1. The infection agent that lacks nucleic acid is
   (a) Bacteria (b) Prions
   (c) Batellite virs (d) Virusoid

2. Louis Parteur is called
   (a) Father of Bacteriology (b) Father of modern microbiology
   (c) Father of Medicine (d) Father of modern Bacteriology

3. Bacteria are highly susceptible to antibiotic during
   (a) Decline phase (b) Stationary phase
   (c) Log phase (d) None of these

4. Peste des Petits Ruminant (PPR) virus belonging to the family
   (a) Orthomyxoniridae (b) Picarnaviridae
   (c) Paramyxoviridae (d) None of these

5. The Bacterial antigen which is more resistant to chemical and physical agent is
   (a) Vi Antigen (b) H Antigen
   (c) K Antigen (d) O Antigen

6. An example of an enriched medium is
   (a) Nutrient agar (b) Blood agar
   (c) Mac conkey agar (d) Selenite broth

7. Milk ring test is used for diagnosis of
   (a) Bovine brucellosis (b) Bovine tuberculosis
   (c) Bovine mastitis (d) Rabbies

8. Zebra marking in large intestine of affected animals are seen in
   (a) FMD (b) Rinderpest
   (c) Swine fever (d) Black quarter

9. The first immunoglobulin class produced in a primary immune response is
   (a) Ig A (b) Ig G
   (c) Ig Y (d) Ig M

10. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) should have haemagglutinin type
    (a) H₁ (b) H₃
    (c) H₂ (d) H₂
11. Drumstick shaped sporulating organism is
   (a) Clostridium perfingens   (b) Clostridium tetani
   (c) Clostridium Chuvoei    (d) Clostridium botulis

12. Herd test used for the diagnosis of brucellosis is
   (a) CFT   (b) STAT
   (c) RBPT  (d) ABRT

13. In poultry, brooder pneumonia is caused by:
   (a) Aspergillus favus   (b) Salmenella gallinarum
   (c) Samonella parahallinarum (d) Staphylococcus aureus

14. Japanese B encephalitis is transmitted by:
   (a) Culex   (b) Aedes
   (c) Anopheles (d) Tick

15. Which is the cell wall less bacteria:
   (a) Rickettsia   (b) Chlamydia
   (c) Mycoplasma  (d) Spirochetes

16. Yersintia pestes which produces plague is spread by:
   (a) Dog flea   (b) Rat flea
   (c) Fly   (d) Mosquito

17. Hapten is also called:
   (a) Antigen   (b) Complete Ag
   (c) Partial Ag (d) All of these

18. The term used to indicate alteration in size, shape and orientation of adult cell is
   (a) Hyper plasia   (b) Dysplasia
   (c) Metaplasia  (d) None of these

19. Freezing and frost bite produce gangrene by
   (a) Causing emboli and blocking the blood vessel
   (b) Causing thrombi and blocking the blood vessel
   (c) Fascilitating growth of saprophyte
   (d) None of these

20. The mechanism by which the foreign body is transported through circulation is called
   (a) Infarction   (b) Thrombus
   (c) Necrosis   (d) Embolism

21. Carbon tetrachloride poisoning leads to
   (a) Fatty change in liver   (b) Cloudy swelling in liver
   (c) Hydropic degeneration in liver (d) None of these

22. “Turkey egg” appearance of kidney is seen in
   (a) Swine ergsepelas   (b) Hog cholera
   (c) Foot and mouth (d) Rinderpest
23. Hypertrophy is
   (a) Increase in size of the tissue with increase in size of cells
   (b) Decrease in size of the tissue after it has attained its full growth
   (c) failure of an organ to develop
   (d) Decrease in the size of an organ

24. The toxin responsible for the nervous symptoms in tetanus is
   (a) Hemolysin
   (b) Fibienolysin
   (c) Hemosiderin
   (d) Tetanospasmin

25. Canine distemper is characterized by
   (a) Intranuclear inclusion
   (b) Cytoplasmic inclusion
   (c) Absence of Inclusion
   (d) Cytoplasmic and Intranuclear inclusion

26. Small grayish white granule eruption in the comb, wattle, eyelid and mouth of the bird is seen in
   (a) Fowl pox
   (b) Fowl plague
   (c) Fowl typhoid
   (d) Fowl cholera

27. Enlargement of tissue or organ due to an increase in the number of cells is called
   (a) Hypertrophy
   (b) Hyperplasia
   (c) Metaplasia
   (d) Dysplasia

28. Transformation of one type of tissue into another is called
   (a) Displasia
   (b) Anaplasia
   (c) Metaplasia
   (d) Hyperplasia

29. A parasite which is an inhabitant of esophageal wall which produces a tumor is
   (a) Spirocerca Lupi
   (b) Liver fluke
   (c) Lung worms
   (d) Schistosome

30. Type of necrosis seen in abscess is:
   (a) Fat necrosis
   (b) Liquefactive necrosis
   (c) Coagulative necrosis
   (d) Caseous necrosis

31. Hardening and thickening of arteries is known as:
   (a) Atherosclerosis
   (b) Arteriosclerosis
   (c) Arteritis
   (d) Aneurysm

32. Heart failure cells are seen in:
   (a) Heart
   (b) Lung
   (c) Liver
   (d) Kidney

33. The healing of an open wound will occur by:
   (a) Regeneration
   (b) Primary union
   (c) Granulation tissue
   (d) First intention

34. Which clotting factor is released from damaged tissues:
   (a) Prothrombin
   (b) Thrombin
   (c) Fibrin
   (d) Tissue thromboplastin

35. Trypanosoma equiperdum causes
   (a) Nagana
   (b) Surra
   (c) Dourine
   (d) Sleeping sickness
36. Parasites with two or more host are
   (a) Stenoxenous  (b) Monoxenous
   (c) Heteroxenous  (d) Hyperparasite

37. The final host for Taenia solium is
   (a) Pig  (b) Man
   (c) Dog  (d) Cattle

38. Anthelmintic resistance is detected by
   (a) LAT  (b) HA
   (c) FECRT  (d) ELISA

39. Trematode infection is highly prevalent in ducks as they ingest
   (a) Fish  (b) Snail
   (c) Water Lilies  (d) Insects

40. The drug of choice for a cute fasciolosis is
   (a) Proziquanted  (b) Ivermection
   (c) Triclabendazole  (d) Thiabendazole

41. Type of reproduction in entamoeba sp is
   (a) Budding  (b) Sporulation
   (c) Binary Fission  (d) Multiple Fission

42. Rodents and cockroaches acts as transport host in
   (a) Ascaridiosis  (b) Dictocaulosis
   (c) Ancylostomosis  (d) Stehanurosis

43. The life cycle of mosquito is generally complete in
   (a) 17 days  (b) 7 days
   (c) 65 days  (d) 25 days

44. Outer layer of body cuticle of tapeworms is:
   (a) Homogenous  (b) Syncistial
   (c) Granular  (d) Striated

45. Cerebrospinal nematodiasis is caused by immature stage of:
   (a) Trichinella spiralis  (b) Strongylus sp.
   (c) Setaria sp.  (d) Habronema sp.

46. Punch ulcer in abomasum of cattle are characteristic of:
   (a) Theilaria annulata  (b) Babesia bigemina
   (c) Haemonchus contortus  (d) Ostertagia ostertagi

47. Which is the Gapeworm of poultry:
   (a) Ascaridia galli  (b) Subulura brumpti
   (c) Syngamus trachea  (d) Heterakis gallinarum

48. Eye worms are:
   (a) Ancylostoma caninum  (b) Uncinaria stenocephala
   (c) Thysannosoma actinoides  (d) Thelezia
49. Which cause mealy pork:
   (a) *Echinococcus granulosus*  
   (b) *Taenia solium*  
   (c) *Taenia saginata*  
   (d) *Taenia ovis*  

50. Antigenic variation is responsible for failure of immunoprophylaxis in:
   (a) Leishmania  
   (b) Trypanosoma  
   (c) Eimeria  
   (d) Plasmodia  

51. Which one of the following has the maximum CNS stimulant action.
   (a) d-amphetamine  
   (b) L-amphetamine  
   (c) Adrenaline  
   (d) Isoprenaline  

52. The enzyme present in the body which converts cyanide to much less toxic cyanate
   (a) Rhodanase  
   (b) Catalase  
   (c) Lytochrome oxidase  
   (d) None of the above  

53. When the combination effect of two drugs is greater than the sum of the effect of each agent given alone the drug is said to be.
   (a) Synergistic  
   (b) Antagonist  
   (c) Additive  
   (d) None of the above  

54. An intra muscular anaesthetics is
   (a) Tiletamine  
   (b) Xylazine  
   (c) Thiopentone sodium  
   (d) Fentanyl  

55. The antidote of methyl alcohol is
   (a) Disulfiram  
   (b) Curd  
   (c) Ethyl Alcohol  
   (d) Activated charcoal  

56. A study on the effects of drugs on human and animals is
   (a) Therapeutics  
   (b) Clinical Pharmacology  
   (c) Chemotheraphy  
   (d) Pharmacotherapeutics  

57. The most common anticholinergic agent in the prevention and treatment of motion sickness is
   (a) Domperidone  
   (b) Cyclizine  
   (c) Metochlopromide  
   (d) Scopolamine  

58. An anti hormone used in cancer therapy is
   (a) Mitotane  
   (b) Tamoxifen  
   (c) Procarbazine  
   (d) None of the above  

59. The following drugs is antidiuretic only in diabetes insipidus
   (a) Atropine  
   (b) Theoplyline  
   (c) Chlorothiazide  
   (d) ADH  

60. Systemic antifungal drug is:
   (a) Clotrimazole  
   (b) Econazole  
   (c) Ketoconazole  
   (d) Miconazole  

61. Disodium Calcium EDTA is the antidote of:
   (a) Selenium poisoning  
   (b) Lead poisoning  
   (c) Arsenic poisoning  
   (d) Copper poisoning
62. Example of organophosphate insecticide:
   (a) BHC  (b) Endosulfan
   (c) 2,4-D  (d) Malathion

63. Atropine is contraindicated in:
   (a) Urinary retention  (b) Bronchial asthma
   (c) Partial heart block  (d) All of these

64. The drug acting by non receptor mediated action is:
   (a) Strychnine  (b) Halothane
   (c) Carbachol  (d) Neostigmine

65. Which of the following inhibits prolactin release:
   (a) Ach  (b) Noradrenaline
   (c) Adrenaline  (d) Dopamine

66. Example of centre muscle relaxant is:
   (a) Baclofen  (b) Dantrolene
   (c) Gallamine  (d) d-Tubocurarine

67. In India the grading, marking and defining the quality of butter and ghee is done by
   (a) AGMARK  (b) BIS
   (c) FDA  (d) PFA

68. In sterilized milk, the spore count should not be more than
   (a) 5/ml  (b) 10/ml
   (c) 20/ml  (d) 15/ml

69. Bleu spots in meat are due to
   (a) Clostridium botulism  (b) Clalosporium herbarum
   (c) Clostridium sporogenes  (d) Pseudomonous Syncyanea

70. Yellow fat disease in pig is due to
   (a) Jaundice  (b) Improper sticking
   (c) Fish diet  (d) Salmonellosis

71. An indicator of air pollution is
   (a) Chlorine  (b) Smoke index
   (c) Sulphur dioxide  (d) H$_2$S

72. Malaria is an example of
   (a) Water borne disease  (b) Direct zoonosis
   (c) Water promoted disease  (d) Water washed disease

73. Drinking water should be
   (a) Hard water  (b) Moderately hard
   (c) Soft water  (d) None of the above

74. Zoonotic disease transmitted by human faeces is
   (a) Hydatidosis  (b) Cysticercosis
   (c) Small pox  (d) None of the above
75. The judgment earned by a poultry carcass which shows localized lesions or contamination not affecting the health of the rest meat is
   (a) Conditionally approved  (b) Partially condemned
   (c) Passed for human consumption (d) Unfit for human consumption

76. Rat normally polluted the environment through their urine containing microbes like
   (a) Borellia  (b) Stapliglococci
   (c) Leptospira  (d) Trepanoma

77. First foodborne virus reported was:
   (a) FMD virus  (b) Rabies
   (c) Hapatitis A  (d) Poliomyelitis

78. The worldwide spread of a disease is known as:
   (a) Sporadic  (b) Pandemic
   (c) Epidemic  (d) Endemic

79. Which of the following is the rapid platform test:
   (a) Coagulate on cooling  (b) Clot on boiling
   (c) Micro calorimetry  (d) Spot on paper

80. Q. fever in animal is cause by:
   (a) Protozoa  (b) Virus
   (c) Bacteria  (d) Fungus

81. The term anthroponosis is given by:
   (a) Rudolf Virchow  (b) Wagner
   (c) Lowe  (d) Curtice

82. Imported swine is quarantined for:
   (a) 15 days  (b) 90 days
   (c) 10 days  (d) 20 days

83. Rat bite fever is caused by:
   (a) *Coxiella burnetti*  (b) *Rickettsia prowazeski*
   (c) *Nocardia asteruide*  (d) *Streptobacillus moniliformis*

84. In human universal donor blood group is
   (a) Group B  (b) Group O
   (c) Group A  (d) Group AB

85. In lower vertebrate, the most developed part of the brain is
   (a) Hypothalamous  (b) Cerebellum
   (c) Cerebrum  (d) Thalamus

86. Blood does not clot within the normal vasculature because of
   (a) Presence of coagulation factor  (b) more of anticoagulants than procoagulants
   (c) Smooth vascular endothelium  (d) All of these

87. Velocity of nerve impulse is high in
   (a) Non myelinated nerve fibre  (b) Myelineated nerve fibres
   (c) Large diameter nerve fibre  (d) Somatic than other nerve fibre
88. The natural anticoagulant present in blood is
   (a) Heparin  (b) Thrombin
   (c) Hirudin  (d) Dicoumerol

89. Example of an organ having both endocrine and other bodily functions is
   (a) Pituitory  (b) Adrenal
   (c) Para thyroid  (d) Pancrease

90. The chief inspiratory muscle in cow is
   (a) Intercostal muscle  (b) Latissmus dorsi
   (c) Diaphragm  (d) Laryngeal

91. Diabetis melitus is due to hormonal imbalance of
   (a) Glucagan  (b) Epinerphrine
   (c) ADH  (d) Insulin

92. The principal sex hormone are
   (a) Androgen and progesteron  (b) Estrogen alone
   (c) Androgen and Oestrogen  (d) Androgen alone

93. The functional unit of Kidney is
   (a) Glomerulin  (b) Nephron
   (c) Medula  (d) Juxtaglomerular apparatus

94. Ketone bodies are produced due to incomplete oxidation of
   (a) Ketose sugars  (b) Purirnus
   (c) Amino acids  (d) Falty Acids

95. PH is the method of expressing
   (a) Total acidity  (b) Total Alkalinity
   (c) Free acidity  (d) None of the above

96. The end product of purine catabolism in man is
   (a) Urea  (b) Ammonia
   (c) Uric acid  (d) None of the above

97. Diffusion capacity of $O_2$ increased at high altitude upto:
   (a) 2 times  (b) 3 times
   (c) 4 times  (d) 5 times

98. Oxytocin synthesis occurs in following structures of the brain:
   (a) Basal ganglia  (b) Hypothalamus
   (c) Medulla oblongata  (d) Cerebellum

99. The foetal hormone responsible for initiating parturition in the Dam is:
   (a) Insulin  (b) Adrenal corticoids
   (c) Oestrogen  (d) Foetal PG

100. Urine of animal is thickest:
   (a) Cow  (b) Buffalo
    (c) Cat  (d) Horse

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