

નારણ પુસ્તકાલય જિલ્લા, વડોદરા ૧૧.૨૦/૧૯

પ્રશ્નપત્ર-૨	<b>JTN</b>	<b>B</b>	૬,૨૨ ૫૨
બેઠક નંબર :	<input type="text"/>	પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા નંબર :	૦૦૦૧૭૯

સમય : ૫૦ મિનિટ

કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૧૦૦

કુલ ગુણ : ૨૦૦

### ઉમેદવારોને સૂચના : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (1) આ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં કુલ ૧૦૦ પ્રશ્નો છે. દરેકના સરખા ગુણ છે. બધા પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ આપો. તમારા કુલ ગુણનો આધાર તમે જેટલા સાચા ઉત્તરો આપ્યા હશે તેની સંખ્યા ઉપર રહેશે.
- (02) ૧ થી ૧૦૦ પ્રશ્નો પૂરેપૂરા છપાયેલા છે કે કેમ ? તેની પ્રથમ ખાતરી કરી લો. જો પ્રશ્નો પૂરા છપાયા ન હોય અથવા કોઈ પૃષ્ઠ ફાટેલું હોય કે કોઈ પૃષ્ઠ સામેલ ન હોય (Missing) તો તુરત જ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા નિરીક્ષક પાસેથી અચૂક બદલાવી લેવી.
- (03) આ પાના ઉપર આપનો બેઠક નંબર લખો.
- (04) આ હેતુલક્ષી પરીક્ષા છે. તેમાં પાસ-નાપાસનું કોઈ ચોક્કસ ધોરણ નિયત કરવામાં આવેલું નથી. પરંતુ જગ્યાના પ્રમાણમાં રૂબરૂ મુખ્ય પરીક્ષા માટે બોલાવવાપાત્ર ઉમેદવારોની પસંદગી, આખરી પસંદગી કુલ ગુણના આધારે કરવામાં આવે છે. આથી આપ કોઈના ઉત્તરની નકલ કરશો નહીં, તેમજ આપના ઉત્તરની નકલ કરવા દેશો નહીં.
- (05) આ કસોટીમાં ઉમેદવારોએ કેલ્ક્યુલેટર વાપરવાનું નથી.
- (06) પ્રશ્નોના જવાબો અલગ જવાબવહીમાં આપવાના રહેશે. જેને માટે નિરીક્ષક દ્વારા આપને કોમ્પ્યુટરાઈઝડ ખાસ પ્રકારની જવાબવહી આપવામાં આવશે. સૌ પ્રથમ આપે જવાબવહી ઉપર દર્શાવેલ નિયત ખાનામાં પરીક્ષાનું નામ, પરીક્ષાની તારીખ, કેન્દ્ર, પરીક્ષાર્થીનું નામ (અટક પહેલાં લખવી), રોલ નંબર (બેઠક નંબર) તથા વિષય ફક્ત ભૂરી (Blue) શાહીની પેન/બોલપેનથી લખીને નિયત ખાનામાં પોતાની સહી કરવાની રહેશે. આ વિગતોની ચકાસણી બાદ નિરીક્ષક તેમની સહી કરશે. જો વિગતો ભરવામાં નહીં આવે તો આપની જવાબવહીનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવશે નહીં અને શૂન્ય ગુણ આપવામાં આવશે. જવાબવહીના પાછળના ભાગમાં રોલનંબર (બેઠક નંબર), ક્વેશ્ચનબુકલેટ સીરીઝ અને ક્વેશ્ચન બુકલેટ નંબરના ખાનામાં લાગુ પડતી સાચી વિગતો ફક્ત એચબી પેન્સીલથી જ વર્તુળ પૂરેપૂરું કાળું કરીને (encode) આપવી.
- (07) આ પ્રશ્નપત્રના બધા પ્રશ્નો હેતુલક્ષી છે. દરેક પ્રશ્નના ઉત્તરમાં A, B, C, D વિકલ્પો આપેલા છે. તેમાંથી સાચો વિકલ્પ શોધી, જવાબવહીમાં સંબંધિત પ્રશ્નના ક્રમ નીચે આપેલ A, B, C કે D ના વર્તુળને પૂરેપૂરું પેન્સીલથી કાળું કરવું. માત્ર એચબી -HB પેન્સીલનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો. કોઈપણ કલરની શાહી કે બોલપેનથી જવાબો આપ્યા હશે તો જવાબવહી તપાસવામાં આવશે નહીં અને આપોઆપ "શૂન્ય" ગુણ ગણવામાં આવશે. જવાબ બદલવો

હોય તો વર્તુળમાં પેન્સીલથી અંકિત કરેલ કાળા ભાગને રબરથી ભૂંસી નાંખો. દરેક પ્રશ્નનો માત્ર એક જ જવાબ નીચે દર્શાવ્યા મુજબ વર્તુળને પેન્સીલથી કાળું કરી આપવો.

ઉદાહરણ તરીકે :

ભારતમાં સૌથી વધુ સાક્ષરતા આંક કયા પ્રાંતનો છે ?

- (A) રાજસ્થાન (B) કેરલા  
(C) ચંદીગઢ (D) મધ્યપ્રદેશ.

જવાબવહી (Answer sheet)માં

- (A)   
(B)   
(C)   
(D)

ઉપર્યુક્ત ઉદાહરણમાં સાચો જવાબ 'B' છે. આથી 'B' નું વર્તુળ કાળું (encode) કરેલ છે. ઉમેદવારોએ જવાબમાં "કેરલા" લખવું નહીં.

- (08) એક જ પ્રશ્ન માટે જો જવાબવહીમાં એકથી વધુ વિકલ્પ આપે આપેલા હશે તો તે જવાબ માટે ગુણ આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (09) આ જવાબવહી કોમ્પ્યુટર દ્વારા તપાસવાની હોવાથી તે વળે, ફાટે કે બગડે નહીં તેની ખાસ કાળજી રાખવી. રફવર્ક તમને આપેલ કાગળ (Rough Work) ઉપર જ કરવું. જવાબવહી કે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં કંઈપણ રફવર્ક કરવું નહીં. તથા **પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં જવાબો લખવાની મનાઈ છે તેથી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં કંઈપણ લખવું નહીં.**
- (10) ખોટા જવાબ માટે કોઈ ગુણ આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (11) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનાં કોઈ પૃષ્ઠ ફાડવાં કે જુદાં કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
- (12) **પરીક્ષાખંડ છોડતાં પૂર્વે જવાબવહી નિરીક્ષકને સોંપવી, જ્યારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ઉમેદવારો લઈ જઈ શકશે.**
- (13) પરીક્ષાખંડમાં પેજર, સેલ્યુલર ફોન, ડિજિટલ ડાયરી લાવવાની સખત મનાઈ છે.
- (14) ઉપર્યુક્ત સૂચનાઓના અનાદર માટે ઉમેદવાર સામે શિક્ષાત્મક કાર્યવાહી કરવામાં આવશે.

**તમને કહેવામાં ન આવે ત્યાં સુધી આ પાનું ફેરવશો નહીં.**

JTN / 336 ÷ 4 / ABCD / 140806

**SEAL**  
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સર્વોચ્ચ સ્તરે : ૧૫૦ લિટર      જીવાણુ : ૧૦૦      સર્વોચ્ચ સ્તરે : ૧૫૦

દિશાવિનિયમ : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આ દિશાવિનિયમો અનુસરવાના છે. (1) આ પરીક્ષામાં પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં આપેલા પ્રશ્નોનો ઉત્તર આપવાનો છે. (2) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં આપેલા પ્રશ્નોનો ઉત્તર આપવાનો છે.

**પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં જવાબો લખવાની મનાઈ છે તેથી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં કાંઈપણ લખવું નહીં.**

વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આ દિશાવિનિયમો અનુસરવાના છે. (1) આ પરીક્ષામાં પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં આપેલા પ્રશ્નોનો ઉત્તર આપવાનો છે. (2) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં આપેલા પ્રશ્નોનો ઉત્તર આપવાનો છે.

## JTN-II

- 1 An ideal level of exotic inheritance recommended for better growth, production and reproduction for crossbreeding of cattle under field conditions in India  
(A) 37.5% (B) 50.0%  
(C) 75.0% (D) 87.5%
- 2 Calving interval can very well be controlled by controlling  
(A) Lactation length (B) Dry period  
(C) Gestation length (D) Service period
- 3 A progeny resulting from a cross of mare and male donkey is  
(A) Mule (B) Hinny  
(C) Pie nue (D) Mithun
- 4 If inbreeding is continued for longer period, the genetic differences between families  
(A) Decreases (B) Increases  
(C) Remains constant (D) May increase or decrease
- 5 'DIPA' is the field progeny testing programme of  
(A) Dept. of Science and Technology, Government of India  
(B) National Dairy Development Board  
(C) Kerala Livestock Development Board  
(D) Gujarat Livestock Development Board.
- 6 Breeding value of a sire can be estimated more accurately by  
(A) Increasing the number of bulls under testing.  
(B) Decreasing the number of bulls under testing.  
(C) Decreasing the number of offsprings per sire under testing.  
(D) Increasing the number of offsprings per sire under testing.
- 7 An explanation for DNA molecular structure was given by  
(A) Watson and Crick (B) Wilkins and Chargoff  
(C) Gregor Mendel (D) Raman C.V.

- 8 An AB blood group typed woman can not produce the children of blood group
- (A) AB (B) A  
(C) B (D) O
- 9 Sterilization of milk is carried out at
- (A) 108-110°C for 25-30 minute  
(B) 72°C for 15 minute  
(C) 72°C for 15 second  
(D) 108-110°C for 25-30 second
- 10 Which of the following disease is transmitted through milk?
- (A) AIDS (B) Leprosy  
(C) Scarlet fever (D) Brucellosis
- 11 Standard plate count of 200,000 bacteria/ml of milk grade is
- (A) Very good (B) Good  
(C) Fair (D) Poor
- 12 An antidote for DDT poisoning is
- (A) Adrenalin (B) Atropine  
(C) Barbiturate (D) Amphetamine
- 13 Metronidazole is used mainly to treat
- (A) Syphilis (B) Trichomonas  
(C) Resistance Staph (D) Pneumonia
- 14 Which of the following is a source of anti carcinogenic drug?
- (A) Belladonna (B) Nux vomica  
(C) Vinca rosia (D) Digitalis

- 15** Lignocaine
- (A) Has surface anaesthetic action
  - (B) Is used in atrial fibrillation
  - (C) Antagonizes the effect of sulphonamide
  - (D) Produces convulsions in large doses.
- 16** Pyridoxine is
- (A) Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
  - (B) Vitamin A
  - (C) Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>
  - (D) Vitamin D
- 17** Cholinergic drugs are contraindicated in treatment of
- (A) Bronchial asthma
  - (B) Peptic ulcer
  - (C) Hyperthyroidism
  - (D) All of the above
- 18** Hardening of artery is known as
- (A) Arterio sclerosis
  - (B) Athero sclerosis
  - (C) Arteritis
  - (D) Aneurysm
- 19** Which of the following is not tumor?
- (A) Fibroma
  - (B) Adenoma
  - (C) Keloid
  - (D) Fibroid
- 20** Rigor mortis disappear at which of the following stage?
- (A) 20 – 30 hours after death
  - (B) 20 – 30 hours before death
  - (C) 1 – 8 hours after death
  - (D) 1 – 8 hours before death
- 21** Mitochondria are associated with function of
- (A) Cellular digestion
  - (B) Excretion
  - (C) Protein synthesis
  - (D) Cellular respiration
- 22** Splenomegaly in cattle and sheep is characteristically enlarged due to disease like
- (A) Anthrax
  - (B) Leptospirosis
  - (C) Brucellosis
  - (D) Pasteurellosis

- 23** The genes that are transmitted directly from father to son are always carried on
- (A) Autosomes (B) X chromosome  
(C) Y chromosome (D) Abnormal chromosome
- 24** Which of the following is multi purpose animal of high altitude?
- (A) Pony (B) Donkey  
(C) Yak (D) Camel
- 25** Phimosis is disease condition where in
- (A) Failure of penis to protrude out of the preputial opening occurs  
(B) Protruded penis fails to go back  
(C) Euthanasia is preferred  
(D) Upward fixation of sigmoid flexor occurs
- 26** Equine viral rhinopneumonitis is caused by
- (A) EHV-1 (B) EHV-2  
(C) EHV-3 (D) EHV-4
- 27** It is difficult to prepare curd from milk of
- (A) Cow (B) Camel  
(C) Goat (D) Sheep
- 28** Proportion of camel population in Rajasthan in relation to total camel population of India is
- (A) 50% (B) 10%  
(C) 5% (D) 20%
- 29** In tuberculosis testing tuberculin is injected
- (A) Subcutaneously (B) Intradermally  
(C) Intramuscularly (D) Epidurally

- 30** Mycobacterium Para tuberculosis is causative organism for  
(A) John's disease (B) Tuberculosis  
(C) Mastitis (D) Metritis
- 31** Strangle is contagious disease of  
(A) Horse (B) Cat  
(C) Camel (D) Sow
- 32** Snail is predominant carrier of  
(A) Liver flukes (B) Tapeworms  
(C) Round worms (D) Mites
- 33** Ketosis occurs mainly in high milk producing cows  
(A) At the peak of production  
(B) in last month of gestation period  
(C) Immediately after calving  
(D) Few hours before calving
- 34** An animal with both male and female reproductive organs is called  
(A) Intersex (B) Gynandromorph  
(C) Hermaphrodite (D) Supersex
- 35** Decayed soft body tissue due to disease or ceased blood supply is known as  
(A) Gangrene (B) Granulation  
(C) Malignant tumor (D) Frost bite
- 36** Enterotoxaemia is caused by  
(A) Clostridium chauvoei D  
(B) Clostridium tetani  
(C) Clostridium chauvoei A  
(D) None of above

- 37** Cystitis means
- (A) Ovaries containing cysts  
 (B) Inflammation of bladder  
 (C) Accumulation of fluid in tissue  
 (D) Cyst formation in the brain
- 38** An uncastrated male pig is known as
- (A) Boar (B) Gilt  
 (C) Sow (D) piglet
- 39** A localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue is called
- (A) Wound (B) Abscess  
 (C) Tumor (D) Blister
- 40** Most common mange found in cattle is
- (A) Chorioptic (B) Demodectic  
 (C) Sarcoptic (D) Soroptic
- 41** Infectious Bursal Disease in poultry is caused by
- (A) Virus (B) Bacteria  
 (C) Parasites (D) Fungus
- 42** Most commonly encountered mycotoxin in the feed stuff of livestock and poultry is
- (A) Aflatoxin B 1 (B) Ochratoxin B  
 (C) Tricothecans (D) Oosporin
- 43** Live microbial feed supplement, which beneficially affects the host by improving its intestinal balance is
- (A) Probiotics (B) Hormones  
 (C) Antibiotics (D) Enzymes



- 44 A new broad spectrum anthelmintic available in injectable form is  
(A) Dectomax (B) Fenbendazole  
(C) Piperazine hydrate (D) Levamisol hydrochloride
- 45 *Leucaena leucocephala* is scientific name of  
(A) Subabul (B) Piludi  
(C) Rajaka (D) Jowar
- 46 Which of the following treatment has highest success rate for curing the oral tumor?  
(A) Oral chemotherapy (B) Surgical excision  
(C) Cryosurgery (D) None of above
- 47 Reduced doses of  $\text{PGF}_2\alpha$  is very effective in inducing estrus in bovine if given  
(A) Subcutaneously (B) Intramuscularly  
(C) Intravulvo sub mucosal (D) Orally
- 48 The only accessory sex gland present in dog is  
(A) Seminal vesicles (B) Cowper's gland  
(C) Prostate gland (D) Testes
- 49 The message method of semen collection in poultry was developed by  
(A) Ivan off (1902) (B) Quinn and Burrows (1936)  
(C) Tinjakov (1933) (D) Kamar (1958)
- 50 An average number of spermatozoa in a single ejaculate of 1 ml in healthy ram is  
(A) 2 to 3 billions (B) 2 to 3 millions  
(C) 20 to 30 billions (D) less than 1 million

- 51** Foal heat is exhibited within
- (A) 9 to 11 days after foaling
  - (B) During first three months of pregnancy
  - (C) During last three months of pregnancy
  - (D) Within 24 hours of foaling
- 52** In artificial insemination, the site of semen deposition is
- (A) Mid cervix region
  - (B) Middle part of uterus
  - (C) Vagina
  - (D) Posterior end of the cervix
- 53** Temperature at which semen is stored in liquid nitrogen
- (A)  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (B)  $-79^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (C)  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (D)  $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 54** Rapid decrease in temperature of liquid semen will result in to
- (A) Cold shock
  - (B) Freezing of semen
  - (C) Increased motility
  - (D) Increased fertility
- 55** In bull, the process of spermatogenesis takes nearly
- (A) 60 days
  - (B) 10 days
  - (C) 100 days
  - (D) 6 days
- 56** Hormone responsible for preparation of uterus to implant the ova is
- (A) Progesterone
  - (B) Estrogen
  - (C) Androgen
  - (D) Thyroxin
- 57** Follicle stimulating hormone is responsible for
- (A) Growth of ovarian follicle
  - (B) Formation of corpus luteum
  - (C) Induction of milk secretion
  - (D) Inducing abortion

- 58 The volume of semen per ejaculate in buffalo bull varies from  
(A) 0.5 to 4.5 ml (B) 1.0 to 25.0 ml  
(C) 30.0 to 320 ml (D) 0.2 to 2.0 ml
- 59 In case of breeding bulls, active spermatogenesis is expected up to the age of  
(A) 4–6 years (B) 10–12 years  
(C) 15–18 years (D) Till death
- 60 Which of the following assessment is important for milk being wholesome for human consumption?  
(A) Bacterial count  
(B) Chemical composition  
(C) Somatic cell count  
(D) Both bacterial and somatic cell count
- 61 Coccidiosis is a disease caused by  
(A) Protozoa (B) Bacteria  
(C) Virus (D) Fungus
- 62 Gestation period in single humped camel is  
(A) 310 days (B) 390 days  
(C) 540 days (D) 450 days
- 63 Name the institute, which claims to have developed “bird flu” vaccine for poultry  
(A) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar  
(B) Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar  
(C) Animal Disease Laboratory, Bhopal  
(D) Animal vaccine Institute, Gandhinagar.
- 64 Matured breedable female which has not calved even once is called  
(A) Heifer (B) Cow  
(C) Calf (D) Bullish cow

- 65** Gestation period in sow is  
 (A) 115 days (B) 280 days  
 (C) 310 days (D) 150 days
- 66** New born young one of sheep is known as  
 (A) Kid (B) Lamb  
 (C) Cub (D) Foal
- 67** Process of parturition in goat is known as  
 (A) Farrowing (B) Kidding  
 (C) Calving (D) Whelping
- 68** A newborn should be fed with colostrums  
 (A) Within one hour of birth  
 (B) After expulsion of placenta  
 (C) After six hours of birth  
 (D) After 24 hours of birth
- 69** Most desired service period in ideal dairy cattle herd is  
 (A) Less than 50 days  
 (B) 90 -120 days  
 (C) 180 -210 days  
 (D) More than 270 days
- 70** Kankrej bullocks are famous for their  
 (A) Sawai chal (B) Typical horn shape  
 (C) Calm temperament (D) Beauty
- 71** A breed of buffalo established in Saurashtra region is  
 (A) Surti (B) Bunny  
 (C) Murrah (D) Jaffrabadi

- 72** Bone meal is rich source of  
(A) Calcium and Phosphorus  
(B) Proteins  
(C) Vitamins  
(D) Enzymes
- 73** Butter milk (whey) has water content  
(A) More than 90% (B) Less than 10%  
(C) 85% or less (D) Nil
- 74** Which of the following is non legume roughage fodder?  
(A) Lucerne leaves (B) Green maize fodder  
(C) Breseem (D) Cow pea fodder
- 75** Drugs having calming effect in animals  
(A) Detergents (B) Antibiotics  
(C) Probiotics (D) Tranquilizers
- 76** Numbers of essential amino acids synthesized in poultry are  
(A) 10 (B) 11  
(C) 20 (D) 1
- 77** In case of cow in estrus, ovulation occurs  
(A) Between 6 to 20 hours (B) Within 6 hours  
(C) After 20 hours (D) After 21 days
- 78** Number of pairs of chromosomes in Mehsana buffalo breed are  
(A) 24 (B) 48  
(C) 30 (D) 60
- 79** A disease occurring in low incidence but more or less constantly in a given population is called  
(A) Endemic (B) Epidemic  
(C) Pandemic (D) Zoonotic

- 80** A toxic agent present in cotton seed cake/meals is  
(A) Mimosine (B) Saponin  
(C) Gossypol (D) Hydrocyanic acid
- 81** Any feed low in crude fiber and high in total digestible nutrients is known as  
(A) Complete ration (B) Concentrate  
(C) Roughage (D) Balanced ration
- 82** Formation of chemical substances from other chemical substances in living organisms  
(A) Biosynthesis (B) Metabolism  
(C) Digestion (D) Catabolism
- 83** The expulsion of a non viable, immature foetus  
(A) Stillbirth (B) Abortion  
(C) Dystocia (D) Torsion
- 84** The feed resulting from the storage and fermentation of green fodder under anaerobic conditions.  
(A) Silage (B) Straw  
(C) Roughage (D) Biofertilizer
- 85** Source of non protein nitrogen in animal feed used extensively but in limited quantity  
(A) Urea (B) Starch  
(C) Diammonium phosphate (D) Milk
- 86** Monthly magazine exclusively for information on animal husbandry in Gujarati language is  
(A) Krushigovidhya (B) Godarshan  
(C) Krushijivan (D) Krushidarshan

- 87** Agency taking care for improvement of sheep and wool development in Gujarat  
 (A) GLDB (B) NDDB  
 (C) GDDC (D) GuSheel
- 88** Exotic breed of sheep known for milk production  
 (A) Awassi (B) Finnish Land Race  
 (C) Border Leicester (D) Peppins Merino
- 89** National Institute of Research on Goat is located at  
 (A) Avikanagar (Jaipur) (B) Makhdoom (Mathura)  
 (C) Sardarkrushinagar (D) Suratgarh
- 90** The average medullation percentage in Patanwadi sheep is  
 (A) 1 – 2% (B) 10 – 15%  
 (C) 30 – 40% (D) 60 – 70%
- 91** Exotic sheep breeds used for improvement in wool production and quality in India  
 (A) Rambouillet and Russian Merino  
 (B) Lincoln and Corriedale  
 (C) Leicester and Australian Merino  
 (D) Dorset and Suffolk
- 92** A breed of choice for mohair production is  
 (A) Angora (B) Cashgora  
 (C) Togganberg (D) Bharat Merino
- 93** Avivastra a fine wool strain of sheep is evolved at  
 (A) TNAU (B) NIRG  
 (C) GuSheel (D) CSWRI
- 94** A synthetic crossbred strain of cattle developed in Kerala is  
 (A) Karanswiss (B) Frieswal  
 (C) Jerkashi (D) Sunandini

- 95** Milk fever in cattle is caused due to
- (A) Decreased level of calcium in tissue fluid
  - (B) High fever
  - (C) Decreased level of phosphorus in the blood
  - (D) Inadequate feeding
- 96** Destruction of micro organisms by chemical means is called
- (A) Sterilization
  - (B) Filtration
  - (C) Disinfection
  - (D) Pasteurization
- 97** Arthritis of hock joint is called
- (A) Gonitis
  - (B) Coxitis
  - (C) Spavin
  - (D) Pedal ostitis
- 98** Anaesthesia preferentially affects the
- (A) Nervous system
  - (B) Cardio-vascular system
  - (C) Respiratory system
  - (D) All body systems
- 99** In white heifer disease
- (A) Tubular genitalia are normal
  - (B) Clitoris is enlarged
  - (C) Segmental aplasia of tubular genitalia
  - (D) All of the above
- 100** Most desired method of selection when heritability estimate of trait is high
- (A) Pedigree selection
  - (B) Progeny testing
  - (C) Family selection
  - (D) Mass selection