Multiple Choice Questions On Animal Husbandry PDF

1. Which among the following meat has the lowest level of cholesterol?
   A. chicken
   B. chevon
   C. rabbit
   D. pork

   **Answer:** rabbit

2. In caprines milk feeding can be completely stopped for kids at an age of
   A. 3 months
   B. 2 months
   C. 5 months
   D. 4 months

   **Answer:** 3 months

3. The common disinfectant used at naval cord at the time of birth is
   A. Betadine
   B. Tincture Iodine
   C. Dettol
   D. Potassium permanganate

   **Answer:** Tincture Iodine

4. A Himalayan sheep breed is
   A. Lohi
   B. Gurez
   C. Nellore
   D. Bikaneri

   **Answer:** Gurez

5. Which is a cattle breed?
   A. Ayrshire
   B. Berkshire
   C. Hampshire
6. A solid, broad comb, terminating in a tapering spike is
A. pea
B. single
C. walnut
D. rose
Answer: rose

7. The teeth which are examined first for age determination in cattle are
A. premolars
B. canines
C. molars
D. incisors
Answer: incisors

8. The normal rectal temperature of goat is about
A. 103.5°F
B. 101.5°F
C. 99.2°F
D. 105.3°F
Answer: 103.5°F

9. Scrotum is absent in
A. stallion
B. ram
C. cock
D. boar
Answer: cock

10. The composition of biogas is
A. 25% methane and 75% carbon dioxide
B. 75% methane and 25% carbon dioxide
C. 25% methane and 75% hydrogen sulphide
D. 75% methane and 25% hydrogen sulphide
**Answer:** 75% methane and 25% carbon dioxide

11. A type of dairy farming in which only lactating animals are reared is
   A. specialised farm
   B. family cow
   C. corral dairying
   D. milk colonies
   **Answer:** corral dairying

12. Isolation boxes in a dairy farm are intended to house
   A. diseased animals
   B. vicious bulls
   C. cows nearing calving
   D. early weaned calves
   **Answer:** diseased animals

13. The ideal environmental temperature for high producing dairy cows is
   A. 30-35°C
   B. 25-29°C
   C. 17-24°C
   D. 5-16°C
   **Answer:** 5-16°C

14. The present breeding policy for cattle in Kerala is
   A. grading up
   B. cross breeding
   C. line breeding
   D. out crossing
   **Answer:** cross breeding

15. According to PFA rules, milk containing a minimum of 1.5% fat and 9% SNF is
   A. double toned milk
   B. toned milk
   C. standardised milk
   D. recombined milk
   **Answer:** double toned milk
16. During calving, the rupture of first water bag indicates
   A. beginning of first stage
   B. beginning of second stage
   C. beginning of third stage
   D. end of second stage
   **Answer:** beginning of second stage

17. The rumen activity in calves begin by the age of
   A. 6-8 months
   B. 1-2 months
   C. 2-4 months
   D. 4-6 months
   **Answer:** 4-6 months

18. The ideal annual culling percentage in cows should be
   A. 5%
   B. 10%
   C. 20%
   D. 30%
   **Answer:** 20%

19. The enzymatic digestion in ruminant stomach occurs at
   A. abomasum
   B. omasum
   C. reticulum
   D. rumen
   **Answer:** abomasum

20. The nutrient which is needed in largest quantity by the animals is
   A. protein
   B. fat
   C. carbohydrate
   D. minerals
   **Answer:** carbohydrate

21. The age of weaning in piglets is
22. The average daily roughage consumption of an adult rabbit is
A. 100g
B. 200g
C. 300g
D. 400g
Answer: 200g

23. Pashmina is obtained from
A. Karanah
B. Saanen
C. Kashmiri
D. Merino
Answer: Kashmiri

24. The optimum boar:sow ratio for breeding is
A. 1:25
B. 1:20
C. 1:15
D. 1:10
Answer: 1:25

25. Which is not related to horse?
A. colt
B. filly
C. mare
D. gilt
Answer: gilt

26. An adult male goat is called
26. A. stallion  
B. doe  
C. buck  
D. ram  
**Answer:** buck

27. Dorsal indicates  
A. under surface of the body  
B. front of the body  
C. rear of the body  
D. upper surface of the body  
**Answer:** upper surface of the body

28. Which of the following organ is not seen in the abdominal cavity of a heifer?  
A. uterus  
B. spleen  
C. caecum  
D. liver  
**Answer:** uterus

29. The fleshy prominent mass lying between the forelimbs of a cattle is called  
A. stifle  
B. brisket  
C. croup  
D. loin  
**Answer:** brisket

30. Among the following which is not used to control the head and neck of animals?  
A. muzzle  
B. cradle  
C. trevis  
D. halter  
**Answer:** trevis

31. The most common method used for pasteurisation of packed milk obtained in the market is  
A. HTST system
B. LTLT system
C. UHT system
D. sterilization

**Answer:** HTST system

32. According to PFA rules, cream should contain a milk fat percentage of
A. 10
B. 80
C. 25
D. 99

**Answer:** 25

33. A fermented milk product is
A. butter
B. channa
C. khoa
D. lassi

**Answer:** lassi

34. High fever up to 106°F, hot swelling at throat and surroundings and difficult respiration are mainly seen in
A. brucellosis
B. haemorrhagic septicaemia
C. tuberculosis
D. black quarter

**Answer:** haemorrhagic septicaemia

35. The average daily feed consumption of an adult quail will be
A. 20-30g
B. 30-40g
C. 40-50g
D. 50-60g

**Answer:** 20-30g

36. Which of the following is not a distinguishing character between a male and female turkey?
A. males have black beards below the neck
B. females have black speckles on throat
C. males are usually heavier than females
D. males produce a peculiar sound called struting
**Answer:** females have black speckles on throat

37. The species which is more susceptible to aflatoxicosis is
A. chicken
B. quail
C. duck
D. turkey
**Answer:** duck

38. Vitamin A deficiency in chicken leads to
A. Crazy chick disease
B. polyneuritis
C. curled toe paralysis
D. nutritional roup
**Answer:** nutritional roup

39. RDF vaccination in chicken is given at an age of
A. 1-7 days
B. 7-14 days
C. 14-21 days
D. 21-28 days
**Answer:** 1-7 days

40. Hatchery operations does not include
A. dubbing
B. sexing
C. setting
D. brooding
**Answer:** brooding

41. For layer farming, how many layer houses are needed for each rearing house?
A. three
B. one
C. two
D. four
**Answer:** three

42. A breed having yellow skin, red ear lobe, feathered shank, brown shelled egg and loose plumage is
A. Rhode Island Red
B. Sussex
C. Cochin
D. White Leghorn
**Answer:** Cochin

43. Which plant is known as the “terror of Bengal”?
A. Water hyacinth
B. Water lily
C. Pistia
D. Hydrilla
**Answer:** Water hyacinth

44. Which among the following is not used for digesting proteins?
A. Pepsin
B. Amylase
C. Trypsin
D. Carboxypeptidase
**Answer:** Amylase

45. The polymerase enzyme used in PCR technique is isolated from:
A. Bacillus thuringiensis
B. Thermus aquaticus
C. Escherichia coli
D. Agrobacterium tumefaciens
**Answer:** Thermus aquaticus

46. The interaction between an orchid plant growing on a mango tree is an example for:
A. Parasitism
B. Mutualism
C. Commensalism
D. Competition

Answer: Commensalism

47. Which of the following is not obtained from the plant Cannabis sativa?
A. Cocaine
B. Marijuana
C. Hashish
D. Charas

Answer: Cocaine

48. Which of the following is a composite gland?
A. Adrenal
B. Parathyroid
C. Pancreas
D. Pituitary

Answer: Pancreas

49. In meiosis, chromosomal cross over take place during which of the following stages?
A. Leptotene
B. Zygotene
C. Pachytene
D. Diplotene

Answer: Pachytene

50. The primary carbon dioxide acceptor in C4 plants is:
A. Phospho enol pyruvate
B. RuBP
C. Phospho glycéric acid
D. Oxalo acetic acid

Answer: Phospho enol pyruvate

51. Which of the following feed ingredient has the highest amount of crude protein?
A. cotton seed cake
B. ground nut cake
C. yellow maize
D. cow pea

**Answer:** ground nut cake

52. A leguminous fodder is
A. CO 3
B. signal grass
C. maize
D. cow pea

**Answer:** cow pea

53. Peak yield in cattle is obtained by
A. 30-90 days after calving
B. 20-50 days after calving
C. 70-100 days after calving
D. 90-120 days after calving

**Answer:** 30-90 days after calving

54. Which is not related to clean milk production?
A. washing udder with iodophore
B. discarding foremilk
C. using hooded milking pail
D. none of the above

**Answer:** none of the above

55. According to PFA rules, cow milk in Kerala should contain
A. 3% fat and 8% SNF
B. 3% fat and 8.5% SNF
C. 3.5% fat and 8.5% SNF
D. 3.5% fat and 8% SNF

**Answer:** none of the above

56. Milk sugar is
A. maltose
B. lactose
C. casein
D. lactalbumin
57. In broiler processing, removal of small hair like feathers by passing flame all over the body of the carcass is known as
A. trussing
B. singeing
C. scalding
D. pinning
Answer: singeing

58. For a good layer flock feed efficiency will be
A. 2
B. 2.5
C. 1.75
D. 2.25
Answer: 1.75

59. A filler flat will hold
A. a dozen of eggs
B. 36 eggs
C. 360 eggs
D. 30 eggs
Answer: 30 eggs

60. Adlibitum feeding means
A. feeding only on alternate days
B. feed and water is made available at all times
C. only feed is made available at all times
D. none of these
Answer: feed and water is made available at all times

61. The egg albumen is formed in the
A. infundibulum
B. magnum
C. isthmus
D. uterus
62. In fowl’s feed storage is the main function of
   A. caeca
   B. gizzard
   C. cloaca
   D. crop
   Answer: crop

63. Feathers are arranged in definite feather tracts called
   A. pterylae
   B. stigma
   C. filoplumes
   D. quill
   Answer: pterylae

64. The cholesterol content in a hen’s egg is
   A. 100-200mg
   B. 300-400mg
   C. 200-300mg
   D. 400-500mg
   Answer: 200-300mg

65. The floor space requirement for broilers is
   A. 790 square centimeter
   B. 930 square centimeter
   C. 850 square centimeter
   D. 730 square centimeter
   Answer: 930 square centimeter

66. The scientific name of duck is
   A. Anas platyrhynchos
   B. Meleagris gallopavo
   C. Anser anser
   D. Numida meleagris
   Answer: Anas platyrhynchos
67. The chemicals used for fumigation are
A. potassium permanganate and iodine
B. bleaching powder and formalin
C. bleaching powder and iodine
D. potassium permanganate and formalin
Answer: potassium permanganate and formalin

68. Culling should be practiced in
A. chicks and layers
B. growers and breeders
C. both 1 and 2
D. none of these
Answer: both 1 and 2

69. Which cell organelle is known as the “power house of the cell”? 
A. Ribosome
B. Mitochondria
C. Chloroplast
D. Nucleus
Answer: Mitochondria

70. Which among the following microbes is involved in the production of biogas?
A. Lactic acid bacillus
B. Yeast
C. Clostridium
D. Methanogens
Answer: Methanogens

71. The capacity of a plant cell to generate a whole plant is called:
A. Totipotency
B. Parthenogenesis
C. Apomixis
D. Polyembryony
Answer: Totipotency
72. In DNA, the nucleotides are linked together to form polynucleotides using:
A. Glycosidic linkage
B. Hydrogen bond
C. Phospho diester linkage
D. Disulphide bond

**Answer:** Phospho diester linkage

73. If the tRNA anticodon loop has “UAC” as the anticodon, then which amino acid will be attached to its “amino acid acceptor end”?
A. Serine
B. Tyrosine
C. glycine
D. Methionine

**Answer:** Methionine

74. The surgical method of sterilisation in males is:
A. Vasectomy
B. Tubectomy
C. M T P
D. I U D

**Answer:** Vasectomy

75. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of phylum Arthropoda?
A. Radial symmetry
B. Jointed appendages
C. Open circulatory system
D. Chitinous exoskeleton

**Answer:** Radial symmetry

76. The technique of growing plants without soil, in nutrient solution is known as:
A. Aqua culture
B. Micropropagation
C. Horticulture
D. Hydroponics
Answer: Hydroponics

77. The pigment that gives red colour to red algae is:
   A. Fucoxanthin
   B. Phycoerythrin
   C. Phycocyanin
   D. Haemoglobin
   Answer: Phycoerythrin

78. The joint between the skull and atlas vertebra is:
   A. Saddle joint
   B. Hinge joint
   C. Fibrous joint
   D. Pivot joint
   Answer: Pivot joint

79. Which among the following is the “dihybrid phenotypic ratio” according to Mendelian inheritance?
   A. 3:1
   B. 1:2:1
   C. 9:3:3:1
   D. 1:1
   Answer: 9:3:3:1

80. Resistance of bacteria against antibiotics is an example for the evolution by:
   A. Genetic drift
   B. Adaptive radiation
   C. Anthropogenic action
   D. Genetic recombination
   Answer: Anthropogenic action