

151/2025

Question Booklet  
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet  
Serial Number

Total No. of questions : 100

Time : 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum : 100 Marks

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The question booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied to him contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball-Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.



**151/2025**

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 30 minutes

1. Delafield hematoxylin contains all chemicals except :  
(A) Formalin (B) Haematoxylin  
(C) Potassium permanganate (D) Ethanol
2. If the magnification of the objective of the microscope is 10X and eye piece magnification is 10X, then the total magnification is :  
(A) 10X (B) 20X  
(C) 100X (D) 1000X
3. The Relative Centrifugal Force (RCF or  $g$ ) of a centrifuge can be calculated using the following parameters:  
(i) rpm  
(ii) Radius  
(iii) Length  
(A) Only (i) (B) Only (ii)  
(C) Both (i) and (ii) (D) Both (i) and (iii)
4. Which of the following statements is **INCORRECT** with respect to concentration of ova in the faecal sample using floatation or sedimentation techniques?  
(A) Saturated sodium chloride solution is the common flotation solution used in a parasitology laboratory.  
(B) Sedimentation technique used in parasitology laboratory is based on sedimentation by gravity or centrifugal force.  
(C) Trematode ova may not float.  
(D) Flotation technique used in a parasitology laboratory is based on the use of solutions with lower specific gravity than that of parasitic ova.
5. Which of the following statement is **CORRECT**?  
(A) Tests for serum antibodies may not be used to detect the presence of an infectious disease.  
(B) Western blot is a molecular test.  
(C) Agglutination and precipitation tests are not immunological tests.  
(D) The ELISA test results [optical density (OD) value] are read using spectrophotometry.

6. Find the **INCORRECT** statement:

- (A) Peripheral blood smears for demonstration of haemoprotozoans are fixed before Giemsa staining.
- (B) Peripheral blood smears for demonstration of haemoprotozoans are fixed using formalin solution
- (C) Peripheral blood smears for the demonstration of haemoprotozoans may be collected at the height of temperature.
- (D) Stained peripheral blood smears are examined under oil immersion objective of a compound microscope.

7. Which among the following statement is **WRONG**?

- (A) Protective gloves should be worn when handling specimens or cultures which may contain highly infectious pathogens.
- (B) Safety goggles should be worn to protect the eyes from splashes of hazardous materials.
- (C) Protective clothing (overcoat/overall) should be worn over normal clothing to protect the major part of the body from splashes, droplets of liquids containing microorganisms and hazardous chemicals.
- (D) Protective clothing used in the laboratory can be worn in a room (canteen) where refreshments are served.

8. Find the **INCORRECT** statement:

- (A) Electronic balances weigh rapidly and usually have built-in taring system.
- (B) Taring allows the weight of the weighing vessel to be zeroed.
- (C) Electronic balances with readability of 0.1g are very expensive.
- (D) Lower relative humidity in the tropical countries make increased life for electronic balances.

9. One molar (1M) solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) contains \_\_\_\_\_ grams of NaOH per liter.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) 4 g   | (B) 40 g   |
| (C) 400 g | (D) 4000 g |

10. Find out the **INCORRECT** statement:

- (A) Faecal examination should be conducted on fresh faecal material.
- (B) Faeces can be frozen, if not examined within a few hours.
- (C) Faeces should be collected directly from rectum of the large animals. If not available, collect faeces immediately after defecation.
- (D) Before performing faecal examination, the general appearance should be noted viz., consistency, colour and presence of blood or mucus.

11. In faecal flotation procedure most of the nematode parasite eggs float in solution due to:
- (A) Specific gravity of the most nematode egg is between 1.1 and 1.2 g/mL
  - (B) Specific gravity of flotation solutions used is between 1.2 and 1.25 g/mL
  - (C) Specific gravity of most nematode eggs is above 1.2 g/mL
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
12. Thin walled ellipsoidal eggs containing an embryo in the morula stage of development is found in the fresh faeces of domestic animals :
- (A) Strongyle egg
  - (B) Oxurid egg
  - (C) Ascaridoid egg
  - (D) All the above
13. Percentage of formalin reagent used in the Knott test to detect and differentiate microfilaria is :
- (A) 2%
  - (B) 10%
  - (C) 4%
  - (D) 40%
14. Operculated unembryonated ova observed in the faecal sample of dog infected with:
- (A) *Dibothriocephalus latus*
  - (B) *Echinococcus granulosus*
  - (C) *Taenia* spp.
  - (D) *Dipylidium caninum*
15. Eggs with characteristic square or triangular shape with pyriform apparatus inside are seen during faecal sample examination of cattle infected with :
- (A) *Moniezia expansa*
  - (B) *Moniezia benedeni*
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
16. Wet film examination of blood is done to detect:
- (A) Hook worm
  - (B) Microfilaria
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
17. Diagnostic method used to differentiate species of parasite whose egg cannot be distinguished by faecal sample examination:
- (A) Sporulation test
  - (B) FECRT
  - (C) Egg Hatch Assay
  - (D) Faecal culture
18. Excellent mounting medium for making permanent preparation of helminth specimens:
- (A) Glycerine
  - (B) Canada balsam
  - (C) Paraffin
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)

19. In *vitro* assays for detection of resistance to anthelmintics include:
- (A) Egg hatch Assay (EHA)
  - (B) FECRT
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
20. An organism/host in which sexual reproduction of a parasite occurs or sexually mature stage of the parasite is found is called:
- (A) Definitive host
  - (B) Paratenic host
  - (C) Intermediate host
  - (D) All the above
21. Which mouthpart is not a feature of flies?
- (A) Pedipalp
  - (B) Labrum
  - (C) Hypopharynx
  - (D) Maxillae and Mandibles
22. Among the following diseases that cannot be transmitted by housefly:
- (A) Salmonellosis
  - (B) Giardiasis
  - (C) Amoebiasis
  - (D) Babesiosis
23. Xenodiagnosis is used for the diagnosis of chagas disease transmitted by:
- (A) Bed bug
  - (B) Reduvid bug
  - (C) Housefly
  - (D) Sand fly
24. Mite with elongate tapering body:
- (A) *Sarcoptes* spp.
  - (B) *Notoedres* spp.
  - (C) *Demodex* spp.
  - (D) *Knemidocoptes* spp.
25. Ticks with enamel-like areas on the body:
- (A) *Amblyomma* spp.
  - (B) *Rhipicephalus* spp
  - (C) *Haemaphysalis* spp.
  - (D) *Ixodes* spp.
26. Reagent used for shipping of mites for identification:
- (A) 10% sodium chloride
  - (B) Distilled water
  - (C) 10% formalin
  - (D) 70% alcohol
27. Name the biological vector of plague:
- (A) Rat flea
  - (B) Stick tight flea
  - (C) Dog flea
  - (D) All the above

28. Which statement is correct regarding the identification of brown dog tick?
- (A) Basis capitulum is triangle and festoons absent
  - (B) Basis capitulum is hexagonal and festoons present
  - (C) Basis capitulum is hexagonal and festoons absent
  - (D) Basis capitulum is quadrangle and festoons absent
29. Name the correct statement:
- (A) In two host ticks, larva and nymph occur on one host and the adult on another
  - (B) In three host ticks, larva, nymph and adult occur on three hosts
  - (C) In one host tick all the developmental stages occurs on single host
  - (D) All the above
30. The disease caused by chigger mite in humans:
- (A) Scrub typhus
  - (B) Scabies
  - (C) Red mange
  - (D) Canker
31. Halter shaped gamonts are seen in the RBCs of \_\_\_\_\_ infection in pigeons.
- (A) *Haemoproteus columbae*
  - (B) *Trypanosoma evansi*
  - (C) *Plasmodium malariae*
  - (D) *Trichomonas gallinae*
32. Flagellate protozoan present extracellularly in the blood smear of cattle is:
- (A) *Tritrichomonas foetus*
  - (B) *Trypanosoma evansi*
  - (C) *Babesia bigemina*
  - (D) *Theileria orientalis*
33. Signet ring shaped organisms are present in the RBCs of \_\_\_\_\_ infection in canines.
- (A) *Babesia caballi*
  - (B) *Babesia gibsoni*
  - (C) *Babesia bigemina*
  - (D) *Theileria equi*
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the flagellated protozoan often recovered from the faeces of dogs and cats with diarrhoea.
- (A) *Tritrichomonas foetus*
  - (B) *Giardia* sp.
  - (C) *Balantidium coli*
  - (D) *Trypanosoma evansi*
35. Pear shaped organisms lying in pairs in erythrocytes of cattle:
- (A) *Babesia caballi*
  - (B) *Babesia gibsoni*
  - (C) *Babesia bigemina*
  - (D) *Theileria equi*

36. Lumen dwelling flagellates:
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) <i>Histomonas</i>  | (B) <i>Giardia</i>   |
| (C) <i>Trichomonas</i> | (D) All of the above |
37. Coccidia oocyst with four sporozoites without any sporocyst is observed in:
- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) <i>Eimeria bovis</i>  | (B) <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> |
| (C) <i>Eimeria zuerni</i> | (D) <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>  |
38. Iodine staining is used for the diagnosis of:
- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> | (B) <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> |
| (C) <i>Leishmania tropica</i>    | (D) <i>Babesia bovis</i>          |
39. Tissue cyst forming apicomplexan parasites:
- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> | (B) <i>Sarcocystis</i> spp. |
| (C) Both (A) and (B)         | (D) <i>Eimeria bovis</i>    |
40. Single celled eukaryotic organisms:
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Protozoa  | (B) Bacteria   |
| (C) Helminths | (D) Arthropods |
41. Which of the anticoagulant is most appropriate for blood gas estimation?
- (A) Heparin  
(B) EDTA  
(C) Sodium citrate  
(D) Potassium oxalate
42. Neutrophilia with shift to the left indicates:
- (A) Increase in mature segmented neutrophils  
(B) Increase in immature neutrophils  
(C) Decrease in total neutrophil count  
(D) Appearance of toxic lymphocytes
43. Which of the following are classified as granulocytes in peripheral blood?
- (A) Neutrophils, Eosinophils and Basophils  
(B) Lymphocytes, Monocytes and Neutrophils  
(C) Monocytes, Eosinophils and Lymphocytes  
(D) Erythrocytes, Neutrophils and Monocytes



44. The erythrocytic index calculated by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Haematocrit}}{\text{RBC count}} \times 10$$

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| (A) MCV | (B) MCHC |
| (C) MCH | (D) DLC  |

45. Which of the following parameters is *not* typically measured by a hematology analyzer?

- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) Hemoglobin concentration | (B) White blood cell count |
| (C) Serum glucose level      | (D) Red blood cell count   |

46. Identify the correctly matched pair of parameters with their units:

- (A) VPRC :  $10^3/\mu\text{L}$
- (B) WBC Count :  $10^6/\mu\text{L}$
- (C) Haemoglobin : g/dL
- (D) MCV : pg

47. Species showing nucleated erythrocytes in peripheral blood:

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (A) Dog   | (B) Cattle  |
| (C) Horse | (D) Chicken |

48. Variation in the shape of erythrocytes is termed:

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Microcytosis | (B) Poikilocytosis |
| (C) Anisocytosis | (D) Hypochromasia  |

49. Optimum pH for Romanowsky staining approximately:

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) 5.0-5.5 | (B) 8.5-9.0 |
| (C) 6.8-7.2 | (D) 9.0-10  |

50. The Red Cell Distribution Width (RDW) in a Complete Blood Count (CBC) test indicates:

- (A) The average size of red blood cells
- (B) Variation in size of red blood cells
- (C) Hemoglobin concentration within red blood cells
- (D) Total number of red blood cells in circulation

51. Which of the following is not a liver function test (LFT)?
- (A) Serum bilirubin estimation
  - (B) Serum ALT (Alanine aminotransferase)
  - (C) Serum ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase)
  - (D) Serum creatinine estimation
52. Assertion [A] : Struvite crystal is common in urolithiasis in canines  
Reason [R] : The alkaline pH during urinary tract infection favours formation of struvite crystals.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
  - (B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
  - (C) [A] is true but [R] is false
  - (D) [A] is false but [R] is true
53. Bromothymol blue test gives colour change from blue to green in mastitic milk due to :
- (A) Lower pH of mastitic milk
  - (B) Higher pH of mastitic milk
  - (C) Higher protonated form of the dye
  - (D) Both (A) and (C)
54. Assertion [A] : Eosin-Nigrosin staining can be used to assess sperm vitality.  
Reason [R]: Live sperms take eosin staining due to intact cell membrane.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
  - (B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
  - (C) [A] is true but [R] is false
  - (D) [A] is false but [R] is true
55. Bilirubin can appear in urine only when :
- (A) It is unconjugated and protein-bound
  - (B) It is conjugated and water-soluble
  - (C) It is converted into stercobilin
  - (D) It is converted into urobilinogen

56. The milk becomes gelatinous in mastitis because of:
- (A) Increased alkalinity and decreased leucocyte count
  - (B) Decreased alkalinity and decreased leucocyte count
  - (C) Increased alkalinity and increased leucocyte count
  - (D) Decreased alkalinity and increased leucocyte count
57. Assertion [A] : On standing at room temperature, urine becomes more alkaline.  
Reason [R]: Urea is broken down by bacteria into ammonia.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
  - (B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
  - (C) [A] is true but [R] is false
  - (D) [A] is false but [R] is true
58. The urine preservative that interferes with glucose estimation is:
- (A) Toluene
  - (B) Thymol
  - (C) Formalin
  - (D) Chloroform
59. Which vitamin is necessary for intestinal absorption of calcium?
- (A) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  - (B) Vitamin C
  - (C) Vitamin D
  - (D) Vitamin K
60. The test to detect Bence Jones Proteinuria is:
- (A) Acid Precipitation Test
  - (B) Heat Precipitation Test
  - (C) Robert's Test
  - (D) Ross test
61. The most common Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) used in histopathology laboratory is/are:
- (i) Goggles
  - (ii) Aprons
  - (iii) Gloves
  - (iv) Respirators
- (A) Only (ii)
  - (B) (ii) and (iii)
  - (C) Only (iii)
  - (D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

- 62.** Some substances will re-emit the light with a longer wavelength which when illuminated by light of a certain wavelength is used in which type of microscopy?
- (A) Dark field Microscopy
  - (B) Light Microscopy
  - (C) Electron Microscopy
  - (D) Fluorescence Microscopy
- 63.** Which of the following is a bluing agent?
- (A) Scott's tap water
  - (B) 0.05% ammonia
  - (C) Lithium carbonate
  - (D) All
- 64.** Which of the following is a common fixative used in brain impression smear used for Rabies detection?
- (A) Formaldehyde
  - (B) Cold acetone
  - (C) Osmium tetroxide
  - (D) Mercuric chloride
- 65.** Indications for cytopathology examinations include:
- (i) Diagnosis of inflammation
  - (ii) Diagnosis of infections
  - (iii) Diagnosis of tumours
  - (iv) Grading of tumours
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
  - (B) Only (iii) is correct
  - (C) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
  - (D) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct
- 66.** Which of the following is a basic stain?
- (A) Methylene blue
  - (B) Azure of Methylene
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Eosin

67. Which of the following is a section adhesive used in glass slide for paraffin tissue section preparation?
- (A) Poly L Lysine (B) DPX  
(C) Xylene (D) Ethanol
68. The cause/s of sections rolls into a coil instead of remaining flat on knife edge?
- (i) Blade dull  
(ii) Rake angle too small  
(iii) Section too thin
- Considering the above statements, which one is correct?
- (A) (i) and (ii) are correct (B) (i) is correct  
(C) (ii) is correct (D) All statements are correct
69. The addition of which chemical helps to improve the quality of eosin staining?
- (A) Alum (B) Acetic acid  
(C) APES (D) All
70. Oxidizing chemical agent used in Harri's hematoxylin?
- (A) Sodium iodate (B) Mercuric oxide  
(C) Both (D) None of these
71. The holding temperature – time combination for sterilization of glassware in a hot air oven is:
- (A) 110°C for 60 min (B) 115°C for 15 min  
(C) 160°C for 120 min (D) 121°C for 15 min
72. Which among the following is an indicator for checking efficacy of moist heat sterilization?
- (A) *Escherichia coli*  
(B) Spores of *Bacillus stearothermophilus*  
(C) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*  
(D) *Staphylococcus aureus*

**73.** Which among the following microscopy uses scattered light for its working?

- (A) Dark field microscopy
- (B) Phase contrast microscopy
- (C) Electron microscopy
- (D) Fluorescence microscopy

**74.** Which among the following is a compound stain?

- (A) Methylene blue stain
- (B) Eosin stain
- (C) Giemsa stain
- (D) Malachite green stain

**75.** The function of the mordant in Gram's staining is

- (i) to impart colour to the specimen
- (ii) to help in binding or fixing the stain to the specimen
- (iii) to act as the counterstain

- (A) Only (ii) is correct
- (B) Only (iii) is correct
- (C) Only (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (D) Only (i) and (iii) are correct

**76.** Which among the following is not an example of an enriched media?

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Chocolate agar | (B) Blood agar    |
| (C) Serum agar     | (D) Nutrient agar |

**77.** The level of incorporation of agar in solid bacteriological media is usually:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) 3.0 to 4.0% | (B) 4.0 to 6.0%  |
| (C) 1.5 to 2.0% | (D) 0.5 to 0.75% |

**78.** Serum is sterilized by which of the following methods?

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) By filtration  | (B) By ethylene oxide |
| (C) By autoclaving | (D) By hot air oven   |

79. The standard agar medium that is widely used for performing antibiotic sensitivity testing by Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method is:
- (A) Trypticase soy agar
  - (B) Mueller Hinton agar
  - (C) Brain heart infusion agar
  - (D) Blood agar
80. Which of the following is *not true* about handling laboratory animals?
- (A) Laboratory animals should be approached in a calm and confident manner
  - (B) The animal should be gripped with just sufficient force to hold it firmly and securely
  - (C) Laboratory animal handlers should receive proper training
  - (D) Laboratory animals are not capable of causing injury to handlers
81. Which of the following is not a feature of innate immunity?
- (A) Rapid response
  - (B) Non-specific recognition
  - (C) Memory formation
  - (D) Physical and chemical barriers
82. Which of the following statements regarding rabies diagnosis in the laboratory are correct?
- Statements:
- (1) The gold standard for postmortem rabies diagnosis in animals is the direct fluorescent antibody test on brain tissue.
  - (2) Blood samples are used for confirming active rabies infection.
  - (3) RT-PCR can be used for detecting rabies viral RNA in cerebrospinal fluid.
  - (4) Serological tests alone are sufficient for definitive rabies diagnosis in animals
- (A) Only (1) and (3)
  - (B) Only (2) and (4)
  - (C) Only (1) and (4)
  - (D) Only (3) and (4)

83. Which of the following is the gold standard serologic confirmatory test used for diagnosing leptospirosis in labs?
- (A) Latex Agglutination Test
  - (B) Microscopic Agglutination Test
  - (C) Slide Agglutination Test
  - (D) Radioimmunoassay
84. Assertion [A]: Wild migratory birds are important reservoirs of avian influenza viruses.  
Reason [R]: Wild birds develop severe disease and die quickly allowing virus spread.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation
  - (B) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct explanation
  - (C) [A] is false, but [R] is true
  - (D) [A] is true, but [R] is false
85. Which PCR step involves heating the DNA to separate the two strands?
- (A) Annealing
  - (B) Extension
  - (C) Denaturation
  - (D) Ligation
86. If serum appears pink or red after centrifugation, the most likely reason is:
- (A) Lipemia
  - (B) Hemolysis
  - (C) Icterus
  - (D) Low hematocrit
87. Which of the following statements regarding handling of culture media are correct?
- (1) Media should be sterilized at 121°C for 15 minutes
  - (2) Overheating can cause breakdown of agar
  - (3) Pouring plates should be done aseptically
  - (4) pH should be adjusted after autoclaving
- (A) (1), (2) and (3) are correct
  - (B) (1), (3) and (4) are correct
  - (C) (2), (3) and (4) are correct
  - (D) All are correct



88. Assertion [A]: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* resist decolorization by acid-alcohol.  
Reason [R]: They grow slowly in culture compared to other bacteria.
- (A) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
  - (B) Both [A] and [R] are true but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
  - (C) [A] is true, [R] is false
  - (D) [A] is false, [R] is true
89. The principle of ELISA is based on:
- (A) Complement fixation
  - (B) Nucleic acid hybridization
  - (C) Antigen-antibody interaction
  - (D) Enzyme-substrate inhibition
90. The term “ringworm” refers to which type of fungal infection?
- (A) Subcutaneous mycosis
  - (B) Opportunistic mycosis
  - (C) Systemic mycosis
  - (D) Cutaneous mycosis
91. While processing of milk, alkaline phosphatase test is used to detect the efficiency of:
- (A) Chilling
  - (B) Pasteurization
  - (C) Starter activity
  - (D) Homogenisation
92. Identify one of the practices involved in HACCP :
- (A) Most probable number
  - (B) Good distribution practices
  - (C) Good manufacturing practices
  - (D) Direct epifluorescent filter technique
93. At ante mortem inspection, animal affixed the tag ‘S’ has to be directed to the
- (A) Lairage
  - (B) Condemned meat room
  - (C) Isolation block
  - (D) Detained meat room

94. Which among these organs are known as sweetbread?
- (A) Kidney (B) Lungs  
(C) Brain (D) Pancreas
95. Who is known as “Father of meat inspection”?
- (A) Gracey (B) Robert Von Ostertag  
(C) Thornton (D) Collins
96. Folic acid is rich in which among the food items?
- (A) Mutton  
(B) Beef liver  
(C) Chicken meat  
(D) Pork
97. Identify the below mentioned biochemical test to differentiate *Escherichia.coli* and *Enterobacter aerogenes*:
- (A) Hotis test (B) CAMP test  
(C) SCC (D) IMViC
98. In which substance is adulteration detected using the Baudouin test?
- (A) Channa (B) Butter  
(C) Ghee (D) Khoa
99. National Dairy Development Board is located at:
- (A) New Delhi (B) Chennai  
(C) Anand (D) Karal
100. Test which can be done to detect starch adulterant in butter:
- (A) By adding concentrated nitric acid  
(B) Adding iodine solution  
(C) Shake with petrol  
(D) Dissolve in water

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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