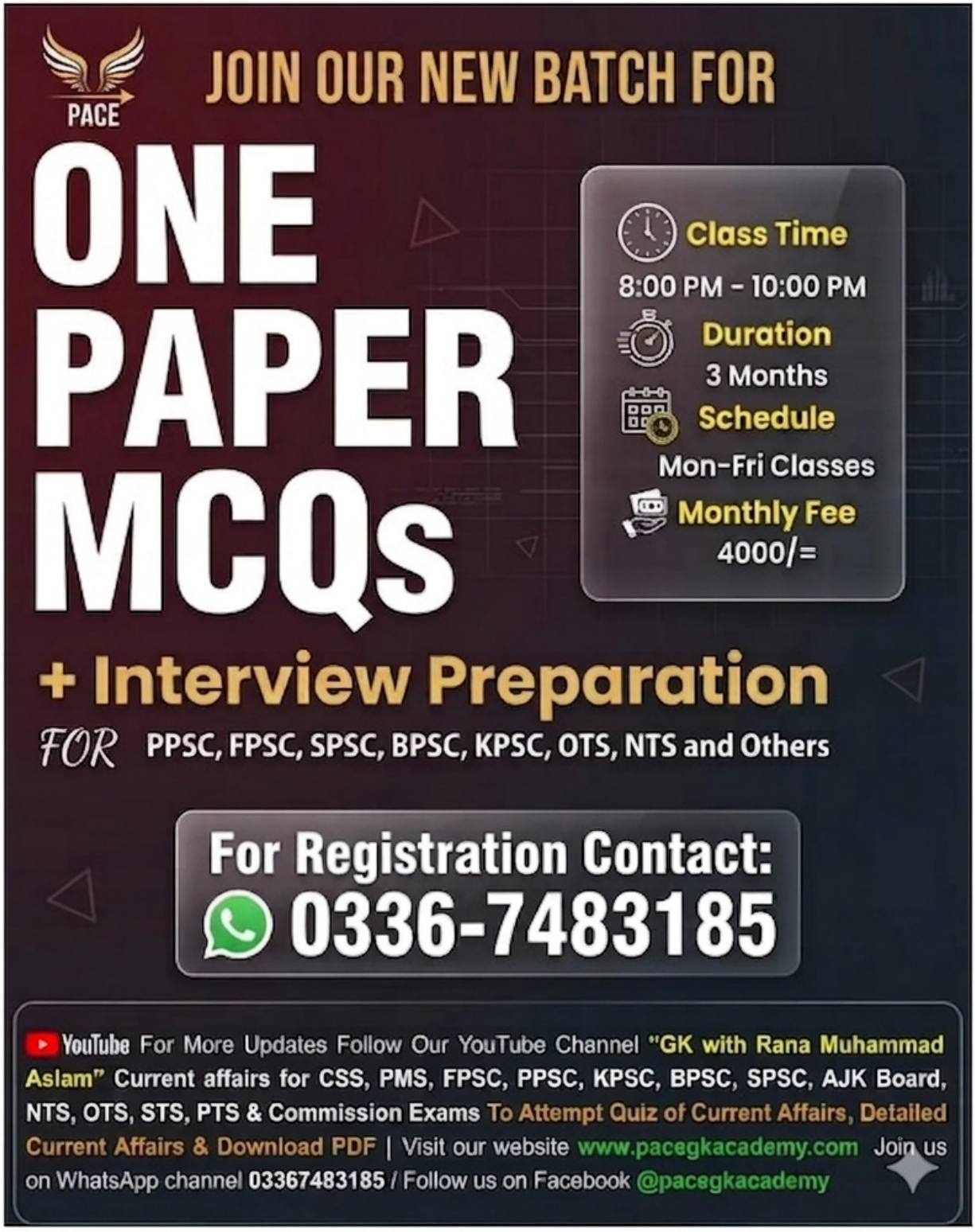
# Animal Husbandry



# Animal Husbandry

**Q.1: When a goat shows all signs of pregnancy but does not produce young one is called _____.**
A. **False pregnancy**
B. Pseudo pregnancy
C. Not pregnant
D. None of above

**Q.2: ET stands for _____.**
A. Electronic transmitter
B. **Embryo transfer**
C. Eye testing
D. None of above

**Q.3: Period from kidding/lambing to next oestrus is called _____.**
A. Calving interval
B. Service interval
C. Both a & b
D. **None of above**

**Q.4: Dystokia is a term applied in livestock for _____.**
A. **Difficult birth**
B. Easy birth
C. Abnormal birth
D. None of above

**Q.5: Fertilization of egg & sperm takes place in the _____.**
A. Uterus
B. **Fallopian tube**
C. Vagina
D. Oviduct

**Q.6: Vit. B6 is also called _____.**
A. Riboflavin
B. **Niacin**
C. Pyridoxin
D. None of above

**Q.7: Those rams whose breeding worth is known, is known as _____.**
A. Experienced ram
B. Adult ram
C. Mature ram
D. **None of above**

**Q.8: Breeding Season in Sheep _____.**
A. **Spring & Autumn**
B. Spring & Summer
C. Spring & Winter
D. Only Spring

**Q.9: Nanny is also called _____.**
A. Female Sheep
B. Female Cow
C. **Female goat**
D. Female horse

**Q.10: Different method to measure digestibility is _____.**
A. In vivo technique
B. In Situ
C. In Vitro technique
D. **All of them**

**Q.11: Steaming ration is given during last week of _____.**
A. Conception
B. **Pregnancy**
C. Parturition
D. None of above

**Q.12: Flushing ration is given to sheep and goat before _____.**
A. Parturition
B. Gestation
C. **Breeding**
D. Heat period

**Q.13: Creep ration is given before _____.**
A. Calving
B. **Weaning**
C. Conception
D. Both a & c

**Q.14: Feces accumulated at the time of birth of calf is:**
A. **Meconium**
B. Loose dropping
C. Both A & B
D. None of these

**Q.15: The amount of feed which the animal consumes during 24 hours without any compulsion is called:**
A. **Voluntary feed intake**
B. Feed intake
C. Total food intake
D. Dry matter intake

**Q.16: Pashmina is the very fine undercoat of the:**
A. Mohair
B. **Kashmir goat**
C. Angora
D. None of above

**Q.17: Sheep is classified as:**
A. **Ovis aries**
B. Capra hircus
C. Ruminantia
D. None of above

**Q.18: Chromosomes in cattle are:**
A. 65
B. **60**
C. 66
D. 62

**Q.19: Chevon meat is:**
A. Sheep meat
B. **Goat meat**
C. Buffalo meat
D. Cow meat

**Q.20: Which animal has beard?**
A. **Goat**
B. Rabbit
C. Sheep
D. Cow

**Q.21: In livestock, male is considered as:**
A. **50% of herd**
B. 30% of herd
C. 60% of herd
D. 40% of herd

**Q.22: A cow weighing about 425 kg and eating 9 kg of air-dry forage per day is called:**
A. **Animal unit**
B. Herd
C. Animal Unit/month
D. Herd average

**Q.23: In colostrum, Vitamin D is how many times more than normal milk?**
A. 2 times
B. **4 times**
C. 3 times
D. 5 times

**Q.24: The globulin in the colostrum is considered to have:**
A. Antigen
B. **Antibody**
C. Both A & B
D. None of above

**Q.25: The secretion from the mammary gland of cow just before and after the calf is born is called:**
A. Milk
B. Fresh milk
C. **Colostrum**
D. Whole milk

**Q.26: Cattle was domesticated primarily for:**
A. Milk purpose
B. Skin/hide purpose
C. **Meat purpose**
D. Religious purpose

**Q.27: There are two main buffalo breeds; one is Nili Ravi, the other is:**
A. Exotic breed
B. **Kundi**
C. Tharparker
D. Kankrej

**Q.28: The highest milk producing cattle in Pakistan is:**
A. Red Sindhi
B. **Sahiwal**
C. Bagnari
D. Dajal

**Q.29: Dajal is a breed of cattle from:**
A. Sahiwal
B. Jacobabad
C. **D. G. Khan**
D. Lahore

**Q.30: Average gestation period of goat is:**
A. 130–140 days
B. **148–156 days**
C. 160–170 days
D. None

**Q.31: Infertile male animal is called:**
A. Teaser
B. Censor
C. Sensor
D. **Sterile**

**Q.32: Sib is a:**
A. Full-brother
B. Full sister
C. **Both A & B**
D. None of above

**Q.33: Rigor mortis is the stiffening of:**
A. Ribs
B. Bones
C. **Muscles**
D. Tissues

**Q.34: False pregnancy is also called:**
A. **Pseudo pregnancy**
B. Pseudogene
C. Wrong pregnancy
D. Late pregnancy

**Q.35: The act of giving birth to a young one is called:**
A. Ovulation
B. Fertilization
C. Conception
D. **Parturition**

**Q.36: Orchitis is the inflammation of:**
A. Ovary
B. **Testes**
C. Uterus
D. Vagina

**Q.37: Inflammation of the uterus is called:**
A. Dermatitis
B. **Metritis**
C. Enteritis
D. Vaginitis

**Q.38: A descriptive term for a pregnant cow is:**
A. Inbred
B. Bred
C. **In-calf**
D. Conceived

**Q.39: The presence of blood in urine is:**
A. Hematocrit
B. Hematoma
C. Hematopoiesis
D. **Haemoglobinuria**

**Q.40: A sheep with all incisor teeth missing is called:**
A. Gummy
B. **Gummer**
C. Adult sheep
D. Toothless sheep

**Q.41: Gravid means:**
A. Dry
B. **Pregnant**
C. Abort
D. None of above

**Q.42: The act of removing the skin or hide during slaughtering is:**
A. Flag
B. Flare
C. Fleece
D. **Skin**

**Q.43: Pellagra is a disease which is due to deficiency of Vit.:**
A. Riboflavin
B. **Niacin**
C. Pyridoxine
D. None of above

**Q.44: An adult female sheep is also called:**
A. Hog
B. Lamb
C. **Ewe**
D. Doe

**Q.45: A female goat is also called:**
A. Buck
B. **Doe**
C. Ram
D. None of above

**Q.46: The loose flesh hanging in the throat area of cattle is:**
A. **Dewlap**
B. Pastern
C. Skin
D. Neck

**Q.47: Dehorning is the removal of:**
A. **Horns**
B. Ear
C. Teats
D. None of Above

**Q.48: A male horse under 3 years of age is called:**
A. Filly
B. **Colt**
C. Foal
D. Stallion

**Q.49: Colon is a part of:**
A. Rectum
B. Small intestine
C. **Large intestine**
D. Liver

**Q.50: Cuckoo lambs are:**
A. Early born lamb
B. Diseased lamb
C. **Late-born lamb**
D. None of above

**Q.51: A term used to describe animals with divided hoof such as cattle and sheep is called:**
A. Clover
B. Hoofed
C. **Cloven hoofed**
D. Cloven

**Q.52: The period between births of two successive calves from one cow is called:**
A. Calving
B. Calving pen
C. **Calving interval**
D. Calving period

**Q.53: Calf diphtheria is a disease caused by:**
A. **Bacterial**
B. Viral
C. Fungal
D. None of above

**Q.54: Castrated male of cattle is called:**
A. Bulling
B. **Bullock**
C. Bull
D. Burdizzo

**Q.55: Buck is a male of:**
A. Sheep
B. Cow
C. **Goat**
D. Lion

**Q.56: Bovine is a term pertaining to:**
A. **Cattle**
B. Buffalo
C. Sheep
D. Goat

**Q.57: BMRT stands for:**
A. **Bulk Milk Ring Test**
B. Blue Milk Ring Test
C. Bone Meal Ring Test
D. None of above

**Q.58: Ayrshire is a breed of cattle:**
A. **Dairy**
B. Beef
C. Draught
D. Dual

**Q.59: Period of sexual inactivity between two oestrus is called:**
A. **Anoestrus**
B. Polyoesters
C. Boisterous
D. None of above

**Q.60: The part of the udder which manufactures milk is:**
A. **Alveolus**
B. Alveal
C. Allantois
D. None of above

**Q.61: Expulsion of the foetus from the uterus earlier than the usual duration of pregnancy is called:**
A. **Abortion**
B. Expulsion
C. Removal
D. None of above

**Q.62: The largest compartment in ruminant stomach is:**
A. **Rumen**
B. Reticulum
C. Abomasum
D. Omasum

**Q.63: True stomach in ruminants is:**
A. Rumen
B. Reticulum
C. **Abomasum**
D. Omasum

**Q.64: In ruminants how many compartments of stomach are there?**
A. Two
B. **Four**
C. Six
D. Three

**Q.65: Pellagra is a disease which is due to deficiency of Vit. _____.**
A. Riboflavin
B. **Niacin**
C. Pyridoxine
D. None of above

**Q.66: A general term applied to domestic animals is called:**
A. **Livestock**
B. Tamed animals
C. Domestic animal
D. None of these

**Q.67: The body of a sheep is covered with specialized fibers called:**
A. Hairs
B. Fleece
C. **Wool**
D. None of above

**Q.68: A goat of 1–2 years of age is called:**
A. Kid
B. **Yearling**
C. Young adult
D. Adult

**Q.69: Anthrax is a:**
A. **Bacterial disease**
B. Viral disease
C. Fungal disease
D. None of above

**Q.70: Temporary teeth in horse are:**
A. 30
B. **24**
C. 32
D. 22

**Q.71: Male ass is called:**
A. **Jackass**
B. Burro
C. Bray
D. Jennet

**Q.72: Cross of stallion with female ass is called:**
A. Mule
B. **Hinny**
C. Jack
D. Jennet

**Q.73: Central part of animal body is called:**
A. **Barrel**
B. Mid point
C. Central point
D. None of above

**Q.74: A male horse which has been castrated is called:**
A. Stallion
B. **Gelding**
C. Mature horse
D. None of above

**Q.75: A female horse less than one year of age is called:**
A. **Filly**
B. Foal
C. Mare
D. None of above

**Q.76: A young horse of either sex up to one year of age is called:**
A. Filly
B. **Foal**
C. Mature horse
D. Adult horse

**Q.77: In Latin America male donkey is also called:**
A. Jackar
B. **Burro**
C. Bray
D. Jennet

**Q.78: Average normal temperature of buffalo in winter is:**
A. 35.8°C
B. 36.8°C
C. **37.8°C**
D. 38.8°C

**Q.79: Floor Space requirement for buffalo in covered area is:**
A. 3.5 $m^2$
B. **4 $m^2$**
C. 4.5 $m^2$
D. 5 $m^2$

**Q.80: Floor Space requirement for cows in covered area is:**
A. **3.5 $m^2$**
B. 4 $m^2$
C. 4.5 $m^2$
D. 5 $m^2$

**Q.81: The branch of Science which deals with hereditary variation is called:**
A. **Genetics**
B. Embryology
C. Biology
D. Histology

**Q.82: BOS-Taurus is:**
A. **BOS-Taurus**
B. BOS-Indicus
C. BOS-Bubalis
D. None of above

**Q.83: Cattle was domesticated in:**
A. **Old world**
B. New world
C. India
D. Asia

**Q.84: Domestication of animal began at about:**
A. 3000–2000 B.C.
B. **8000–6000 B.C.**
C. 1000–2000 B.C.
D. 1000–2000 B.C.

**Q.85: Training of animals to give them desirable qualities is called:**
A. **Tamed animals**
B. Domesticated animal
C. Wild animal
D. Trained animals

**Q.86: Those animals which we keep at home or farm level for our benefit are:**
A. **Domesticated animals**
B. Tamed animals
C. Wild animals
D. None of above

**Q.87: At present the people involved in raising livestock are:**
A. **7.9 million**
B. 17.6 million
C. 18 million
D. 17.2 million

**Q.88: Livestock Sector is contributing in G.D.P. up to:**
A. **8.5%**
B. 10%
C. 9.0%
D. 12%

**Q.89: Holstein cattle breed belongs to:**
A. **Netherlands**
B. England
C. Australia
D. U.S.A.

**Q.90: The highest milk producing cattle in the world is:**
A. Sahiwal
B. **Holstein Friesian**
C. Australian Friesian
D. Red Sindhi

**Q.91: Berri Berri is the most common disease caused by the deficiency of:**
A. Vit. A
B. **Vit. B**
C. Vit. C
D. Vit. D

**Q.92: Respiration Rate in sheep is:**
A. 25–40/min
B. **15–30/min**
C. 35–45/min
D. 45–60/min

**Q.93: White Scour is a disease in:**
A. Heifer
B. **Calves**
C. Cow
D. Buffalo

**Q.94: Mastitis is an infection in cows and it affects the:**
A. **Udder**
B. Uterus
C. Legs
D. Eyes

**Q.95: Mastitis is an infection caused by:**
A. K-Pyogenes
B. **Pyogenes**
C. Fungi
D. Algae

**Q.96: Separating a young calf from its mother from milking/suckling is called:**
A. **Weaning**
B. Service Period
C. Separation
D. Isolation Period

**Q.97: Gestation period of buffalo is:**
A. 290 ± 10 days
B. **300 ± 10 days**
C. 320 ± 10 days
D. 292 ± 10 days

**Q.98: Gestation period of cow is:**
A. 230 ± 10 days
B. 272 ± 10 days
C. **282 ± 10 days**
D. 290 ± 10 days

**Q.99: A growing female calf from 12 month till its first calving is called?**
A. Mature cow
B. cow
C. Adult
D. **Heifer**

**Q.100: Colostrums to the young born calf should be given by_____?**
A. **1/10th of body wt.**
B. 1/5th of body wt.
C. 1/20th of body wt.
D. 1/25th of body wt.

# Animal Husbandry (Answer Key)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. **A** | 2. **B** | 3. **D** | 4. **A** | 5. **B** | 6. **B** | 7. **D** | 8. **A** | 9. **C** | 10. **D** |
| 11. **B** | 12. **C** | 13. **B** | 14. **A** | 15. **A** | 16. **B** | 17. **A** | 18. **B** | 19. **B** | 20. **A** |
| 21. **A** | 22. **A** | 23. **B** | 24. **B** | 25. **C** | 26. **C** | 27. **B** | 28. **B** | 29. **C** | 30. **B** |
| 31. **D** | 32. **C** | 33. **C** | 34. **A** | 35. **D** | 36. **B** | 37. **B** | 38. **C** | 39. **D** | 40. **B** |
| 41. **B** | 42. **D** | 43. **B** | 44. **C** | 45. **B** | 46. **A** | 47. **A** | 48. **B** | 49. **C** | 50. **C** |
| 51. **C** | 52. **C** | 53. **A** | 54. **B** | 55. **C** | 56. **A** | 57. **A** | 58. **A** | 59. **A** | 60. **A** |
| 61. **A** | 62. **A** | 63. **C** | 64. **B** | 65. **B** | 66. **A** | 67. **C** | 68. **B** | 69. **A** | 70. **B** |
| 71. **A** | 72. **B** | 73. **A** | 74. **B** | 75. **A** | 76. **B** | 77. **B** | 78. **C** | 79. **B** | 80. **A** |
| 81. **A** | 82. **A** | 83. **A** | 84. **B** | 85. **A** | 86. **A** | 87. **A** | 88. **A** | 89. **A** | 90. **B** |
| 91. **B** | 92. **B** | 93. **B** | 94. **A** | 95. **B** | 96. **A** | 97. **B** | 98. **C** | 99. **D** | 100. **A** |