

1. **Who has created the first clone 'Dolly' the sheep in UK?**
 - a. Dr. Qadeer khan
 - b. Dr. Ian Wilmut
 - c. Dr.M. Iqbal kakar
 - d. None of them
2. **Metritis is disease state of :**
 - a. Ovary
 - b. Mammary gland
 - c. Uterus
 - d. Fallopian tube
3. **A hormone called Oxytocin is responsible for let down of :**
 - a. Milk
 - b. Saliva
 - c. Urine
 - d. None of above
4. **The length of estrous cycle of cow is about :**
 - a. 18 days
 - b. 21 days
 - c. 23 days
 - d. 33 days
5. **Average gestation period in cow is :**
 - a. 283 days
 - b. 320 days
 - c. 400 day
 - d. 310 days
6. **An average length of estrous period in cow is :**
 - a. 35 hours
 - b. 18 hours
 - c. 10 hours
 - d. 5 hours
7. **Average fleece weight in Balochistan Sheep is :**
 - a. 0.1 kg
 - b. 0.5 kg
 - c. 1.5 kg
 - d. 9.1 kg
8. **The average gestation period in Balochistan Sheep is:**
 - a. 250 days
 - b. 150 days
 - c. 100 days
 - d. 50 day
9. **The average length of estrous cycle of Sheep is about :**
 - a. 17 days
 - b. 12 days
 - c. 10 days
 - d. 9 days
10. **According to 1996 census Sheep population in Balochistan is :**
 - a. 15.3 million
 - b. 10.8 million
 - c. 6.5 million
 - d. 4.5 million

- 11. According to 1996 census Goat population in Balochistan is :**
- 9.4 million
 - 2.7 million
 - 4.1 million
 - 18.4 million
- 12. According to 1996 census Cattle population in Balochistan is :**
- 13.5 million
 - 10.8 million
 - 1.3 million
 - 0.5 million
- 13. According to 1996 census District Kohlu is number one in livestock population in Balochistan :**
- True
 - False
- 14. Highest number of artificial insemination (A.I) is performed in Quetta District of Balochistan :**
- True
 - False
- 15. Maximum number of animals get pregnant after second insemination :**
- True
 - False
- 16. Colt is a :**
- Coagulated blood
 - Young male Horse
 - Young male Donkey
 - Young male bull
- 17. Docking is :**
- Removal of horns
 - Removal of tail
 - Removal of extra teat
 - Port
- 18. F3 BNM is a combination of 62.5% Drought Master (DM) 37.5% Bagh Nari (BN) :**
- True
 - False
- 19. Gelding is**
- A castrated male donkey
 - A castrated male bull
 - A castrated male horse
 - A castrated male camel
- 20. Average adult Balochi ewe weight is 85 kg and adult Balochi ram weight is 95 kg :**
- True
 - False
- 21. Home tract of Rakshani sheep is Basima,kharan, ketch,chaghi kuzdar and kalat districts of Balochistan:**
- True
 - False
- 22. Wether is :**
- A male sheep castrated before sexual maturity
 - A male goat castrated before sexual maturity
 - A male deer castrated before sexual maturity
 - Top of shoulder
- 23. Nomadic livestock owners move with their livestock seasonally having permanent homes in plateaus and highlands.**

- a. True
- b. False

24. Sedentary: permanent settlers keeping animals close to their homes:

- a. True
- b. False

25. Haploid is:

- a. A somatic cell
- b. A sex cell
- c. A cell that posses half/pair of the chromosome
- d. All of the above

26. Bio means:

- a. Death
- b. Matter
- c. Life
- d. Evolution

27. All the _____ are included in kingdom animalia:

- a. Human beings
- b. Plants
- c. Insects
- d. Animals

28. Invertebrates are the animals which do not have:

- a. Legs
- b. Back bone
- c. Red blood
- d. Mouth

29. The basic building unit of all animals and plants is:

- a. Cell
- b. Protein
- c. Phylum
- d. Plasma

30. A _____ may be defined as the fundamental unit of heredity formed as a sequence of bases in DNA chain.

- a. Cell division
- b. Gene
- c. Embryo
- d. Cilia

31. Locus is:

- a. Region of chromosome where gene is located
- b. Region of mitochondria where gene is located
- c. Kind of a vegetable
- d. Part of a computer

32. The hormone insulin controls way in which the body uses:

- a. Protein
- b. Blood
- c. Sugar
- d. Glucose

33. Estrogen, progesterone, testosterone, cortisol, hydrocortisol and corticosterone are some _____ hormones.

- a. Basic
- b. Primary

- c. Steroid
 - d. Secondary
- 34. Which vitamin promotes good eyesight and is helpful in night vision:**
- a. Vitamin B1
 - b. Vitamin B2
 - c. Vitamin B3
 - d. Vitamin A
- 35. Gases involved in respiration rate _____ and _____**
- a. Nitrogen and chlorite
 - b. Oxygen and carbondioxide
 - c. Hydrogen and oxygen
 - d. Carbondioxide and hydrogen
- 36. The branch of biology that deals with the classification and naming of living things is called:**
- a. Taxonomy
 - b. Physiology
 - c. Embryology
 - d. Ecology
- 37. Name the mean of making an animal immune to an infectious disease such as anthrax by injecting a vaccine:**
- a. Inoculation
 - b. Metabolism
 - c. Vaccination
 - d. Catabolism
- 38. A process in which micro-organism in the absence of oxygen breakdown carbohydrates into various organic compounds is called:**
- a. Glutination
 - b. Fermentation
 - c. Photosynthesis
 - d. Respiration
- 39. Polled is a:**
- a. Animals whose horns are removed after maturity
 - b. Animals whose horns are removed before maturity
 - c. Natural hornless animal
 - d. Snooker
- 40. The quantity of DNA in an egg and sperm cell of a species is :**
- a. Double
 - b. Different
 - c. Half
 - d. Same
- 41. Numerous useful bacteria do many beneficial jobs for:**
- a. Insects
 - b. Plants
 - c. Birds
 - d. Humans
- 42. _____ Are used in getting fermented food and drinks:**
- a. Viruses
 - b. Bacteria
 - c. Vaccines
 - d. Insulin
- 43. A special type of blood protein known as fibrinogen helps in:**

- a. Blood supply
- b. Blood clotting
- c. Blood transport
- d. Blood infusion

44. Name the organism that lives by taking nourishment from another living organism giving no benefit in return.

- a. Epiphyte
- b. Saprophyte
- c. Parasite
- d. Senvenger

45. Animals which eat insects like frogs and lizards are called:

- a. Insectivorous
- b. Herbivorous
- c. Carnivorous
- d. Omnivorous

46. Name the smallest blood particles which play a crucial role in blood clotting:

- a. Red blood cells
- b. Platelets
- c. White blood cells
- d. Plasma

47. All the eggs before the start of cell division are composed of :

- a. 100 cells
- b. 1000 cells
- c. Two cells
- d. One cell

48. Name the region where two bones meet:

- a. Ligament
- b. Joint
- c. Muscle
- d. None of these

49. Which system includes the heart, the blood and three types of blood vessels?

- a. Digestive system
- b. Circulatory system
- c. Excretory system
- d. Respiratory system

50. Arteries carry blood in a direction away from the:

- a. Liver
- b. Lungs
- c. Heart
- d. Gall-bladder

51. Of what kind the drug penicillin is?

- a. Anesthetic
- b. Antipyretic
- c. Analgesic
- d. Antibiotic

52. Animals eat, sleeps, hunt and exercise at certain time of :

- a. The season
- b. The life
- c. The year
- d. The day

53. The study of the inter-relationship of living organism with each other and the environment is called:

- a. Ecology
- b. Polymerization
- c. Genetics
- d. Anthropology

54. Which is the most abundant gas in the atmosphere?

- a. Oxygen
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Nitrogen
- d. Hydrogen

55. What is meant by RNA?

- a. Ribonucleic acid
- b. Radiation nucleic acid
- c. Ribonucleic agency

56. WBC Stands for:

- a. White blood cells
- a. World basketball company
- b. Whit board cell
- c. None of these

57. For measuring the relative density of milk _____ is used.

- a. Milkoscope
- b. Milkometer
- c. Lactometer
- d. Lactoscope

58. For hearing and analyzing the sound of heart and lungs _____ is used.

- a. Steroscope
- b. Telemeter
- c. Stethoscope
- d. Stethometer

59. _____ is used to measure temperature.

- a. Thermometer
- b. Thermoscope
- c. Pyrometer
- d. Sextant

60. Concentrates are:

- a. Low in crude fiber and highly digestible
- b. Low in crude fiber and low digestible
- c. High in crude fiber and highly digestible
- d. High in crude fiber and low digestible

61. Bone chewing in animals is often associated with:

- a. Deficiency of magnesium
- b. Deficiency of phosphorous
- c. Deficiency of iron
- d. Deficiency of iodine

62. What are cold-blooded animals?

- a. Animals whose blood is cold
- b. Animals those are ferocious
- c. Animals whose body temperature varies according to the temperature of atmosphere
- d. Animals whose body temperature remains constant

63. The bird that lays the largest egg:

- a. Crow
- b. Ostrich
- c. Cuckoo
- d. Hen

64. The animals that feed young one with milk:

- a. Fishes
- b. Amphibians
- c. Mammals
- d. Birds

65. In mammals fertilization occurs in:

- a. Ovary
- b. Fallopian tube
- c. Uterus
- d. Vagina

66. The fetus gets nourishments and oxygen through:

- a. Brain
- b. Testes
- c. Placenta
- d. Ovary

67. The chest and abdominal cavities are separated by:

- a. Bone
- b. Membrane
- c. Cartilage
- d. Diaphragm

68. O₂ is required in:

- a. Aerobic respiration
- b. Anaerobic respiration
- c. Not required in respiration
- d. None of these

69. EFA in nutrition stands for:

- a. Efficient fatty acid
- b. Empirical fatty acid
- c. Essential fatty acid
- d. Elementary fatty acid

70. The blood without corpuscles is called:

- a. Bile
- b. Lymph
- c. Plasma
- d. Blood

71. Krebs cycle is also known as

- a. Photosynthesis
- b. TCA cycle
- c. China cycle
- d. Sohrab cycle

72. Oxygen transport is a function of

- a. White blood cells
- b. Red blood corpuscles
- c. Blood platelets
- d. Plasma

73. The counting of RBCs can be performed by

- a. Haemocytometer
- b. Haemoglobinometer
- c. Clinostat
- d. Thermometer

74. The natural defense of our body against foreign germs is formed by

- a. Red blood corpuscles
- b. White blood corpuscles
- c. Platelets
- d. Lymph

75. Which of the following act as soldiers in our body

- a. Leucocytes
- b. Erythrocytes
- c. Nerve cells
- d. Flame cells

76. Essential amino acids are

- a. Which can not be synthesized by the body
- b. Which should be included in the diet
- c. Indispensable
- d. All of the above

77. The hormones are carried to target organs through

- a. Blood
- b. Lymph
- c. Water
- d. Urine

78. Which one of the following is essential for blood clotting?

- a. R.B.C
- b. W.B.C
- c. Blood platelets
- d. Lymph

79. Vessels leaving the heart are known as

- a. Veins
- b. Arteries
- c. Capillaries
- d. Lymph ducts

80. Veins carry blood

- a. Towards the heart
- b. Away from the heart
- c. Both to and from the heart
- d. Only around the heart

81. Compared to veins the arteries have their walls

- a. Thicker
- b. Thinner
- c. Same type
- d. Very much thinner

82. The study of heart is

- a. Haematology
- b. Cardiology
- c. Pathology
- d. Nephrology

83. The black Quarter disease in animals is caused by:

- a. Clostridium perfringens
- b. Clostridium tetani
- c. Clostridium chauvoei
- d. Clostridium botulinum

84. Which of the following are not prokaryotes:

- a. Bacteria
- b. Rickettsia
- c. Fungi
- d. Chlamydiae

85. What is an antigen?

- a. Toxic substance
- b. A kind of protein
- c. Blood platelets
- d. Blood corpuscles

86. The urine becomes very yellow due to bile pigments in the disease:

- a. Coccidiosis
- b. Jaundice
- c. Foot and Mouth Disease
- d. Anthrax

87. Nephrons are found inside:

- a. Liver
- b. Lungs
- c. Brain
- d. Kidneys

88. Large amount of Teichoic acid is present in:

- a. Gram Negative Bacilli
- b. Gram Positive Bacilli
- c. Chlamydiae
- d. Mycoplasmas

89. Which one of the following acts as communication system?

- a. Blood
- b. Nerve
- c. Lymph
- d. Enzymes

90. The nerve cell can be stimulated by

- a. Mechanical stimuli
- b. Chemical stimuli
- c. Electrical stimuli
- d. All of the above

91. Which is the longest cranial nerve of the body

- a. Optic nerve
- b. Ophthalmic nerve
- c. Mandibular nerve
- d. Vagus nerve

92. The olfactory area is concerned with

- a. Smell
- b. Hearing
- c. Speech

93. The endocrine gland secrete

- a. Hormones

- b. Enzymes
- c. Antibodies
- d. Antibiotics

94. Hormones are carried from their places of production by

- a. Ducts
- b. Blood
- c. Lymph
- d. Mucus

95. One of the following is often called the “Master Gland” which one is it?

- a. Thymus
- b. Islets of langerhans
- c. Pituitary
- d. Thyroid

96. The blood pressure is controlled by the hormone

- a. Vasopressin
- b. Progesterone
- c. Estrogen
- d. Testosterone

97. Which of the following glands acts both as endocrine and exocrine gland

- a. Pancreas
- b. Thyroid
- c. Pituitary
- d. Adrenal

98. Insulin is concerned with the metabolism of

- a. Sugar
- b. Fats
- c. Proteins
- d. Vitamins

99. Capsules provide protection to bacteria against

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Bacteriophages
- c. Complement
- d. All above

100. Injection of insulin causes

- a. Increase in glucose in blood
- b. Decrease in glucose in blood
- c. Increase in blood pressure
- d. Decrease in blood pressure

101. The hormone secreted when one is frightened is

- a. Growth hormone
- b. Thyroxin
- c. Adrenaline
- d. Parathormone

102. The hormone which is popularly called as stress hormone is

- a. Epinephrine
- b. Cortisone
- c. Thyroxin
- d. Insulin

103. One of the following is called a feminine hormone which one is it?

- a. Oestrogen

- b. Testosterone
 - c. Thyroxin
 - d. Pituitrin
- 104. Maintenance of pregnancy is under the control of:**
- a. Follicle stimulating hormone
 - b. Growth hormone
 - c. Estrogen
 - d. Progesterone
- 105. The Androgen are:**
- a. Male hormones
 - b. Female hormones
 - c. Enzymes
 - d. Catalyst
- 106. The hormone that is responsible for secondary sexual characters in the mate is :**
- a. Oestrogen
 - b. Progesterone
 - c. Testosterone
 - d. Prolactin
- 107. Which one of the endocrine glands disappears after puberty**
- a. Thyroid
 - b. Thymus
 - c. Adrenal
 - d. Pituitary
- 108. Asexual reproduction requires:**
- a. Two individuals
 - b. Two individuals of opposite sex
 - c. One individual of any sex
 - d. One individual preferably a female
- 109. Hermaphrodite is an animal which is**
- a. A male
 - b. A female
 - c. Both male and female
 - d. Neither male nor female
- 110. Development without fertilization is called**
- a. Parthenogenesis
 - b. Asexual reproduction
 - c. Sporulation
 - d. Budding
- 111. Test tube baby means**
- a. Ovum fertilized and developed in test tube
 - b. Ovum fertilized in test tube and developed in test tubes
 - c. Ovum fertilized in test tubes and developed in uterus
 - d. Ovum developed without fertilization in test tube
- 112. The sex of a child is determined**
- a. At the time of sperm's entry
 - b. At the time of fertilization of the ovum
 - c. Six or seven weeks after conception
 - d. In the third month of pregnancy
- 113. The formation of gametes must necessarily involve cell division which is**
- a. Mitosis

- b. Meiosis
 c. Amitosis
 d. All of the above
- 114. The movement of eggs from the ovaries to the uterus proceeds through the**
 a. Cervix
 b. Vagina
 c. Fallopian tube
 d. Placenta
- 115. Bull semen for the purpose of artificial insemination is stored in**
 a. Ice
 b. Liquid oxygen
 c. Liquid nitrogen
 d. Liquid carbon dioxide
- 116. In mammals the developing embryo is connected with the placenta by**
 a. Uterus
 b. Allantois
 c. Amnion
 d. Umbilical cord
- 117. Identical twins are born when**
 a. Two sperms fertilize one ovum
 b. Two sperms fertilize two ovum simultaneously
 c. One sperm fertilize one ovum and zygote divides into two separate cells developing independently
 d. One sperm fertilize two ovum
- 118. Monozygotic twins are**
 a. Always of the same sex
 b. Sometimes of the same sex
 c. Usually of the same sex
 d. Never of the same sex
- 119. The gestation period of the Elephant is**
 a. 600-630 days
 b. 365-380 days
 c. 330-350 days
 d. 270-300 days
- 120. The gestation period of camel is**
 a. 150-200 days
 b. 250-300 days
 c. 365-400 days
 d. 500-600 days
- 121. Hereditary characters are carried to the next generation by**
 a. Chromosomes
 b. Plasmids
 c. Mitochondria
 d. Ribosomes
- 122. Which of the following genus of bacteria is spore former?**
 a. Pasteurella
 b. Klebsiella
 c. Bacillus
 d. Yersina
- 123. Genes are made of:**
 a. Carbohydrates

- b. Proteins
 - c. Fats
 - d. Nucleotides
- 124. The molecule responsible for storing the genetic code are**
- a. DNA
 - b. RNA
 - c. Protein
 - d. Chromosome
- 125. Which of the following organism is responsible for haemorrhagic septicemia (HS) disease is called**
- a. Yersinea pestis
 - b. Pasteurella haemolytica
 - c. Clostridium perfringen
 - d. Pateurella multocida
- 126. Rate of mutations can be increased by**
- a. Hormones
 - b. Antibiotic
 - c. Radiation
 - d. Grafting
- 127. The scientific study of animals is termed as**
- a. Zoology
 - b. Biology
 - c. Botany
 - d. All of above
- 128. It is the study of development of an organism from a fertilized egg or a zygote**
- a. Taxonomy
 - b. Evolution
 - c. Embryology
 - d. Microbiology
- 129. The study of micro-organism is termed as**
- a. Evolution
 - b. Microbiology
 - c. Zoology
 - d. Paleontology
- 130. It controls all the activities of the cell**
- a. Cytoplasm
 - b. Nucleus
 - c. Endoplasm
 - d. Protoplasm
- 131. Chromosomes are present**
- a. Inside the nucleus
 - b. Inside the cytoplasm
 - c. Inside the ribosome
 - d. Inside the endoplasmic reticulum
- 132. Genes are located on**
- a. Nucleus
 - b. Chromosome
 - c. RNA
 - d. DNA
- 133. The ability of micro-organism to breach a new host's defense is known as**
- a. Infectivity

- b. Transmissibility
 - c. Virulence
 - d. None of above
- 134. All enzymes are**
- a. Protein in nature
 - b. Carbohydrate in nature
 - c. Fat in nature
 - d. Lipid in nature
- 135. Almost every activity of cell is controlled by**
- a. Hormones
 - b. Enzymes
 - c. Lysosomes
 - d. All of above
- 136. Antibodies are made of**
- a. Protein
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Lipids
 - d. Fats
- 137. Proteins are made of**
- a. Lipid molecules
 - b. Actin molecules
 - c. Amino acids
 - d. Carbohydrates
- 138. Haemoglobin the oxygen carrying substance in red blood cells is a**
- a. Nucleic acid
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Fats
 - d. Proteins
- 139. The proportion essential for a microorganism to be a pathogenic include**
- a. Infectivity
 - b. Transmissibility
 - c. Virulence
 - d. All above
- 140. Which types of carbohydrates are sweet in taste and are readily soluble in water**
- a. Monosaccharide
 - b. Oligosaccharide
 - c. Polysaccharide
 - d. None of the above
- 141. The substances which assist enzymes are called**
- a. Enzymes
 - b. Co-enzymes
 - c. Vitamins
 - d. Lipid molecules
- 142. Which of the following immunoglobulin has the largest half life**
- a. Ig G
 - b. Ig M
 - c. Ig D
 - d. Ig E
- 143. They are the units of inheritance**
- a. Genes

- b. Chromosomes
 - c. Nucleotides
 - d. Nitrogen bases
- 144. The type of cell division which occurs in somatic cells is known as**
- a. Regeneration
 - b. Binary fission
 - c. Mitosis
 - d. Meiosis
- 145. It is the type of cell division which occurs in germ cells during the formation of gametes**
- a. Regeneration
 - b. Binary fission
 - c. Mitosis
 - d. Meiosis
- 146. How many daughter cells are formed after the completion of mitosis?**
- a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 8
- 147. The word virus is Latin meaning**
- a. Poison
 - b. Colored body
 - c. Sweet in taste
 - d. Bad air
- 148. Viruses are tiny particles composed of**
- a. Carbohydrates
 - b. Protein
 - c. Nucleic acid
 - d. RNA
- 149. Mitosis can not take place in bacteria because they lack**
- a. Chromosomes
 - b. Nucleus
 - c. Centrosome
 - d. Mesosomes
- 150. The immunoglobulin which can cross the placenta**
- a. Ig M
 - b. Ig A
 - c. Ig G
 - d. Ig E
- 151. Dried milk and dried meat are example of preservation of substances by**
- a. Pasteurization
 - b. Freezing
 - c. Dehydration
 - d. Sterilization
- 152. A unique feature of some bacteria is their ability to form**
- a. Endosperm
 - b. Endo-spore
 - c. Endoplasm
 - d. None of the above
- 153. The largest animal viruses are**
- a. Adenoviruses

- b. Herpesviruses
 - c. Poxviruses
 - d. Pavoviruses
154. **Bacteria reproduce asexually by means of**
- a. Fission
 - b. Cyst formation
 - c. Endospore formation
 - d. All of the above
155. **Food poisoning is caused by**
- a. Salmonella typhosa
 - b. Clostridium tetnai
 - c. Clostridium botulinum
 - d. None of these
156. **Milk is pasteurized by heating at what temperature for 15 minutes?**
- a. 61 °C
 - b. 71 °C
 - c. 81 °C
 - d. 91 °C
157. **Milk is pasteurized by heating at what temperature for 32 minutes?**
- a. 52 °C
 - b. 62 °C
 - c. 82 °C
 - d. 92 °C
158. **A harmful poisonous substance produced by bacteria are called**
- a. Toxins
 - b. Antibiotic
 - c. Antitoxins
 - d. Aflatoxin
159. **There are certain bacteria which can fix atmospheric gas named**
- a. Oxygen
 - b. Nitrogen
 - c. Hydrogen
 - d. Carbon dioxide
160. **Most of the antibiotics in use today are produced by various species of _____ .of actinomyetes group.**
- a. Viruses
 - b. Bacteria
 - c. Fungi
 - d. Mosses
161. **They play a central role in the making of dairy products such as butter, cheese, yogurt etc.**
- a. Viruses
 - b. Fungi
 - c. Bacteria
 - d. Algae
162. **The study of fungi is called**
- a. Histology
 - b. Mycology
 - c. Embryology
 - d. None of the above
163. **The medically important antibiotic _____ is obtained from the genus penicillium.**

- a. DDT
 - b. DCG
 - c. Penicillin
 - d. None of the above
- 164. Those animals which lack vertebral column are called**
- a. Vertebrates
 - b. Chordates
 - c. Invertebrates
 - d. None of the above
- 165. If a parasite remains on the surface of the host it is called**
- a. Endoparasite
 - b. Ectoparasite
 - c. Symbiotic
 - d. None of the above
- 166. If a parasite gets into the body of the host it is called**
- a. Ectoparasite
 - b. Endoparasite
 - c. Symbiotic
 - d. None of the above
- 167. Liver fluke is a parasite in the liver of**
- a. Sheep
 - b. Goat
 - c. Cattle
 - d. All of the above
- 168. Digestion of food involves**
- a. Mechanical processes
 - b. Physiological processes
 - c. Mechanical processes, physiological processes and biochemical processes
 - d. Physiological and biochemical
- 169. The inner lining of which structure consist of tubular gastric glands which secrete gastric juices?**
- a. Stomach
 - b. Oral cavity
 - c. Esophagus
 - d. Small intestine
- 170. Bile is secreted by**
- a. Liver
 - b. Gall bladder
 - c. Urinary bladder
 - d. Pancreas
- 171. Bile plays an important role in the digestion of**
- a. Vitamins
 - b. Proteins
 - c. Fats
 - d. Carbohydrates
- 172. Most of the absorption of food material takes place within the**
- a. Small intestine
 - b. Large intestine
 - c. Stomach
 - d. Rectum
- 173. The only veins carrying oxygenated blood are**

- a. Systemic veins
 b. Pulmonary veins and umbilical veins
 c. Superficial veins
- 174. _____ Is temporary endocrine structure in female mammals**
- a. Testes
 b. Corpus luteum
 c. Ovaries
 d. Pancreas
- 175. The muscles of the wall of mammalian heart are called**
- a. Smooth muscles
 b. Striated muscles
 c. Cardiac muscles
 d. Sphincter muscles
- 176. The colostrums secreted by the mammary glands of the female after the child birth rich in**
- a. Fats
 b. Proteins
 c. Hormones
 d. Antibodies
- 177. The sperm and ova fuse together to form**
- a. Zygote
 b. Gametes
 c. Gonads
 d. None of the above
- 178. The outermost germinal layer of the vertebrate embryo is the**
- a. Endoderm
 b. Ectoderm
 c. Mesoderm
 d. All above
- 179. The gene mutations are**
- a. Useful
 b. Harmful
 c. Useful or harmful
 d. Harmless
- 180. All the non-cultivated and non-domesticated animals are referred to as**
- a. Useless organism
 b. Enemies of man
 c. Harmful life
 d. Wild life
- 181. Which of the following is reservoir of small fox?**
- a. Dogs
 b. Cats
 c. Rats
 d. There is no animal reservoir
- 182. Rabies virus is sensitive to**
- a. Lipid solvents
 b. Betapropiolactone
 c. Detergents
 d. All above
- 183. To which of the following family bird flu (influenza) virus belongs to?**
- a. Paramyxovirus

- b. Orthomyxovirus
 - c. Adenovirus
 - d. Herpesvirus
- 184. To which of the following family FMD virus belongs to?**
- a. Adenovirus
 - b. Herpesvirus
 - c. Picornavirus
- 185. Viruses can be grown in the laboratory using following media**
- a. Nutrient Agar (NA)
 - b. Brain Heart infusion Agar (BHIA)
 - c. Reinforced clostridial Media (RCM)
 - d. None of the above
- 186. A mastigote form of leishmania are seen in**
- a. Vertebrate hosts
 - b. Sand fly
 - c. Culture media
 - d. All above
- 187. Commonest site for localization of hydrated cyst is**
- a. Liver
 - b. Kidney
 - c. Heart
 - d. Spleen
- 188. At which of the following sites the adult hook worm is commonly located**
- a. Jejunum
 - b. Duodenum
 - c. Ileum
 - d. Caecum
- 189. What does vertical transmission of parasitosis means?**
- a. Father to mother
 - b. Parents to grown up children
 - c. Animal to animal
 - d. Trans-placental transmission
- 190. An animal which captures and readily kills living animals for its food is known as**
- a. Parasite
 - b. Predator
 - c. Scavenger\
 - d. Consumer
- 191. Mammals except man can locate the direction of the sound by throwing their**
- a. Heads
 - b. Ear pinnae
 - c. Body
 - d. Eyes
- 192. In male testes are enclosed in sac like structure known as**
- a. Scrotum
 - b. Epididymis
 - c. Skin
 - d. Allantois

MCQs Answer Sheet

1.	B	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	B	9.	A	10.	B
11.	A	12.	C	13.	A	14.	B	15.	B
16.	B	17.	B	18.	A	19.	C	20.	B
21.	A	22.	A	23.	B	24.	A	25.	C
26.	C	27.	D	28.	B	29.	A	30.	B
31.	A	32.	D	33.	C	34.	D	35.	B
36.	A	37.	C	38.	B	39.	C	40.	D
41.	D	42.	B	43.	B	44.	C	45.	A
46.	B	47.	D	48.	B	49.	B	50.	C
51.	D	52.	D	53.	A	54.	C	55.	A
56.	A	57.	C	58.	C	59.	A	60.	A
61.	B	62.	C	63.	B	64.	C	65.	B
66.	C	67.	D	68.	A	69.	C	70.	C
71.	B	72.	B	73.	A	74.	B	75.	A
76.	D	77.	A	78.	C	79.	B	80.	A
81.	A	82.	B	83.	C	84.	C	85.	B
86.	B	87.	D	88.	B	89.	B	90.	D
91.	D	92.	A	93.	A	94.	B	95.	C
96.	A	97.	A	98.	A	99.	D	100.	B
101.	C	102.	A	103.	A	104.	D	105.	A
106.	C	107.	B	108.	C	109.	C	110.	A
111.	C	112.	B	113.	B	114.	C	115.	C
116.	D	117.	C	118.	A	119.	A	120.	C
121.	A	122.	C	123.	D	124.	A	125.	D
126.	C	127.	A	128.	C	129.	B	130.	B
131.	A	132.	B	133.	A	134.	A	135.	B

136.	A	137.	C	138.	D	139.	D	140.	A
141.	B	142.	A	143.	A	144.	C	145.	D
146.	A	147.	A	148.	C	149.	B	150.	C
151.	C	152.	B	153.	C	154.	A	155.	C
156.	B	157.	B	158.	A	159.	B	160.	B
161.	C	162.	B	163.	C	164.	C	165.	B
166.	B	167.	D	168.	C	169.	A	170.	B
171.	C	172.	A	173.	B	174.	B	175.	C
176.	D	177.	A	178.	B	179.	C	180.	D
181.	D	182.	D	183.	B	184.	C	185.	D
186.	A	187.	A	188.	A	189.	D	190.	B
191.	B	192.	A	193.		194.		195.	
196.		197.		198.		199.		200.	