

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

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Question1:-The calculation of RCF (Relative Centrifugal Force) for a centrifuge requires

- A:-Radius of the centrifuge head (r)
- B:-Rotations per minute (RPM)
- C:-Both 1 and 2
- D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-The specific gravity of a floatation solution can be measured by

- A:-Barometer
- B:-Hydrometer
- C:-Viscometer
- D:-Lactometer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-Acetic alum carmine staining is used for the processing of

- A:-Nematodes
- B:-Trematodes
- C:-Protozoa
- D:-Ticks

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:-Innoculation of mice with fresh blood from suspected animals is used for the diagnosis of

A:-*Babesia* spp.

B:-*Theileria* spp.

C:-*Trypanosoma* spp.

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Reagent used to block unoccupied sites of polystyrene plates in ELISA

A:-Caesin

B:-Urea

C:-Calcium

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question6:-Reagent used for shipping of mites for identification

A:-10% sodium chloride

B:-Distilled water

C:-10% Pottasium dichromate

D:-70% alcohol

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-One mole of NaCl contributes a mass of

A:-53.5g

B:-60.25g

C:-56.50g

D:-58.50g

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-The stage in which Creosote is used for the processing of parasites

A:-Staining

B:-Destaining

C:-Clearing

D:-Dehydration

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-The technique used to recover the larvae of roundworms from faeces/soil

A:-Knott's method

B:-Baermann technique

C:-Cellophane technique

D:-Decanting method

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-Fixative used in the Giemsa staining of blood smear

A:-Absolute methanol

B:-70% methanol

C:-80% methanol

D:-60% methanol

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Which of the following is/are the life cycle stages of a trematode ?

- i) Miracidium and Sporocyst
- ii) Miracidium and Cysticercoid
- iii) Redia and Metacercaria
- iv) Sporocyst and Coracidium

A:-Only (i), (ii) and (iii)

B:-Only (i), (ii) and (iv)

C:-Only (i) and (iii)

D:-Only (iii) and (iv)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-The host which harbours adult stage of parasite is known as

A:-Intermeadiate host

B:-Definitive host

C:-Transport host

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-The stain that is used in the processing of trematodes and cestodes

A:-Carmine stain

B:-Eosin stain

C:-Fields stain

D:-Methylene blue stain

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-Which of the following technique/techniques are used for the identification of microfilaria ?

A:-Modified Knott's technique

B:-Wetfilm examination

C:-Formol ether technique

D:-Both 1 and 2

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question15:-Which of the following is an example of an ovoviviparous helminth ?

A:-*Toxocara canis*

B:-*Trichuris* spp.

C:-*Strongyloides* sp.

D:-Both 2 and 3

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-Which of the following is not related to ruminants ?

A:-*Taenia solium*

B:-*Moniezia expansa*

C:-*Echinococcus granulosus*

D:-*Haemonchus contortus*

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-If total number of eggs in 0.15 ml of faecal suspension in Stoll's method is 25, what will be the EPG of faeces ?

A:-1500

B:-2500

C:-3.75

D:-15

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Which of the following statements are correct ?

i) Man is the definitive host of *Taenia saginata*.

ii) 10% potassium hydroxide solution is suitable for processing mucoid portions of dung.

iii) Baermann's technique of faecal culture is used to collect migratory larvae.

iv) Skin penetration by L₃ is an important mode of infection in case of hookworms.

A:-Only (i), (ii) and (iii)

B:-Only (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C:-Only (i), (ii) and (iv)

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-The body cavity of nematodes is called as

A:-Haemocoel

B:-Pseudocoel

C:-Podocoel

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-Organ of attachment seen in a trematode is

A:-Acetabulum

B:-Bothria

C:-Scolex

D:-Claws

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-Mosquitoes are classified under

A:-Class Arachnida

B:-Class Insecta

C:-Class Pentastomida

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-Which stage of lice is commonly referred to as a "nit" ?

A:-Larva

B:-Egg

C:-Pupa

D:-Adult

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question23:-Which tick is commonly known as the fowl tick ?

A:-*Rhipicephalus sanguineus*

B:-*Haemaphysalis bispinosa*

C:-*Argas persicus*

D:-*Amblyomma testudinarium*

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-Which arthropod is the principal biological vector of canine babesiosis ?

A:-House fly

B:-Mosquito

C:-Tick

D:-Flea

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-Which stage of a hard tick usually has six legs ?

A:-Adult

B:-Nymph

C:-Larva

D:-Female

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-Red mange in dog is caused by

A:-*Sarcoptes*

B:-*Psoroptes*

C:-*Demodex*

D:-*Notoedres*

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Which method is most appropriate for collecting small surface-dwelling mites from an animal's skin ?

A:-Deep incision of muscle

B:-Superficial skin scraping or collection of material from the lesion

C:-Faecal examination

D:-Blood culture

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-Which of the following tick genera is characterized by long mouthparts (longirostrate) ?

A:-*Rhipicephalus*

B:-*Haemaphysalis*

C:-*Hyalomma*

D:-*Boophilus*

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Which of the following arthropods undergoes incomplete metamorphosis ?

A:-Flea

B:-Blow fly

C:-House fly

D:-Louse

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-Xenodiagnosis is best defined as

A:-Detection of a pathogen in the blood or tissues of a suspected host by direct microscopic, molecular, or serological examination without involving an arthropod vector

B:-Detection of a pathogen by allowing a laboratory-reared, pathogen-free arthropod vector to feed on a suspected host and subsequently examining the vector for acquisition or development of the pathogen

C:-Confirmation of vector competence by allowing a naturally infected arthropod to feed on a susceptible experimental host and subsequently demonstrating transmission of the pathogen

D:-Identification of an arthropod-borne pathogen by examining the vector collected from the environment without allowing it to feed on a suspected infected host

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question31:-Kochs blue bodies in lymph node aspirate are the developmental stages of

A:-*Entamoeba* spp.

B:-*Babesia* spp.

C:-*Theileria* spp.

D:-*Trypanasoma* spp.

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question32:-Which of the following statements regarding modified acid-fast staining for the detection of *Cryptosporidium* spp. oocysts in faecal smears is not correct ?

A:-The primary stain used is Ziehl-Neelson carbol fuchsin

B:-Methylene blue is used as the counterstain

C:-*Cryptosporidium* oocysts are stained blue by methylene blue

D:-The acid-fast stain retained by the oocysts is not removed by decolouriser

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-Signet ring forms of *Plasmodium* spp. in RBCs are

A:-Schizont stage

B:-Trophozoite stage

C:-Sporozoite stage

D:-Gamont stage

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-The number of nuclei in mature cyst of *Entamoeba histolytica*

A:-Two

B:-Four

C:-Eight

D:-One

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-Identify the wrongly matched pair.

A:-Blood smear : *Trichomonas gallinae*

B:-Lymphnode aspirate : *Theileria annulata*

C:-Wet film : *Trypanasoma evansi*

D:-Buffy coat smear : *Babesia bigemina*

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-In formol ether technique for faecal sample examination, ether is used for

A:-Removal of fat

B:-Preserving the sample

C:-Floatation of ova

D:-Staining the ova

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Which of the following statements is true regarding coccidia ?

A:-Oocysts of *Eimeria* spp. have two sporocysts each with four sporozoites

B:-Oocysts of *Isospora* spp. have four sporocysts each with two sporozoites

C:-Oocysts of *Isospora* spp. have four naked sporozoites

D:-Oocysts of *Eimeria* spp. have four sporocysts, each with two sporozoites

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question38:-Which of the following cannot be used as a preservative for faecal sample ?

A:-Formol saline

B:-Normal saline

C:-Poly vinyl alcohol

D:-Sodium acetic acid-formalin

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-Which is not a diagnostic test for surra ?

A:-Quantitative buffy coat test

B:-Heidenhain's iron alum haematoxylin technique

C:-Mercuric chloride test

D:-Thick blood smear examination

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-Match the following protozoans with their morphology in blood smears.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Babesia bigemina</i> | p. Halter shaped gamonts in RBC |
| 2. <i>Theileria orientalis</i> | q. Fusiform haemoflagellate with undulating membrane |
| 3. <i>Trypanasoma evansi</i> | r. Pear shaped piroplasms in RBC |
| 4. <i>Haemoproteus columbae</i> | s. Predominantly rod shaped piroplasms in RBC |

A:-1 : q, 2 : p, 3 : s, 4 : r

B:-1 : p, 2 : r, 3 : s, 4 : q

C:-1 : r, 2 : p, 3 : s, 4 : q

D:-1 : r, 2 : s, 3 : q, 4 : p

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Consider the following statements.

- (i) The most commonly used site for the collection of blood in cattle is jugular vein.
- (ii) Retroorbital plexus is used for the collection of blood in rats.
- (iii) Wing vein is used for the collection of blood in dog.

A:-Only (ii) is incorrect

B:- (ii) and (iii) are correct

C:-Only (iii) is incorrect

D:- (i) and (ii) are incorrect

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-An example for a fixative

A:-Formaldehyde

B:-Absolute methyl alcohol

C:-Ethyl alcohol

D:-All

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question43:-Increased number of pale stained RBCs with increased central pallor due to decreased haemoglobin content is

A:-Hypochromasia

B:-Microcytosis

C:-Poikilocytosis

D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Romanowsky type stain is composed of

A:-Polychromed methylene blue

B:-Eosin

C:-Both 1 and 2

D:-None

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Which of the following statement is/are correct about blood smear preparation ?

(i) A new slide should be dipped in 95 percent alcohol and wiped dry with a cloth before blood smear preparation.

(ii) Ideally smear should be prepared from freshly derived blood.

(iii) Anticoagulant has been added to avoid disruption of cells during blood smear preparation.

A:-(i) and (ii) are correct

B:-Only (iii) is correct

C:-(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (ii) and (iii) are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-Limitations of Leishman's stain is/are

(i) Usually adequate for routine staining.

(ii) It will stain cytoplasmic granules.

(iii) It will not differentiate heterophils from the eosinophils.

A:-(i) and (ii) are correct

B:-(i) and (iii) are correct

C:-(i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

D:-Only (i) is correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question47:- $(PCV \times 10) \div RBC \text{ count(million)} =$

A:-MCHC

B:-MCH

C:-MCV

D:-RDW

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question48:-On blood smears, each platelet / 100 $\times$ Oil Immersion Field corresponds to approximately

A:-40,000

B:-30,000

C:-20,000

D:-10,000

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Lipemic plasma is

A:-Light yellow

B:-Whitish to pink

C:-Clear and colourless

D:-Pink to red

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-A well-made ideal blood smear consists of

A:-Feathered edge

B:-Body and base of the smear

C:-Monolayer

D:-All

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question51:-Which of the following is an unorganized urine sediment ?

A:-Cast

B:-Epithelial Cells

C:-Crystals

D:-Microorganisms

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-What primary change occurs to the pH of unpreserved urine left standing at room temperature for several hours ?

(i) It shifts unpredictably due to protein denaturing.

(ii) It becomes acidic due to ketoacid production.

(iii) It remains neutral due to bicarbonate buffering.

(iv) It becomes alkaline due to ammonia production.

A:-Only (iii and iv)

B:-Only (iv)

C:-Only (i and ii)

D:-Only (ii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-Which of the following preservatives is contraindicated if the urine is to be tested for glucose ?

A:-Chloroform

B:-Thymol

C:-Toluene

D:-Formalin

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-Urine can give positive Rotheras test in which of the following clinical conditions ?

A:-Diabetic ketoacidosis

B:-Prolonged starvation

C:-Severe hyperemesis

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-Which of the following combinations of enzymes is most commonly evaluated to assess liver cell injury and biliary function ?

A:-Lactate dehydrogenase, acid phosphatase and choline esterase

B:-Alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase and alkaline phosphatase

C:-Lipase, amylase and albumin

D:-Pepsin, renin and trypsin

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-In the California Mastitis Test (CMT), what constituent of milk reacts with the reagent to produce a gel-like consistency.

(i) Lactose fermented into lactic acid.

(ii) DNA from somatic cell nuclei.

(iii) Calcium bound to casein micelle complexes.

(iv) Bacterial cell wall peptidoglycans.

A:-Only (i and iii)

B:-Only (ii)

C:-Only (ii and iv)

D:-Only (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question57:-During live-dead staining of spermatozoa using Eosin-Nigrosin, what is the exact mechanism that prevents live sperm cells from taking up the pink eosin dye

A:-An intact plasma membrane acts as a selective barrier against eosin uptake

B:-Alkaline prostatic fluids coat live sperm, repelling acidic dyes

C:-Nigrosin neutralizes the chemical charge of eosin on the cell surface

D:-Active metabolic pumps inside the live acrosome continuously export nigrosine

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-Which condition is characterized by normal serum direct bilirubin, markedly elevated indirect bilirubin and absent urine bilirubin ?

A:-Pre-hepatic jaundice

B:-Post-hepatic jaundice

C:-Hepatic jaundice

D:-Cirrhosis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question59:-In semen morphology evaluation, an increase in primary sperm defects (such as double heads or microcephalic heads) indicates an abnormality due to

A:-Defective epididymal transit and maturation

B:-Mixing with seminal vesicle secretions

C:-Improper post collection procedures

D:-Defects in germinal epithelium and spermatogenesis

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question60:-The Gerber method for estimating fat percentage in milk uses which chemical reagent to dissolve milk proteins (casein) and allow fat separation ?

A:-Concentrated Nitric Acid

B:-Sodium Hydroxide

C:-Concentrated Sulfuric Acid

D:-Glacial Acetic Acid

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Most suitable stain for detecting blood parasites is

A:-Giemsa

B:-Gram

C:-Haematoxylin and Eosin

D:-PAS

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-Which of the following is commonly used as a fixative in Romanowsky staining ?

A:-Formalin

B:-Absolute methanol

C:-Acetone

D:-Ethanol

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question63:-How does formalin act as a fixative in histopathology ?

A:-By dissolving tissue matrix

B:-By coagulating lipids in the tissue

C:-By forming cross-links between tissue proteins

D:-By dehydrating the tissue

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-Which of the following is commonly used as a clearing agent during routine histopathological tissue processing ?

A:-Formalin

B:-Xylene

C:-Paraffin wax

D:-Haematoxylin

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-In H&E staining, what is the characteristic staining pattern of cellular components ?

A:-Nucleus - Basophilic; Cytoplasm - Eosinophilic

B:-Nucleus - Eosinophilic; Cytoplasm - Basophilic

C:-Nucleus - Basophilic; Cytoplasm - Basophilic

D:-Nucleus - Eosinophilic; Cytoplasm - Eosinophilic

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question66:-In suspected cases of anthrax, post-mortem examination is not recommended because :

A. Opening the carcass promotes sporulation of *Bacillus anthracis*.

B. It increases the risk of environmental contamination with anthrax spores.

C. It facilitates rapid tissue autolysis.

D. It prevents laboratory confirmation of the disease.

Choose the correct answer :

A:-A only

B:-B only

C:-Both A and B

D:-A, B and D

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-How is formalin commonly prepared for routine tissue preservation ?

A:-By adding 5 mL of commercial formalin to 95 mL of water

B:-By adding 20 mL of commercial formalin to 80 mL of water

C:-By adding 25 mL of commercial formalin to 75 mL of water

D:-By adding 10 mL of commercial formalin to 90 mL of water

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-What is the usual thickness of tissue sections cut using microtome for routine H&E staining ?

A:-1 - 2 μm

B:-3 - 5 μm

C:-8 - 10 μm

D:-15-20 μm

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-What is the major advantage of cytology over biopsy for the diagnosis of lesions ?

A:-It is less invasive and requires minimal tissue sampling

B:-It is relatively rapid and cost-effective

C:-It can often be performed without anaesthesia or surgery

D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question70:-Which of the following is commonly used as a mounting medium for permanent histopathological slides ?

A:-Xylene

B:-DPX

C:-Formalin

D:-Ethanol

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Which of the following methods is considered the most reliable for sterilising culture media ?

A:-Autoclaving at 121°C under 15 psi pressure for 15 minutes

B:-Autoclaving at 121°C under 20 psi pressure for 15 seconds

C:-Autoclaving at 100°C under 20 psi pressure for 15 seconds

D:-Autoclaving at 100°C under 15 psi pressure for 15 minutes

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Which of the following statements regarding the compound light microscope are correct ?

1. It uses visible light for image formation.
2. The objective lens forms the primary magnified image.
3. The ocular lens further magnifies the image.
4. It can visualize viruses in routine preparations.

A:-1 and 2 only

B:-2 and 4 only

C:-1, 2 and 3 only

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-During Gram staining, the technician accidentally omits the iodine step. The most likely outcome is that Gram-positive bacteria will appear :

A:-Purple

B:-Pink

C:-Blue

D:-Black

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Which reagent is used as the primary stain in the Ziehl-Neelsen acid-fast staining technique ?

A:-Crystal violet

B:-Safranin

C:-Methylene blue

D:-Carbol Fuchsin

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Assertion (A) : Methanol present in Leishman stain acts as a fixative for blood smears.

Reason (R) : Methanol is added primarily to increase the affinity of eosin for cell walls.

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

C:-Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D:-Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-Which staining method is most appropriate for observing fungal hyphae in a clinical specimen ?

A:-Lactophenol Cotton Blue stain

B:-Gram stain

C:-Ziehl-Neelsen stain

D:-Leishman stain

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-After autoclaving nutrient agar, the medium should generally be cooled to approximately _____ before adding heat-sensitive supplements such as blood.

A:-20°C - 25°C

B:-35°C - 37°C

C:-45°C - 50°C

D:-70°C - 80°C

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-Which of the following media is used to isolate fungi ?

A:-Blood agar

B:-Nutrient agar

C:-MacConkey agar

D:-Sabouraud dextrose agar

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question79:-Which of the following is the correct sequence for preparing a bacterial smear from a colony ?

A:-Heat fix → Air dry → Emulsify colony → Stain

B:-Emulsify colony → Air dry → Heat fix → Stain

C:-Air dry → Emulsify colony → Heat fix→ Stain

D:-Emulsify colony → Heat fix → Air dry → Stain

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Which instrument is commonly used to standardize bacterial inoculum to 0.5 McFarland ?

A:-ELISA reader

B:-pH meter

C:-Spectrophotometer

D:-Densitometer

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-The commonly used medium for the growth of fungi is

A:-Sabouraud's dextrose agar

B:-PLET medium

C:-Eosin methylene blue agar

D:-MacConkey agar

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question82:-Which of the following statement is/are correct about identification of bacteria ?

i) "IMViC" stands for Indole, methyl red, Voges-Proskauer and catalase tests.

ii) Glucose, lactose and sucrose are the three sugars present in TSI agar.

iii) Kauffmann - white scheme is a serotyping system used for Staphylococcus.

A:-Only (i and ii)

B:-Only (ii)

C:-Only (iii)

D:-All the above (i, ii and iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-All these systems can be employed for virus cultivation, except

A:-Embryonated egg

B:-Cell culture

C:-Blood agar

D:-Laboratory animal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-Microscopic agglutination test is considered as gold standard test for the diagnosis of

A:-Anthrax

B:-Tuberculosis

C:-Leptospirosis

D:-Listeriosis

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-END Test is connected with which of the following viral disease ?

A:-Pseudorabies

B:-Classical swine fever

C:-Rabies

D:-Influenza

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-Identify the wrongly expanded serological test.

A:-ELISA - Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay

B:-CFT - Complement fluorescent test

C:-AGID - Agar gel immuno diffusion

D:-RBPT - Rose Bengal plate test

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-Chinese letter appearance is characteristic of

A:-*Mycoplasma*

B:-*Campylobacter*

C:-*Corynebacteria*

D:-*Brucella*

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-Weil-Felix reaction is used for diagnosis of

A:-Campylobacteriosis

B:-Rickettsial disease

C:-Listeriosis

D:-Leptospirosis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-Identify the wrong statement/ statements about the following bacteria.

- i) *Bacillus anthracis* is a Gram- positive, aerobic spore forming bacillus and produce Medusa head colonies on nutrient agar.
- ii) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is an acid-fast, non-sporulating and non-motile bacillus.
- iii) *Escherichia coli* ferments lactose and hence produce pale color colonies on MacConkey agar.

A:-Only (iii)

B:-Only (i and ii)

C:-All the above (i, ii and iii)

D:-Only (ii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-Identify the correctly matched statement about the following viral disease.

A:-Foot and mouth disease - acute viral zoonotic disease affecting central nervous system of animals and human

B:-Rabies - O, A, C, Asia-1, SAT - 1, SAT - 2 and SAT - 3

C:-Lumpy skin disease - acute viral zoonotic disease of animals and human, caused by parvo virus

D:-Avian influenza - HPAI, LPAI

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question91:-The Codex Alimentarius is about safe, good food for every one - everywhere and it assures.

- (i) International food standards.
- (ii) Protecting consumer health.
- (iii) Removing barriers to trade.

A:-Both (i) and (ii)

B:-Both (i) and (iii)

C:-Only (i)

D:-All of the above (i), (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question92:-A term for desired reduction in the current level of risk ALOP is

A:-Acceptable limit of risk profile

B:-Applicable level of protection

C:-Appropriate level of risk protection

D:-Allowable limit of production

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Food Safety and Standards Act came in the year

A:-2006

B:-2008

C:-2010

D:-2012

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-The headquarter of WHO is situated at

A:-USA

B:-Switzerland

C:-Germany

D:-Italy

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-The Most Probable Number test for water is done for finding the presence of

(i) Coliforms

(ii) *E coli*

(iii) *Enterobacter*

A:-Both (i) and (ii)

B:-Only (i)

C:-Both (i) and (iii)

D:-Both (ii) and (iii)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-AGMARK standards of 1937 were formulated for dairy product including

A:-Khoa

B:-Ghee

C:-Cream

D:-Paneer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-The indirect test used for bacterial quality of milk included in platform test is

A:-MBRT

B:-Alcohol Test

C:-Clot on Boiling

D:-Lactometer

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-The number of central acts repealed with the commencement of FSSA Act

A:-Five

B:-Six

C:-Seven

D:-Eight

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-The ISO standard series number mentioning general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories is

A:-20121

B:-22000

C:-17025

D:-13485

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Expand Deming's PDCA cycle

A:-Predict, Design, Create, Adjust

B:-Prepare, Define, Control, Assess

C:-Plan, Do, Check, Act

D:-Process, Document, Compare, Assess

Correct Answer:- Option-C