Subject: Veterinary Physiology

1. . The galactopoietic hormone in goat
   a. Insulin
   b. Progesterone
   c. Prolactin
   d. Growth hormone

2. The hormone which is responsible for broodiness behaviour in birds
   a. Prolactin
   b. Cortisol
   c. ADH
   d. Oxytocin

3. The reabsorption of water in birds is due to
   a. ADH
   b. Arginin vasotocin
   c. Oxytocin
   d. Prolactin

4. The pace maker of respiration is
   a. Ventral respiratory group of neurons
   b. Pneumotaxic centre
   c. Dorsal respiratory group of neurons
   d. Apnaustic centre

5. The total area of respiratory membrane is
   a. 16 m^2
   b. 160 m^2
   c. 6 m^2
   d.350 m^2

6. The secretion of hydrogen ions in DCT by
   a. G cells
   b. S cells
   c. Principal cell
   d. Intercaleted cell

7. Which one of the following amylolytic enzyme is more in young ones
   a. Sucrase
   b. Maltase
   c. Amylase
   d. Lactase

8. Which hormone plays a pivotal role in, reproduction, parturition and social bonding
    a. Prolactin
    b. Adrenalin
    c. Melatonin
    d. Oxytocin

9. The duration of expiration in respiratory cycle is
    a. 10 seconds
    b. 2 seconds
    c. 5 seconds
    d. 3 seconds

10. During intense exercise, fatigue is most likely to be caused by
    a. Increase of ATP
    b. Depletion of glycogen stores
    c. Accumulation of metabolic by products
    d. Low muscle pH

11. Neurotransmitter that controls prolactin secretion is-
    a. serotonin
    b. Somatostatin
    c. acetylcholine
    d. Dopamine

12. Excitatory post synaptic potentials can be provided by agents that close:
    a. Potassium channels
    b. Calcium channels
    c. Magnesium channels
    d. Sodium channels

13. In embryonic life telencephalon is responsible for the formation of:
    a. Cruracerebri
    b. Cerebral cortex
    c. Hypothalamus
    d. Epithalamus

14. The corpus luteum during pregnancy is also known as
    a. CL haemorragicum
    b. CL albicans
    c. CL pregnana
    d. CL verum

15. Immediate memory is synaptic potentiation due to accumulation of:
    a. Calcium ions
    b. Sodium ions
    c. Potassium ions
    d. Magnesium ions

16. The rectal temperature of birds is around
    a. 38°C
    b. 39°C
    c. 29°C
    d. 41°C

17. Some transmitter systems do not involve distinct projection pathways:
    a. Endorphin
    b. Glycine
    c. CAPM
    d.Acetyl choline

18. In microsmatic animals an important role in olfaction is play by:
    a. Epiglottis
    b. Nasal passages
    c. Mouth
    d. External nares

19. Impaired stereogenesis is an early sign of damage to:
    a. Spinal cord
    b. Medulla oblongata
    c. Choroid
    d. Cerebral cortex

20. Increase in size of various parts/ organs of the body by multiplication of cells called
    a. Growth
    b. Development
    c. Differentiation
    d. Maturation

21. Addition's disease is caused as result of
    a. Hypo- adrenocorticism
    b. Hyper adrenocorticism
    c. hyper thyroidism
    d. hypothyroidism

22. The paired presentation of the conditioned stimulus and unconditioned stimulus is called:
    a. Reinforcement
    b. Avoidance response
    c. Passive avoidance
    d. Active avoidance

23. Reflex centers for erection and ejaculation are located in which region of the spinal cord.
    a. Lumbar
    b. sacral
    c. thoracic
    d. Cervical

24. To be able to influence activity in its target cells, if a hormone requires pre-action of another hormone then the relationship is described as
    a. Synergism
    b. Permissive action
    c. Antagonism
    d. None of these

25. Type of learning occurs most frequently in response to nausea and is associated with taste or odor
    a. Classical conditioning
    b. Operant conditioning
    c. Conditioned taste aversion
    d. Spatial learning

26. Cells that outnumber neurons in brain tissue are called:
    a. Schawnn cells
    b. Neuroglia cells
    c. Astrocytes
    d. Microglia cell

27. The biosynthesis of haemoglobin starts in the
    a. Erythrocytes
    b. Late normoblast
    c. Rubricyte
    d. Reticulocyte

28. The ADH hormone which is secreted from hypothalamus act on which cells of DCT
    a. Principal cell
    b. Intercalated cell
    c. I cell
    d. F cell

29. The Chemo receptors are more effective in controlling the respiratory rate in
    a. Increased Co2 in blood
    b. Decreased O2 in blood
    c. Increased in Hydrogen ion
    d. Increased in oxygen in blood

30. Adrenaline causes
a. Increase in respiratory rate
b. Decrease in respiratory rate
c. Transient cessation of respiration
d. No change in respiratory rate

31. The total number of air sacs in birds is
a. 9
b. 4
c. 8
d. 6

32. The rate and depth of respiration is control by
a. Ventral respiratory group of neurons
b. Dorsal respiratory group of neurons
c. Pneumotaxic centre
d. Apnaustic centre

33. Insufficiency in cytochrome oxidase enzyme
a. Hypokinetic Hypoxia
b. Anemic Hypoxia
c. Histotoxic Hypoxia
d. Arterial Hypoxia

34. 15 gram of haemoglobin carries
a. 20.1 ml oxygen
b. 2.01 ml oxygen
c. 13.4 ml oxygen
d. 1.34 ml oxygen

35. During hibernation there is reduction in:
a. Thermo genesis
b. Heart rate
c. Respiration
d. Pulse rate

36. Eccrine sweat glands are more important for thermal sweating in:
a. Dogs
b. Camel
c. Humans
d. Sheep

37. Vasodilator produced by sweat glands;
a. Histamine
b. Bradykinin
c. Acetylcholine
d. Serotonin

38. The photoreceptors which affects the reproductive stimulation in birds is located at:
a. Medulla oblongata
b. Pons
c. Hypothalamus
d. Thalamus

39. Neurohumor responsible for fever is
a. Enkephalins
b. Prostaglandin
c. GABA
d. Serotonin

40. Release of acetylcholine from the nerve endings at myoneural junction is:
a. Ca++ ion dependent
b. Na+ ion dependent
c. Mg++ ion dependent
d. K++ ion dependent

41. The hormone essential for lactogenesis and maintenance of milk Production in cow when lactation has been established:
a. Oestrogen
b. Growth hormone
c. Progesterone
d. Prolactin

42. The myelin forming cells in CNS nerves are
a. Schwann cells
b. Oligodendrocytes
c. Neuroglia
d.Microglia

43. A hormone that is immunosuppressant for the uterus and there by avoid rejection of fetus:
a. Oestrogens
b. Progesterone
c. Relaxin
d. Inhibin

44. Fetal hemoglobin oxygen dissociation curve is
a. Hyperbolic
b. Sigmoid
c. Parabolic
d. Linear

45. Transferin proteins are responsible for the transport of:
    a. Calcium
    b. Iron
    c. Copper
    d. Haemoglobin

46. The light bands contain only actin filaments and are called as
    a. A-band
    b. I-band
    c. H-zone
    d. M-line

47. Enzymes that are responsible for the catabolism of catecolamines are:
    a. COMT
    b. Choline acetyl transferase
    c. Both COMT and MAO
    d. MAO

48. Summer sterility in rams is due to:
    a. Excess of thyroxine
    b. Low level of thyroxine
    c. Normal FSH but low levels of LH
    d. Normal thyroxine

49. . Stacks or aggregations of RBCs formed because of unique discoid shape of cells is called as
    a. Rouleaux formation
    b. Plasma Skimming
    c. Agglutination
    d. Erythropoiesis

50. Which of the following is also referred to as "dreamless sleep"
    a. Rapid eye movement
    b. Slow wave sleep
    c. Paradoxical sleep
    d. Desynchronized sleep

51. In ECG, Ventricular muscle depolarization is indicated by
    a. PR interval
    b. P wave
    c T wave
    d. The QRS complex

52. Lack of surfactant is associated with:
    a. Increased compliance
    b. Decreased compliance
    c. No effect on compliance
    d. Normal compiance

53. The effect of CO_2 and H^+ on the ability of hemoglobin to yield or receive oxygen is called as:
    a. Chloride shift
    b. Haldane effect
    c. Bohr effect
    d. Henderburg effect

54. Successive occurrence of the respiratory cycles in a waxing and waning pattern is referred to as:
    a. Grouped breathing
    b. Costal breathing
    c. Abdominal breathing
    d. Cheyne-Stokes breathing

55. Vomiting centre is located at:
    a. Basal ganglia
    b. Chemoreceptor trigger zone
    c. Amygdala
    d. Hippocampus

56. In ruminants, the principal fermentation gases are:
    a. CO_2
    b. CH_4
    c. O_2
    d. Both CO_2 and CH_4

57. Which of the following hormone acts primarily to increase bicarbonate output by duct cells of pancreas:
    a. CCK
    b. VIP
    c. Secretin
    d. Leptin

58. . "Hunger hormone" is:
    a. Motilin
    b. Somatostatin
    c. Ghrelin
    d. VIP

59. Which of the following specie have 100% Juxtamedullary nephrons
    a. Cattle
    b. Buffalo.
    c. Cat
    d. Sheep

60. Instrument for measuring the speed of the wind is:
    a. Wind vane
    b. Anemometer
    c. Actinometer
    d. Barometer

61. In classical (Pavlovian conditioning) salivation to food is a
    a. Unconditioned response (UR)
    b. Conditioned response (CR)
    c. Conditioned stimulus (CS)
    d. Unconditioned stimulus (US)

62. Releasing hormone complexes with neurophysins and transmit to posterior pituitary gland by
    a. Diffusion
    b. Portal system
    c. Nissles' granules
    d. Herring bodies

63. The anticoagulant used for blood glucose determination is
    a. Heparin
    b. EDTA
    c. 3.8% Sodium citrate
    d. Sodium fluoride

64. The function of transcortin is
    a. Transportation of corticosteroid
    b. Transportation of Phospholipids
    c. Transportation of thyroid hormones
    d. Binding with Progesterone

65. Duration of spermatogenic cycle in bull is
    a. 39 days
    b. 47 days
    c. 52 days
    d. 61 days

66. Surfactant is secreted by
    a. Goblet cells
    b. Type 1 pneumatocytes
    c. Pulmonary vessels
    d. Type II pneumatocytes

67. Which of the animal has maximum systolic and diastolic blood pressure
    a. Kangaroo Rat Birds
    b. Human
    c. Camel
    d. Giraffe

68. Duration of one muscle twitch is equal to
    a. 1 second
    b.0.03 second
    c. 5 second
    d. . 0.1 second

69. Sodium is reabsorbed from glomerular filtrate under the influence of
    a. . Oxytocin
    b ADH
    c. Glucocorticoids
    d. Aldosterone

70. In neuron, the action potential is generated at:
    a Dendrite
    b. Soma
    c. Postsynaptic terminal
    d. Axon hillock

71. Point of inflection in growth curve coincides to
    a. Birth
    b. Death
    c. Conception
    d. Puberty

72. The process by which Neutrophils squeeze through capillary endothelial pore
    a. Pinocytosis
    b. Opsonization
    c. Chemotaxis
    d. Diapedesis

73. The condition resulting from inadequate production of surfactant that consequence to collapse of alveoli
    a. Respiratory distress syndrome
    b. Atrial Hypoxia
    c. Pneumothorax
    d. Pulmonary embolism

74. In birds, erythrocytes are
    a. Circular, biconcave and nucleated
    b. Oval and non-nucleated
    c. Oval and nucleated
    d. Circular, biconcave and non-nucleated

75. Release of oxytocin by the posterior pituitary gland is controlled by
    a. Changes in arterial blood pressure
    b. Changes in body temperature
    c. Changes in blood glucose level
    d. Neural signals from Hypothalamus

76. In glycoprotein hormone its sialic acid contents affects
    a. Transportation
    b. Solubility
    c. Life span
    d. Mechanism action

77. Which one referred as a biological clock
    a. Pineal gland
    b. Pancreas
    c. Placenta
    d. Thymus

78. Cerebral blood flow may be increased by increasing
    a. Ventilation
    b. Carbon dioxide
    c. pH
    d. Arterial pressure

79. Total VFAs and ammonia concentration in the rumen is highest in
    a. Cattle
    b. Goat
    c. Sheep
    d. Buffalo

80. When environmental temperature becomes very high and the animal is not able to maintain homeothermy then
    a. Decrease peripheral blood flow
    b. Increase metabolic rate
    c. Decrease respiration rate
    d. Decrease feed intake

81. The function of tapetum lucidum in eye is
    a. To convert light to nerve impulse
    b. To focus light upon to the retina
    c. To secret aqueous humour
    d. To reflect light back on to the retina

82. Enzyme which is involved during the process of ovulation in cows
    a. Collagenase
    b. Lipase
    c. Hyaluronidase
    d. Esterase

83. Time between application of stimulus & response of whole animal is termed as
    a. Learning
    b. Instinct
    c. Reaction time
    d. Kinesis

84. A decrease in the probability of response to a stimulus upon repeated presentation of the stimulus is
    a. Aggression
    b. Habituation
    c. Socialization
    d. Flight reaction

85. Absence of which gastric gland cell leads to pernicious anaemia
    a. Chief cell
    b. Mucus neck cell
    c. Goblet cell
    d. Parietal cell

86. Fergusion's reflex is associated with the release of the hormone
    a. Relaxin
    b. Oxytocin
    c. Progesterone
    d. Estrogen

87. An inventory of behaviour patterns typical of an animal or species is called
    a. Ecograph
    b. Ethogram
    c. Drive
    d. Devine

88. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine are the derivatives of
    a. Tryptophan
    b. Phenylalanine
    c. Tyrosine
    d. Arginine

89. Goitrogens interfere with the activity of
    a. Thymus
    b. Pituitary
    c. Thyroid
    d. Hypothalamus

90. Failure of descend of testes through inguinal canal is called
    a. Inguinal hernia
    b. Cryptorchidism
    c. Phimosis
    d. Paraphimosis

91. Biome refers to
    a. The biosphere and its functions
    b. The climate of an area and the types of animals and vegetation that are found in that area
    c. Biotic factors
    d. Abiotic factors

92. In which species the urine is excreted along with faeces
    a. Bovine
    b. Canines
    c. Avian
    d. Feline

93. pH regulation in the kidney occur in the following
    a. Glomerulus
    b. Distal convoluted tubule
    c. Loop of henle
    d. Collecting duct

94. Partial pressure of CO_2 in the alveolar air is
    a. 45 mmHg
    b. 105 mmHg
    c. 95 mmHg
    d. 40 mmHg

95. The centre for heat regulation in birds is mostly situated in:
    a. Olfactory lobe
    b. Spinal cord
    c. Hypothalamus
    d. Prioptic area

96. The melatonin is synthesized from:
    a. Arginin
    b. Histamine
    c. Tryptophan
    d. Tyrosine

97. During muscle contraction, Calcium binds with
    a. Tropomyosin
    b. Troponin C
    c. Troponin I
    d. Troponin T

98. In avians, Koilin membrane is present in:
    a. Crop
    b. Proventriculus
    c. Gizzard
    d. Caeca

99. Which of the species does not depend on thermoregulatory sweating for heat dissipation
    a. Camel
    b. Dog
    c. Horse
    d. Birds

100. Maternal recognition of pregnancy is responsible for
    a. Maternal circulation
    b. Fertilization
    c. Fetal Growth
    d. Implantation

101. Only VFA capable of being used for gluconeogenesis is:
    a. Acetate
    b. Butyrate
    c. Propionate
    d. Aceto acetate

102. Which of the following is NOT the function of kidney?
    a. Excretion of waste products/ metabolic waste products and foreign particles
    b. Site for erythrocytes production
    c. Regulation of acid base balance
    d. Regulation of water and electrolytes

103. Triphasic contractions of reticulum occur only during:
    a. Eructation
    b. Mixing of ingesta
    c. Rumination
    d. Defecation

104. The receptors of protein hormones reside in-
    a. Cell membrane
    b. Nucleus
    c. Ribosomes
    d. Mitrocondria

105. The muscle pulls back penis into the prepuce after ejaculation
    a. Ischiocavernosus muscle
    b. Bulbospongiosus muscle
    c. Retractor penis muscle
    d. Urethral muscle

106. The collapse of alveoli is prevented by the surfactant
    a. Dipalmityl lecithin
    b. Lipoprotein
    c. Phospholipids
    d. Sulphonamyl chloride

107. Life span of avian erythrocyte is
    a. 20-30 days
    b. 60-70 days
    c. 100-120 days
    d. 125-150 days

108. Which of the following species is commonest example of high flanker
    a. Stallion
    b. Bull
    c. Ram
    d. Dog

109. In hemorrhagic anaemia, types of anaemia is
    a. Normocytic normochromic
    b. Microcytic hypochromic
    c. Microcytic normochromic
    d. Macrocytic normochromic

110. Which of the following would not cause an increase in erythropoietin production
    a. Polycythemia
    b Severe blood loss
    c. Anaemic condition
    d. Altitude hypoxia

111. Larger the body surface area has greater rate of heat transfer
    a. Allen's rule
    b. Wilson rule
    c. Golger rule
    d. Bergmann's rule

112. Which enzyme regulates the synthesis of estrogen from testosterone
    a. Phospholipase
    b. Hyaluronidase
    c. Hexokinase
    d. Aromatase

113. Which of the following part of the circulation has the highest compliance
    a. Aorta
    b. Artery
    c. Capillaries
    d. Veins

114. The amount of water loss by the perspiration is about
a. 400 ml/day
b. 600 ml/day
c. 1000 ml/day
d. 1500 ml/day

115. Which one of the following is a least toxic excretory products in animals
a. Ammonia
b. Ammonium chloride
c. Urea
d. Uric acids

116. Concentrated urine is voided by desert species due to
a. More scarcity of water in desert area
b. More numbers of cortical nephron in kidney
c. Loop of henle is extended up to cortico-medullary junction
d. Large relative medullary thickness

117. The contractile protein of skeletal muscles involving ATPase activity is
a. Troponin
b. Tropomyosin
c. Actin
d. Myosin

118. 2,3 DPG molecules compete for the oxygen binding sites of haemoglobin, it is present in
a. Blood plasma
b. Platelets
c. WBC
d. RBC

119. The basal ganglia are primarily concerned with
a. Neuro-endocrine control
b. Short term memory
c. Sensory integration
d. Control of movement

120. Which one of the following antibody molecule is biggest in size
a. IgA
b. IgG
c. IgE
d. IgM

1.	**C**	31.	**A**	61.	**A**	91.	**B**
2.	**A**	32.	**C**	62.	**D**	92.	**C**
3.	**B**	33.	**C**	63.	**D**	93.	**B**
4.	**C**	34.	**A**	64.	**A**	94.	**D**
5.	**B**	35.	**A**	65.	**D**	95.	**C**
6.	**D**	36.	**C**	66.	**D**	96.	**C**
7.	**D**	37.	**B**	67.	**D**	97.	**B**
8.	**D**	38.	**C**	68.	**D**	98.	**C**
9.	**D**	39.	**B**	69.	**D**	99.	**D**
10.	**C**	40.	**A**	70.	**D**	100.	**D**
11.	**D**	41.	**B**	71.	**D**	101.	**C**
12.	**A**	42.	**B**	72.	**D**	102.	**B**
13.	**C**	43.	**D**	73.	**A**	103.	**C**
14.	**C**	44.	**A**	74.	**C**	104.	**B**
15.	**D**	45.	**B**	75.	**D**	105.	**C**
16.	**D**	46.	**B**	76.	**C**	106.	**A**
17.	**B**	47.	**C**	77.	**A**	107.	**A**
18.	**A**	48.	**A**	78.	**B**	108.	**A**
19.	**D**	49.	**A**	79.	**B**	109.	**A**
20.	**A**	50.	**B**	80.	**D**	110.	**A**
21.	**A**	51.	**D**	81.	**D**	111.	**D**
22.	**A**	52.	**B**	82.	**A**	112.	**D**
23.	**A**	53.	**C**	83.	**C**	113.	**D**
24.	**B**	54.	**D**	84.	**B**	114.	**A**
25.	**D**	55.	**B**	85.	**D**	115.	**D**
26.	**B**	56.	**D**	86.	**B**	116.	**D**
27.	**C**	57.	**C**	87.	**B**	117.	**D**
28.	**A**	58.	**C**	88.	**C**	118.	**D**
29.	**A**	59.	**C**	89.	**C**	119.	**D**
30.	**C**	60.	**B**	90.	**B**	120.	**D**