the word given?

84. Homogeneous
   (a) tactful  
   (b) uniform  
   (c) incisive  
   (d) demonstrative

85. Conflict
   (a) hopeful  
   (b) rebel  
   (c) disagreement  
   (d) decision

86. Sympathy
   (a) soft  
   (b) purify  
   (c) kindness  
   (d) ignore
87. Ruin
   (a) To destroy           (b) to suffer
   (c) to reveal           (d) to put hand

88. Tradition
   (a) signify              (b) to praise
   (c) custom               (d) to form idea

89. Tribe
   (a) Published books     (b) ethnic group
   (c) hard work           (d) long period of time

90. Virus
   (a) To show the way     (b) a kind of organism that cause disease
   (c) happiness           (d) anemic

Directions (Question Nos. 91 - 95) : Each problem in this test consists of one figure on the left of a vertical line and four figures on the right. You are to decide which of the four figures on the right is the same as the figure on the left.
Directions: In this test, parts of well known objects are placed in the wrong order. You have to choose the correct order, from left to right, in which these parts should be placed in order to form the object. The parts of each object are numbered. Some possible ways of arranging these parts are given beside each object. Only one arrangement is correct.

95.

96.

A. 1 4 3 2
B. 4 3 1 2
C. 1 2 3 4
D. 3 4 2 1

97.

A. 1 2 3 4
B. 2 1 3 4
C. 2 4 3 1
D. 2 4 1 3

98.

A. 4 3 2 1
B. 2 3 1 4
C. 2 1 3 4
D. 2 3 4 1
99.

A. 1 2 3
B. 3 2 1
C. 1 3 2
D. 2 1 3

100.

A. 3 5 2 1 4
B. 3 1 2 4 5
C. 3 1 2 5 4
D. 2 1 3 4 5

* * * * * * *