

Solved Model MCQs for Non Veterinarians (Biological Sciences other than DVM) seeking Admission in M.Phil Degree Programs of the Faculty of Veterinary Science, UAF.

1. Which subject deals with the integrated functions of the body.

- a. Histology b. Anatomy c. Physiology d. Psychology

Correct answer (c)

2. Which functional groups are formed by the association of various tissues.

- a. System b. Body c. Skeleton d. Organ

Correct answer (d)

3. What is the thickness of cell membrane

- a. 70-100 μ A b. 100-150 μ A c. 30-60 μ A d. 10-20 μ A

Correct answer (a)

4. Cell physiology includes application of most of law's of which subjects.

- a. Biology b. Chemistry c. Physics and Chemistry d. Physics

Correct answer (c)

5. The properties of cell that are equated with those of life includes.

- a. Growth b. Reproduction c. Metabolism d. all

Correct answer (d)

6. Failure of a tissue or organ to develop is called.

- a. Hypoplasia b. Aplasia c. Neoplasia d. Alopecia

Correct answer (b)

7. Following processes can occur across the cell membrane at the same time.

- a. Osmosis b. Active transport c. Both d. None of them

Correct answer (c)

8. The process of taking dissolved material into the substance of the cell is called.

- a. Phagocytosis b. Pinocytosis c. absorption d. diffusion

Correct answer (c)

9. The process by which cell can take in fluid and molecules too large to be carried across the plasma membrane by active transport is called

- a. phagocytosis b. Pinocytosis c. absorption d. diffusion

Correct answer (b)

10. If useful products are released from the cell. The process is called

- a. secretion b. excretion c. sweating d. urination

Correct answer (a)

11. The property of being able to react to a stimulus is called.

- a. conductivity b. Irritability c. contractility d. transmission

Correct answer (b)

12. The property of transmitting an impulse from one point in the cell to another.

- a. conductivity b. Irritability c. contractility d. transmission

Correct answer (a)

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13. The property of shortening of cell in one direction is called

- a. conductivity b. Irritability c. contractility d. transmission

Correct answer (c)

14. The largest constituent of protoplasm is

- a. Proteins b. water c. lipids d. Inorganics

Correct answer (b)

15. Water occurs in the cell as

- a. free water b. bound water c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

16. How much percentage of water lies within the body cells.

- a. 20% b. 40% c. 60% d. 80%

Correct answer (b)

17. How much percentage of water lies between the cells.

- a. 5% b. 10% c. 15% d. 20%

Correct answer (c)

18. How much percentage of the body water by weight is in the blood plasma.

- a. 1% b. 5% c. 10% d. 15%

Correct answer (b)

19. Metabolic water is the water generated in all cell of the body by

- a. ribosome b. mitochondria c. bodies d. centrosome

Correct answer (b)

20. The second largest constituent of protoplasm is

- a. water b. proteins c. lipids d. Inorganics

Correct answer (b)

21. Some proteins serve as structural element in

- a. hair b. wool c. horn d. all of them

Correct answer (d)

22. Immunity depends on which constituent as antibodies

- a. carbohydrates b. Proteins c. lipid d. fats

Correct answer (b)

23. Which protein represent about 30% of the total protein content of the animal body.

- a. Collagens b. Elastins c. Keratins d. Fibrin

Correct answer (a)

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24. The proteins of wool, hair, horns etc. is called

- a. Collagens b. Elastins c. Keratins d. Fibrin

Correct answer (c)

25. Reactive proteins include

- a. Enzymes b. Hormones c. Globulins of blood d. All

Correct answer (d)

26. Lipids includes

- a. Triglycerides b. waxes c. Prostaglandins d. All

Correct answer (d)

27. What percentage of the cell is made up of carbohydrates

- a. 1% b. 2% c. 3% d. 4%

Correct answer (a)

28. Energy can be stored more efficiently as

- a. Carbohydrates b. Fats c. Proteins d. Water

Correct answer (b)

29. Which constituent in the cell has a high rate of utilization as energy

- a. Carbohydrates b. Fats c. Proteins d. Water

Correct answer (a)

30. RNA is intimately associated with synthesis of which constituent of the cell.

- a. Carbohydrates b. Proteins c. Lipids d. Inorganics

Correct answer (b)

31. How much percentage of inorganic material is contained in bones.

- a. 35% b. 45% c. 55% d. 65%

Correct answer (d)

32. Which mineral is an essential part of thyroxin

- a. Fe b. Mg c. Iodine d. Na

Correct answer (c)

33. Which mineral is essential part of hemoglobin

- a. Iron b. Iodine c. sodium d. magnesium

Correct answer (a)

34. Electrolytes are especially essential to which cells.

- a. nerve b. muscle c. both d. none of them

Correct answer

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35. Which is the most abundant major ion found in the cells.

- a. K⁺ b. HPO₄ c. Mg d. Na

Correct answer (a)

36. Proteins can exist in the cell in the forms of

- a. Colloidal particles b. crystalloid c. Both d. none

Correct answer (a)

37. Which transmembrane movement involves carriers?

- a. facilitated diffusion b. active transport c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

38. Sugars depend on which mechanism to enter the cell

- a. facilitated diffusion b. active transport c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (a)

39. The speed of entry of glucose is greatly increased by

- a. oxytocin b. insulin c. glucagons d. thyroxin

Correct answer (b)

40. Hygrometer is used to measure the

- a. Water content b. protein contents c. lipid contents d. mineral contents

Correct answer (a)

41. What percent solution of NaCl is considered isotonic to mammalian RBCs.

- a. 0.8% b. 0.85% c. 0.90% d. 0.95%

Correct answer (b)

42. If a bathing fluid has a lower osmotic pressure than the cell, it is called

- a. Isotonic b. hypotonic c. hypertonic d. All

Correct answer (b)

43. If a bathing fluid has higher osmotic pressure than the cell it is called

- a. Isotonic b. hypotonic c. hypertonic d. all

Correct answer (c)

44. If a bathing fluid has the same osmotic pressure than the cell it called

- a. Isotonic b. Hypertonic c. hypotonic d. all

Correct answer (a)

45. Crenation of Red cell occur, in

- a. Isotonic solution b. hypertonic solution c. hypotonic solution d. all

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Correct answer (b)

46. Swelling/bursting of red cell occurs in

- a. Isotonic solution b. hypotonic solution c. hypertonic solution d. all

Correct answer (b)

47. Number of grams of solute per liter of solution is called

- a. Normal solution b. Molar solution c. Molal solution d. simple solution

Correct answer (b)

48. Number of gram equivalents of solute per liter of solution is called

- a. Normal solution b. Molar solution c. molal solution d. simple solution

Correct answer(a)

49. Number of gram of solute per 1000 gm of solvent is called

- a. Normal solution b. Molar solution c. molal solution d. simple solution

Correct answer (c)

50. Loss of water from tissues is called

- a. hypotension b. dehydration c. edema d. none of them

Correct answer (b)

51. Which ion is found in greater concentration outside the cell

- a. K b. Na c. Cl d. HCO₃

Correct answer (b)

52. Which ion is found in greater concentration inside the cell

- a. K b. Na c. Cl d. HCO₃

Correct answer (a)

53. Rough endoplasmic reticulum is involved in the synthesis of

- a. glycogen b. protein c. steroids d. lipids

Correct answer (b)

54. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is involved in the synthesis of

- a. glycogen b. lipids c. steroids d. all

Correct answer (d)

55. The small spherical organelles attached to rough endoplasmic reticulum are called

- a. vesicles b. vacuoles c. ribosome d. polysomes

Correct answer (c)

56. Ribosomes help to synthesize

- a. carbohydrates b. proteins c. lipids d. minerals

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Correct answer (b)

57. Enzymes involved in krebs cycle are localized in

- a. ribosomes b. mitochondria c. polysomes d. golgi bodies

Correct answer (b)

58. ATP is generated in

- a. ribosomes b. polysomes c. mitochondria d. golgi bodies

Correct answer (c)a

59. The mammalian cell that are known not to contain lysosomes are

- a. WBc b. RBc c. Platellet d. none of them

Correct answer (b)

60. Lysosome enzymes can degrade

- a. Proteins b. Carbohydrates c. nucleic acid d. all

Correct answer (d)

61. Lysosomas are abundant in

- a. RBc b. WBC c. Platelet d. all

Correct answer (b)

62. Oxidase enzymes responsible for producing H₂O₂ are present in

- a. Mitochondria b. Ribosomes c. Peroxisomes d. Polysomes

Correct answer (c)

63. Microfilaments may assist

- a. in the movement of fibroblasts in heart b. growth of axons
c. contraction of all muscle d. all

Correct answer (d)

64. Centriole consists of how many paired filaments

- a. 5 b. 7 c. 9 d. 11

Correct answer (d)

65. The life span of RBc is of

- a. 80 days b. 100 days c. 120 days d. 140 days

Correct answer (c)

66. Following nucleotides are called purines

- a. adenine b. guanine c. both d. none

Correct answer (c)

67. Following nuclestides are called pyrimidine

- a. adenine b. guanine c. cytosine d. all

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Correct answer (c)

68. Pyrimidine thymine occurs only in

- a. RNA b. DNA c. Both d. All

Correct answer (b)

69. Pyrimidine uracil occurs only in

- a. RNA b. DNA c. Both d. None of them

Correct answer (a)

70. Adenine is always paired with

- a. guanine b. cytosine c. thymine d. uracil

Correct answer (c)

71. Guanine is always paired with

- a. adenine b. cytosine c. thymine d. uracil

Correct answer (b)

72. During starvation of cell, the amount of following may decrease

- a. RNA b. Protein c. Both d. None of them

Correct answer (c)

73. The period between active cell divisions in called

- a. anaphase b. metaphase c. interphase d. telephase

Correct answer (c)

74. The chromatids become visible in

- a. interphase b. prophase c. anaphase d. metaphase

Correct answer (b)

75. The period of cell division when the nuclear envelop and nucleolus totally disappear is called

- a. Prophase b. Metaphase c. anaphase d. telophase

Correct answer (b)

76. The stage in which each centromere divides is called

- a. Prophase b. Metaphase c. anaphase d. telophase

Correct answer (c)

77. The division of cytoplasm is called

- a. Telophase b. Metaphase c. Cytokinesis d. None of them

Correct answer (c)

78. The following cell division occurs during gametogenesis

- a. Mitosis b. Meiosis c. Both d. None of them

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Correct answer (c)

79. Crossing over is followed by

- a. Meiotic division I b. Meiotic division II, c. Both d. None

Correct answer (c)

80. Each new sex cell is called

- a. Gamete b. embryo c. zygote d. ----

Correct answer (a)

81. The following are germ layer origin of tissues

- a. ectoderm b. mesoderm c. endoderm d. All

Correct answer (d)

82. Ectoderm forms

- a. Epidermis b. Blood c. larynx d. All

Correct answer (a)

83. Mesoderm form

- a. Muscles b. Bone --- c. gonad d. All

Correct answer (d)

84. Endoderm forms

- a. digestive tube b. kidney c. nails muscles

Correct answer (a)

85. External stimuli includes

- a. light b. temperature c. touch d. all

Correct answer (d)

86. The fundamental structural and functional unit of nerves system is

- a. axon b. dendrite c. cell body d. neurons

Correct answer (d)

87. The protoplasm

- b. cytoplasm c. Both d. none

Correct answer (a)

88. The resting potential in nerves is produced by difference in

- a. ions b. charges c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

89. Positively charged ions are called

- a. anions b. cations c. both d. none of them

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Correct answer (b)

90. Negatively charged ions are called

- a. anions b. cations c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (a)

91. In most nerve and muscle cell, the membrane potential is

- a. 60 mv b. 70 mv c. 85 mv d. 100 mv

Correct answer (c)

92. The plasma membrane in resting condition is almost impermeable to

- a. K⁺ b. Na⁺ c. Cl⁻ d. HCO₃⁻

Correct answer (b)

93. Plasma membrane in resting condition is very permeable to

- a. K b. Cl c. Both d. None of them

Correct answer

94. Which ion is actively transported to the outside of cell membrane

- a. K b. Cl c. Na d. HCO₃

Correct answer (c)

95. Which ion moves freely through the plasma membrane

- a. Na b. Cl c. k d. HCO₃

Correct answer (b)

96. The pumping of Na⁺ depends on

- a. ADP b. ATP c. GDP d. All

Correct answer (b)

97. The nerve fiber is capable of converting which stimuli to electrical energy

- a. Mechanical b. chemical c. Both d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

98. A nerve impulse is essentially a wave of

- a. mechanical charge b. electrical charge c. Both d. None

Correct answer (b)

99. Stimuli can be

- a. electrical b. mechanical c. chemical d. none

Correct answer (d)

100. In the living animal most stimuli are of

- a. Physical nature b. chemical nature c. both d. none

Correct answer (c)

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101. Which process begins after Na influx essentially stops at its plateau

- a. Depolarization b. Repolarization c. both d. none

Correct answer (b)

102. The time when K⁺ is moving out of the cell is called

- a. relative refractory period b. absolute refractory period c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (a)

103. The following processes depend on changes in membrane conductance to Na and K.

- a. Action potential b. depolarization c. repolarization d. all of them

Correct answer (d)

104. Conductance is reciprocal of

- a. permeability b. action potential c. resistance d. depolarization

Correct answer (c)

105. Propagation of action potential is called

- a. Repolarization b. depolarization c. nerve impulse d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

106. Propagation in nerves normally proceed in

- a. one direction b. two direction c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (a)

107. Large diameter fibers propagate action potential at

- a. lower velocities b. higher velocities c. equal velocities d. none of them

Correct answer (b)

108. Presynaptic neurons conduct impulses

- a. toward the synapse b. away from the synapse c. both correct d. both in correct

Correct answer: (a)

109. Following morphine like substance are found in the thalamus of the brain

- a. Enkephalins b. endorphins c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

110. Following are presumed to act as transmitters in the natural control of pain

- a. Enkephalins b. endorphins c. both d. none of them

Correct answer (c)

111. Following drugs act at the synapse level.

- a. morphine b. strychnine c. tranquilizers d. All

Correct answer (d)

112. Neuron excitability increase in

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a. alkalosis b. acidosis c. neutral d. none of them
Correct answer (a)

13. Neuron excitability decreases in
a. alkalosis b. acidosis c. neutral d. none of them
Correct answer (b)

114. Neural excitability is not affected by
a. alkalosis b. acidosis c. neutral d. none of them
Correct answer (d)

115. Inhibitory transmitters may be
a. glycine b. GABA c. both d. none of them
Correct answer (c)

116. Action potential in nerve fibers differ in
a. magnitude b. duration c. both d. none of them
Correct answer (c)

117. Reflex arc is made up of a chain of at least
a. two neuron b. three neurons c. four neurons d. five neurons
Correct answer (a)

118. The simplest reflex is
a. spinal reflex b. stretch reflex c. knee jerk d. none of them
Correct answer (a)

119. Reflex center are located
a. through out the neurons system b. in cervical region only
c. thoracic region only d. In lumber region only
Correct answer (a)

120. The medulla oblongata contains reflex centers for control of
a. heart action b. respiration c. vomiting d. all of them
Correct answer (d)

121. The reflex center associated with locomotion are situated in
a. Cerebrum b. cerebellum c. mid brain d. Pons
Correct answer (b)

122. The reflex center associated with temperature regulation are situated in
a. cerebrum b. cerebellum c. hypothalamus d. Pons
Correct answer (c)

123. Reflex activity decrease under the influence of

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a. anesthetic b. barbiturates c. catamine d. all
Correct answer (d)

124. Reflexes associated with the animal nerves include
a. corneal reflex b. papillary reflex c. auditory reflex d. all of them
Correct answer (d)

125. Homeostasis is controlled by regulating the activity of
a. cardiac muscle b. smooth muscle c. gland d. all
Correct answer (d)

126. The major integrator of autonomic nervous system is
a. cerebrum b. cerebellum c. hypothalamus d. all
Correct answer (c)

127. Each preganglionic axon branches and can therefore synapse, with as many as
a. 4 neurons b. 6 neurons c. 8 neurons d. 10 neurons
Correct answer (d)

128. Most organ of the body receive innervations
a. sympathetic b. parasympathetic c. both d. non
Correct answer (c)

129. Cell membranes
a. consist almost entirely of protein molecules
b. are impermeable to fat-soluble substances
c. in some tissues permit the transport of glucose at a greater rate in the presence of insulin
d. are freely permeable to electrolytes but not to proteins
e. have a stable composition throughout the life of the cell
Correct answer: ©

130. The primary force moving water molecules from the blood plasma to the interstitial fluid is
a. active transport
b. cotransport with H⁺
c. facilitated diffusion
d. cotransport with Na⁺
e. filtration
Correct answer: (E)

131. Second messengers
a. are substances that interact with first messengers inside cells
b. are substances that bind to first messengers in the cell membrane
c. are hormones secreted by cells in response to stimulation by another hormone
d. mediate the intracellular responses to many different hormones and neurotransmitters
e. are not formed in the brain

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Correct answer (d)

132. The resting membrane potential of a cell

- a. is dependent on the permeability of the cell membrane to K^+ being greater than the permeability to Na^+
- b. falls to zero immediately when Na^+ , K^+ ATPase in the membrane is inhibited
- c. is usually equal to the equilibrium potential for K^+
- d. is usually equal to the equilibrium potential for Na^+
- e. is markedly altered if the extracellular Na^+ concentration is increased

Correct answer (a)

133. Proteins that are secreted by cells are generally

- a. not synthesized on membrane-bound ribosomes
- b. initially synthesized with a signal peptide or leader sequence at their C terminal
- c. found in vesicles and secretory granules
- d. moved across the cell membranes by endocytosis
- e. secreted in a form that is larger than the form present in the endoplasmic reticulum

Correct answer (c)

134. Osmosis is

- a. movement of solvent across a semipermeable membrane from an area where the hydrostatic pressure is high to an area where the hydrostatic pressure is low
- b. movement of solute across a semipermeable membrane from an area in which it is in low concentration to an area in which it is in high concentration
- c. movement of solute across a semipermeable membrane from an area in which it is in high concentration to an area in which it is in low concentration
- d. movement of solvent across a semipermeable membrane from an area in which it is in low concentration to an area in which it is in high concentration
- e. movement of solvent across a semipermeable membrane from an area in which it is in high concentration to an area in which it is in low concentration

Correct answer (e)

135. Deuterium oxide and inulin are injected into a normal 30-year-old man. The volume of distribution of deuterium oxide is found to be 42 L and that of inulin 14 L.

- a. The man's intracellular fluid volume is about 14 L.
- b. The man's intracellular fluid volume is about 28 L.
- c. The man's plasma volume is about 7 L.
- d. The man's interstitial fluid volume is about 9 L.
- e. The man's total body water cannot be calculated from these data.

Correct answer (b)

136. Which of the following receptors does not span the cell membrane 7 times

- a. β -Adrenergic receptor
- b. Rhodopsin
- c. 5-HT_{1c} receptor
- d. Mineralocorticoid receptor

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e. LH receptor

Correct answer (d)

137. Which of the following does not act intercellularly to produce physiologic effects

a. Triiodothyronine

b. Inositol triphosphate

c. Aldosterone

d. Cyclic AMP

e. Dopamine

Correct answer (e)

138. The action potential of a neuron

a. is initiated by efflux of Na^+

b. is terminated by efflux of K^+

c. declines in amplitude as it moves along the axon

d. results in a transient reversal of the concentration gradient of Na^+ across the cell membrane

e. is not associated with any net movement of Na^+ or K^+ across the cell membrane

Correct answer (b)

139. A squid axon is placed on stimulating electrodes, and an intracellular electrode is inserted and connected through a cathode-ray oscilloscope (CRO) to an indifferent electrode. When the axon is stimulated, the latent period is 1.5 ms. The intracellular electrode is 6 cm from the anode of the simulator and 4.5 cm from the cathode of the simulator. What is the conduction velocity of the axon.

a. 15 m/s

b. 30 m/s

c. 40 m/s

d. 67.5 m/s

e. This cannot be determined from the information given.

Correct answer (b)

140 Which of the following has the slowest conduction velocity.

a. alpha fibers b. beta fibers c. gamma fibers d. B fibers e. C fibers

Correct answer (e)

141. Which part of the neuron has the highest concentration of Na.

a. dendrites b. cell body

c. synaptic knobs

d. none of them

Correct answer (d)

142. Which of the following statements about nerve growth factor is not true

a. it is made up of 3 polypeptide subunits

b. it is found in high concentration in the submaxillary salivary gland

c. it is picked up by nerves from the organs they innervate

d. it is present in brain.

Correct answer (b)

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143. The ciliary ganglion:

- a. is found between the optic nerve and the medial rectus
- b. contains sympathetic nerve that supplies the sphincter pupillae
- c. is a parasympathetic relay ganglion for fibers from the Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- d. contains sensory nerve
- e. has a motor nerve that goes to the inferior oblique

Correct Answer: c,

144. The nasociliary nerve supplies:

- a. the sphenoidal sinus
- b. ethmoidal sinus
- c. cornea
- d. lacrimal sac
- e. all above

Correct Answer: e

145. The cornea:

- a. is thicker centrally than peripherally
- b. contains 10,000 endothelium cells per square mm at birth
- c. has an acellular collagenous stroma
- d. contain Descemet's membrane is produced by the endothelium
- e. has a refractive index of 1.38

Correct Answer: d,

146. The vitreous:

- a. is firmly attached to the pars plana
- b. has a high concentration of hyaluronic acid
- c. contains calcium in asteroid hyalosis
- d. all above

Correct answer: d

147. The globe:

- a. is closer to the orbital floor than the roof
- b. is closer to the lateral wall of the orbital cavity than to medial wall
- c. has a vertical diameter less than the anteroposterior diameter
- d. has an anterior segment which form 1/4 of the circumference
- e. is least protected laterally

Correct Answer: b,

148. The following are true about lacrimal gland:

- a. the palpebral part drains into the superior conjunctival fornix through 12 ducts
- b. the palpebral part of the gland is 1/3 the size of the orbital part
- c. excision of palpebral but no the orbital part abolish the tear secretion by the gland

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- d. it receives secretomotor nerve from the third cranial nerve
- e. the lymphatic drainage is to parotid gland

Correct Answer: a,

149. With regard to the lacrimal drainage system:

- a. the upper lacrimal punctum is lateral to the lower punctum
- b. the lacrimal canaliculi are lined by stratified squamous epithelium
- c. nasolacrimal duct is narrowest at the lowest end
- d. nasolacrimal duct runs downwards, lateral and forwards to the anterior part of inferior meatus
- e. congenital blockage is due mainly to delay development of common canaliculus

Correct Answer: a,

150. The cells of the retinal pigment epithelium:

- a. are of mesenchymal origin
- b. are shorter at the fovea than else where in the retina
- c. have intracellular melanosomes
- d. regenerate visual pigment
- e. form the inner outer blood-retina barrier

Correct Answer: c,

151. The optic chiasm:

- a. forms the floor of the recess of the third ventricle
- b. is inferior to the medial root of the olfactory tract
- c. has the internal carotid artery as its immediate lateral relation
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

152. True statement about the facial nerve include:

- a its nucleus is in the floor of the fourth ventricle
- b. its fibres reach the surface of the brain in the cerebellopontine angle
- c. transmits taste fibres for the anterior half of the tongue
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

153. The following are true about cerebrospinal fluid:

- a. it is found in the space between the pia mater and the arachnoid
- b. the normal amount in human being is about 500 ml
- c. with the body lying in lateral horizontal position, the normal intracranial pressure is about 100 ml of water
- d. only the lateral ventricle contains choroidal plexus which secrete cerebrospinal fluid
- e. cerebrospinal fluid contains the same concentration of glucose as the blood

Correct Answer:a,

154. The parotid gland:

- a. contains a fascial sheath which is innervated by second cervical nerve

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- b. receives post-ganglionic parasympathetic nerve from the otic ganglion
- c. contains a duct which opens into the mouth opposite the upper canine tooth
- d. is composed of serous acini which contribute to the saliva
- e. is covered by the masseter

Correct Answer; a,

155. In the head and neck:

- a. the lymph from the upper lid drains to the parotid and submandibular lymph nodes
- b. the facial nerve comes from the first pharyngeal arch
- c. branches of the ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve supply the skin of the scalp as far backward as the vertex
- d. the veins of the scalp are connected to both the diploic veins and the intracranial venous sinuses
- e. an unilateral cleft lip is a failure of the maxillary process to fuse with the medial nasal process

Correct Answer; c,

156. In the development of the eye:

- a. the orbit is completed by 10th week of gestation
- b. the orbit arises from fusion between the lateral nasal process and the maxilla
- c. the lower eyelids are formed by the maxillary process
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

157. The following structures are of ectodermal origin:

- a. the retina and its retinal pigment epithelium
- b. iris stroma
- c. the sclera
- d. the ciliary muscle
- e. the corneal stroma

Correct Answer; a,

158. The hyaloid artery:

- a. arises from the dorsal ophthalmic artery
- b. communicates freely with the choroidal circulation throughout development
- c. regresses after birth
- d. Bergmeister's papillae is a remnant
- e. forms part of the vascular propria lentis

Correct Answer; a,

159. With respect to lens development:

- a. the lens first appears at 27 days of gestation
- b. it is formed from neural crest cells
- c. the lens first appears as a vesicles with a single layer of epithelial cells
- d. Y suture is absent in the embryonic nucleus
- e. the adult lens is more spherical than the foetal

Correct Answer; a,

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160. The following structures arise from the first pharyngeal arch:

- a. common carotid artery
- b. mandible
- c. facial nerve
- d. orbicularis oculi
- e. temporalis

Correct Answer; b,

161. Glucagon:

- a. is secreted by beta-islet cell of pancreas
- b. is a polypeptide hormone
- c. has a positive cardiac inotropic effect
- d. causes gluconeogenesis in the liver
- e. causes glycogenolysis in the liver

Correct Answer; b,

162. During accommodation for near:

- a. the spherical aberration of the eye increases
- b. the ciliary muscle relaxes
- c. the field of vision decreases
- d. the amount of light entering the eye increases
- e. the thickness of the lens increases

Correct Answer; c, e

163. In binocular vision:

- a. only points on the horopter fall on the corresponding retinal point
- b. points in front of the horopter will stimulate binasal retina
- c. points outside the horopter is perceived doubly
- d. the Panum's fusional area is wider in the centre than the periphery
- e. sensory fusion refers to the cortical integration of images perceived by the two eyes

Correct Answer; a, e

164. The following are true about entopic phenomenon:

- a. it can be produced by cells in the vitreous
- b. it can be produced by palpation of the eyeballs
- c. the size of one's pupil can be observed with a pinhole
- d. asteroid hyalosis causes significant visual disturbance due to entopic phenomenon
- e. Haidinger's brushes are produced by the inner plexiform layers

Correct Answer; c,

165. The retinal pigment epithelium cells:

- a. esterify and store excess retinol
- b. transport retinol binding protein from blood to subretinal space
- c. are secured laterally to each other by tight junction
- d. all above

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Correct Answer; d

166. The intraocular pressure can fluctuate:

- a. seasonally
- b. diurnally
- c. with eye movements
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

167. The tear film:

- a. contributes to the refractive function of the eye
- b. is partly formed from the goblet cells
- c. is 100um thick
- d. its normal break-up time is 5 to 15 seconds
- e. is decreased with topical atropine

Correct Answer; a, b

168. The human lens:

- a. has a higher refractive index in the nucleus than the cortex
- b. contains a higher potassium concentration than the aqueous
- c. contains a higher concentration of sorbitol in diabetic patient than normal population
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

169. True statement about dark adaptation include:

- a. there is a shift in peak spectral sensitivity from 555 nm to 505 nm with dark adaptation
- b. rods are more sensitive than cone during dark adaptation
- c. biphasic changes only occur in retina which processes both rods and cones
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

170. During phototransduction:

- a. hyperpolarisation occurs due to closure of the sodium channels
- b. 11-cis-retinal molecules are converted to all-trans-retinal
- c. transducin, a G protein converts GDP to GTP
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

171. With regard to the blood retina barrier:

- a. the outer blood retina is formed by the retinal pigment epithelium cells and their junctions
- b. the blood retina barrier is typically defective in the immediate peripapillary region
- c. the retinal vascular endothelial cells can actively transport fluid and anions from the extracellular space of the retina into the circulation
- d. all above

Correct Answer; d

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172. True statements about the aqueous humour:

- a. has a higher lactic acid concentration than in the plasma
- b. the glucose levels is lower than that of the plasma levels
- c. the ascorbic acid concentration is twice that of the plasma
- d. it contains the same concentration of protein as in the plasma
- e. the rate of formation is about 2.5ul/minute

Correct Answer; a,

173. Stretch reflex:

- a. is a monosynaptic reflex with a response time of 1 msec
- b. originates in the muscle spindle which sends off impulses in type Ia nerve fibres
- c. is intensified by impulses in the gamma efferent fibres
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

174. Glycosylated haemoglobin:

- a. is absent in the plasma of people without diabetes mellitus
- b. results from the combination of a HbA and a sugar
- c. when measured as HbA1c in plasma gives a more accurate retrospective estimates of blood sugar levels than other glycosylated products
- d. all above

Correct answer: d

175. With regard to the autonomic nervous system:

- a. the dorsal root ganglia is made up mainly of the cell bodies of the sympathetic nerves
- b. the preganglionic sympathetic fibres are usually longer than preganglionic parasympathetic fibres
- c. acetylcholine is the neurotransmitter at the ganglia of both sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system
- d. botulin toxin blocks acetylcholine receptors

Correct Answer; a,

176. The following are true about blood coagulation:

- a. heparin inhibits blood coagulation through its interference with vitamin K metabolism in the liver
- b. addition of vitamin K to freshly drawn blood delays clotting
- c. thrombin converts fibrinogen to fibrin
- d. platelets are essential for blood clot

Correct Answer; c,

177. In the inner ear:

- a. endolymph is found in the tunnel of Corti
- b. the lowest tone that be heard is 300 Hz
- c. the perilymph has the same composition as the cerebrospinal fluid
- d. the longer fibers of the basilar membrane are found at the apex

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Correct Answer; c,

178. Regarding interferon:

- a. it is a virus specific molecules
- b. it acts by neutralizing exotoxin
- c. it enhances the histocompatibility antigen on cell surface and thereby activate the T cells
- d. it exerts its effect by integrating itself with the DNA of virus infected cells

Correct Answer; c

179. Following an acute inflammation, the following may occur:

- a. complete resolution
- b. abscess formation
- c. chronic inflammation
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

180. Acetazolamide causes the following:

- a. metabolic acidosis
- b. hyperkalaemia
- c. hypernatraemia
- d. renal calculi
- e. hypercalcaemia

Correct Answer: a,

181. The effects of topically applied anticholinesterase on the eye include:

- a. conjunctival hyperaemia
- b. raised intraocular pressure
- c. ciliary muscle contraction
- d. sphincter pupillae muscle relaxation
- e. retraction of the upper lids

Correct Answer; c

182. Impaired accommodation occurs with:

- a. phenothiazine
- b. topical pilocarpine
- c. topical atropine
- d. topical phenylephrine

Correct Answer; a,

183. True statements about chloroquine include:

- a. is safer than hydroxychloroquine at equivalent dose
- b. can cause corneal deposition
- c. causes posterior subcapsular cataract
- d. chloroquine is bound to the melanin of the retinal pigment epithelium
- e. causes reversible toxic maculopathy

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Correct Answer; b,

184. At the adrenergic synapse, the concentration of adrenaline in synaptic cleft:

- a. increased by cocaine which inhibit reuptake of adrenaline
- b. decreased by MAO (monoamine oxidase) - inhibitors
- c. controlled chiefly by the activity of the enzyme COMT
- d. increased by noradrenaline receptor blockers

Correct Answer; a,

185. True statements about the nucleic acid include:

- a. contains purine and pyrimidine which are bound together by covalent bonds
- b. there is always an equal concentration of purine and pyrimidine
- c. in RNA, thymine is replaced by uracil
- d. introns is more common than exons on the DNA
- e. the histones mark the excision site

Correct Answer; b,

186. In allergic reaction:

- a. Arthus reaction is a type IV reaction
- b. anaphylaxis occurs in patients who have had no previous exposure to the offending substance
- c. contact dermatitis is a type IV reaction
- d. positive Mantoux test is a type III reaction

Correct Answer; c

187. With regard to immunoglobulin A:

- a. it is the heaviest immunoglobulin
- b. it is the first immunoglobulin to be produced when the body is invaded by viruses
- c. it is secreted by the lacrimal gland
- d. it is secreted in the breast milk

Correct Answer; c,

188. The following enzymes on the left are responsible for the synthesis of the neurotransmitters on the right:

- a. monoamine oxidase: noradrenaline
- b. cholinesterase: acetylcholine
- c. catechol-o-methyl transferase: dopamine
- d. dopa decarboxylase: adrenaline

Correct Answer; d

189. The following are true about the DNA in mitochondria:

- a. they are found in the ovum and not the spermatozoan
- b. they have their own genome
- c. they are expressed in muscle cells
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

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190. The following are true :

- a. the HLA proteins are found within the cytoplasm of the cells
- b. HLA class I antigens are expressed on all cells with nuclei
- c. HLA class II antigens presents the virus infected cells to cytotoxic T lymphocytes
- d. HLA genes are found on chromosome 6
- e. HLA tissue typing is carried out in all forms of transplantation to prevent rejection

Correct Answer; b,

191. True statements about chromosome include:

- a. 23 chromosomes are found in germinal cells
- b. in female only one chromosome is activated
- c. the Barr body is due to inactivated X chromosome
- e. all above

Correct Answer; d

192. Sodium fluorescein:

- a. has a higher affinity for plasma protein than indocyanine green.
- b. does not leak from the choroidal vasculature.
- c. does not leak from normal retinal vasculature.
- d. emits light of longer wavelengths than the one it absorbs.

Correct Answer: c,

193. Direct light reflex of the pupil is absent in:

- a. lesion of the ipsilateral ciliary ganglion.
- b. transection of the ipsilateral optic nerve.
- c. bilateral occipital lobe lesion.
- d. topical application of phenylephrine.

Correct Answer: a,

194. The following conditions give rise to red blood cells with increased mean cell volume:

- a. anaemia of chronic disease.
- b. pernicious anaemia.
- c. anaemia due to renal failure.
- d. haemolytic anaemia.

Correct Answer: b,

195. Berry aneurysm:

- a. is a congenital disorder.
- b. is found most commonly in the posterior portion of the circle of Willis.
- c. is symptomatic in majority of patients.
- d. has absent intima elastica.

Correct Answer: a,

196. Regarding the human chromosomes:

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- a. there are 23 pairs autosomal chromosomes
- b. the Y chromosome is larger than the X chromosome
- c. cells containing YO chromosome are not compatible with life
- d. Barr body is caused by the presence of an inactive X chromosome

Correct Answer: c,

197. The following are true about erythromycin:

- a. it can be used to treat chlamydial infection effectively
- b. it decreases the renal excretion of cyclosporin
- c. it causes cholestasis
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

198. In autosomal recessive inheritance:

- a. the rarer the trait the higher the possibility of marriages within the same family
- b. most recessive gene defects cause problem through failure to produce functional protein
- c. both males and females are affected equally severely
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

199. The following structure arise from surface ectoderm:

- a. conjunctival epithelium
- b. lens
- c. lacrimal gland
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

200. Lasers used in medicine include:

- a. argon
- b. carbon dioxide
- c. helium
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

201. The following are true about tight junction:

- a. it forms a barrier to water
- b. it is found in the blood-aqueous barrier of the ciliary body
- c. it is found in the blood-retinal barrier at the apex of the retinal pigment epithelium
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

202. The following are true about the dural venous sinuses:

- a. they have no valve

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- b. the cavernous sinus is closely related to the pituitary gland
- c. the cavernous sinus has the first two divisions of the trigeminal nerve on its lateral wall
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

203. True statements about the cerebral blood flow include:

- a. it is constant for the blood pressure in the range between 50-150mmHg
- b. hypocapnia causes vasoconstriction
- c. cerebral arterioles constricts when the blood pressure raises
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

204. The following reflexes are used to test for brain stem death:

- a. knee jerk reflex
- b. Babinski's reflex
- c. gag reflex
- d. pupil reflex

Correct Answer: c,

205. In injury of the peripheral nerve:

- a. pure sensory or pure motor nerve tends to regenerate better than mixed nerve
- b. in neuropraxia, there is anatomical disruption of the nerve
- c. Wallerian degeneration occurs 3 days after the injury
- d. Wallerian degeneration occurs proximal to the site of the injury

Correct Answer: a,

206. The blood - brain barrier:

- a. is permeable to bilirubin at birth
- b. is formed by the tight junctions between endothelial cells and the end feet processes of astrocytes
- c. is permeable to glucose
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

207. The following are true about DNA synthesis:

- a. it requires DNA polymerase
- b. reverse transcriptase enzymes are involved
- c. moves in a 5'---> 3' direction
- d. the rate of error in DNA synthesis is 1 in 10⁵ base pairs

Correct Answer: a,

208. With regard to DNA molecules:

- a. they contain adenine, cytosine, guanine and uracil bases
- b. they can be detected with Western blotting
- c. they can be detected with Southern blotting
- d. they are denatured at temperature of 1000C

Correct Answer: c,

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209. G-proteins:

- a. are activated by the binding of an extracellular ligand to a membrane receptor
- b. can be mutated in tumour cells
- c. mediate the action of glucocorticoid hormone
- d. they are inactivated by cholera toxins.

Correct Answer: a,

210. The following is true about gluconeogenesis:

- a. it occurs in liver
- b. it occurs in kidney
- c. it occurs in adipose tissue
- d. it is inhibited by glucagon

Correct Answer: a,

211. With regard to membrane receptors for hormones:

- a. they are often glycoproteins
- b. they are important for hormones made up of steroid
- c. those for insulin exhibit an intrinsic protein kinase activity
- d. glucagon uses calcium as a second messenger

Correct Answer: a,

212. With regard to interferons:

- a. they are produced by B lymphocytes
- b. IFN-gamma is produced by cells infected with virus
- c. IFN-gamma increases MCH class I and II expression in antigen presenting cell
- d. IFN-gamma is produced by fibroblasts

Correct Answer: b,

213. The following are true about interleukins 1 (IL-1):

- a. it is produced mainly by the neutrophils
- b. it stimulates the proliferation of B and T cells
- c. it increases bone production
- d. it acts on the hypothalamus to cause fever

Correct Answer: b,

214. With regard to interleukins:

- a. IL-2 is produced mainly by CD8+ cells
- b. IL-3 stimulates the growth of haemopoietic stem cells
- c. IL-4 increases the production of IL-1
- d. IL-6 stimulates acute phase protein synthesis

Correct Answer: b, d

215. With regard to HLA class 1 antigen:

- a. they are expressed on all nucleated cells
- b. they are essential for viral antigen recognition by cytotoxic cells
- c. the genes for HLA class 1 molecules are located on chromosome 6 and 15
- d. all above

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Correct Answer: d

216. The following are true about lymphocytes:

- a. T cells account for 20% of the circulating lymphocytes
- b. in the spleen, B cells are found in the periarteriolar areas of white pulp
- c. in the lymph nodes, T cells occupy the paracortical area surrounding the germinal centres.
- d. B cells but not T cells express surface Ig G

Correct Answer: c,

217. In the complement system;

- a. alternative pathway does not rely on antibody
- b. C1 is the first enzyme complex in the classical pathway
- c. both the alternative and classical pathway converge at C3
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

218. The following are true about the Fc regions of an immunoglobulins:

- a. they can be cleaved from the Fab regions by papain
- b. they are involved in mast cell binding
- c. they are involved in the activation of the complement cascade
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

219. Type IV hypersensitivity responses:

- a. typically occur 72 hours after contact with the antigen
- b. occur in Kveim's test
- c. occur in contact dermatitis
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

220. Ig G:

- a. has a molecular weight of 150000
- b. is the principal immunoglobulin in secondary immune response
- c. is the most common circulating immunoglobulins in the serum
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

221. The following are true about antigen presenting cells (APC):

- a. Langerhan's cells are the antigen presenting cells of the epidermis
- b. CD8+ cells only recognize antigen presenting cells bearing MHC (major histocompatibility complex) class I
- c. tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) can turn endothelial cells into antigen presenting cells
- d. all above

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Correct Answer: d

222. With regard to histones:

- a. they are basic proteins
- b. they are essential for the formation of stable DNA
- c. mitochondria do not contain histones
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

223. In the regulation of genes:

- a. more than 90% of the base sequences in human DNA have not known function
- b. exons are the part of the gene that code for amino acids found in the final proteins.
- c. introns usually begins with the nucleotide sequence GT
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

224. Thromboxane A₂(TXA₂):

- a. is derived from the membrane phospholipid
- b. its production is decreased by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- c. causes platelet aggregation
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

225. In the lens:

- a. the capsule is made up of type IV collagen
- b. most metabolism is carried out in the anterior pole
- c. hexokinase is a rate-limiting enzyme in carbohydrate metabolism
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

226. The following are true about the oxidation of glucose:

- a. glycolysis produces 3% of the energy ultimately obtained from glucose
- b. the first stage of glycolysis involves phosphorylation of glucose to 1,6-fructose biphosphate.
- c. glucose enters the Kreb's cycle as pyruvate
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

227. Amyloidosis:

- a. the protein stained with Lugol's iodine
- b. the deposition is extracellular
- c. AL type is seen in 15% of patients with multiple myeloma.
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

228. Proto-oncogenes:

- a. are only found in malignant tissues
- b. are retroviruses capable of causing tumours

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- c. inactivates oncogenes
 - d. regulates cell growth and differentiation
- Correct Answer: d

229. The following are true about G proteins:

- a. they are first messengers
- b. when activated, the alpha subunit exchange GDP for GTP
- c. they are transmembrane signal receptor molecules
- d. vibrio cholerae secretes an exotoxin which makes G-proteins resistant to inactivation

Correct Answer: b,

230. True statements about p53 include:

- a. a protein coded by a tumour suppressor gene
- b. it suppresses mitosis
- c. it is important regulators of apoptosis
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

231. Gout:

- a. is characterized by hyperuricaemia.
- b. causes scleritis
- c. patient with gout should avoid eating offal
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

232. The following are true about cell-mediated immunity:

- a. antigen-specific function is the role of the T-lymphocytes
- b. cell-mediated immunity can activate the complement system
- c. it is responsible for the delayed hypersensitivity reaction.
- d. Gamma γ interferon is an important mediator of B-cell activation.

Correct Answer: b

233. The following are useful in the diagnosis of HIV infection:

- a. polymerase chain reaction
- b. antibodies by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- c. P24 protein assay
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

234. The following are true about chemicals involved in allergic reaction:

- a. thromboxane -leukocyte activation
- b. prostaglandin-2 - vasodilatation
- c. platelet-activating factor - leukocyte activation
- d. heparin - augments inactivation of prostaglandins

Correct Answer: b

235. In AIDS, the following abnormalities are seen:

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- a. persistent lymphopenia
- b. decreased interleukin-2 production
- c. impaired delayed cutaneous hypersensitivity reactions
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

236. The following are true:

- a. Ig G crosses the placenta
- b. thymus gland is responsible for cellular immunity
- c. C1-9 is used by the alternative complement pathway
- d. eosinophils are responsible for phagocytosis

Correct Answer: a,

237. Purines:

- a. include guanine
- b. are metabolized to uric acid
- c. are mainly synthesized in the liver
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

238. Vitamin B12:

- a. is essential for the metabolism of folic acid in the humans
- b. is attached to a glycoprotein in the circulation
- c. its deficiency is characterized by hypersegmentation of the neutrophils
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

239. Folic acid:

- a. is water soluble
- b. is absorbed in the stomach
- c. deficiency leads to aplastic anaemia
- d. deficiency occurs with methatrexate treatment

Correct Answer: a

240. Prostaglandins:

- a. contains 20 carbon atoms
- b. are unsaturated fatty acids containing a cyclopentane ring
- c. the different types of prostaglandins are classified according to the configuration of the cyclopentane ring
- d. all above

Correct Answer: d

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241. The effect of sympathetic nervous system include:

- a. contraction of the bladder detrusor muscle
- b. pupillary dilatation
- c. reduced gastrointestinal motility
- d. constricts bronchiole smooth muscle

Answer: b, c

242. The following are true about the smooth muscle cells:

- a. presence of a striated appearance
- b. do not contain actin and myosin
- c. spontaneous muscle contraction
- d. mitochondria are absent

Answer: c

243. The pain sensation

- a. arises from stimulation of free nerve endings
- b. is transmitted to the central nervous system by unmyelinated C fibres
- c. is transmitted to the brain via the spinothalamic tracts
- d. is reduced by local anaesthetics through reduction of the potassium influx into the nerve fibres

Answer:

244. The prothrombin time

- a. assess the extrinsic pathway of the blood coagulation cascade
- b. is prolonged in patients with fat absorption
- c. is increased by warfarin
- d. is increased by heparin

Answer: a, b, c

245. In human being, haemorrhage causes

- a. venous constriction
- b. decreased blood flow to the skin
- c. a fall in cardiac output
- d. splenic contraction

Answer:

246. The light reflex involves the following structures:

- a. Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- b. ciliary ganglion
- c. lateral geniculate body
- d. oculomotor nerve

Answer: a,

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247. The following are true about the autonomic nervous system:

- a. the postganglionic neurones are largely unmyelinated
- b. all preganglionic neurones are cholinergic
- c. the preganglionic neurones of the sympathetic nervous system are shorter than the parasympathetic nervous system
- d. the parasympathetic outflow is only found in the cranial nerves

Answer: a,

248. The effects of glucocorticoid hormones include:

- a. increase hepatic glycogen synthesis
- b. decrease glucose uptake by the adipose tissue
- c. decrease hepatic gluconeogenesis
- d. increase protein synthesis in the skeletal muscles

Answer: a,

249. The secretion of insulin is stimulated by:

- a. adrenaline
- b. somatostatin
- c. fatty acids
- d. acetylcholine

Answer: c,

250: Insulin:

- a. is secreted as a pro-insulin
- b. increases protein synthesis
- c. is required for glucose uptake in all tissues
- d. is a steroid hormone

Answer: a,

251. The followings are steroid hormones:

- a. corticotrophic hormone (ACTH)
- b. aldosterone
- c. thyroxine
- d. growth hormone

Answer: b

252. The following have a lower concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) than plasma:

- a. glucose
- b. sodium
- c. potassium
- d. magnesium

Answer: d

253. The cerebrospinal fluid:

- a. has a normal volume of 150 ml
- b. has a normal opening pressure of 7 - 18 cm H₂O
- c. flows from the ventricles to the subarachnoid space via the foramen of Monro

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d. does not contain neutrophils in normal individuals

Answer: a,

254. The following sensations are conveyed in the dorsal column of the spinal cord:

- a. pain
- b. temperature
- c. vibration
- d. proprioception

Answer: c,

255. In the neurones:

- a. the axons convey impulse away from the cell body
- b. neurotransmitters are synthesized in the cell bodies and then transported to the axons
- c. the conduction velocity increases with fibre diameter
- d. the excitability is increased if the extracellular calcium concentration is decreased

Answer: a,

256. Acetylcholine is a neurotransmitter at:

- a. sweat glands
- b. the adrenal medulla
- c. parasympathetic ganglia
- d. all above

Answer: d

257. Capillary permeability is increased by:

- a. bradykinin
- b. adrenaline
- c. calcium
- d. vasopressin

Answer: a

258. Glucagon:

- a. is a positive inotrope
- b. is produced by the beta cells of the pancreas
- c. stimulates production of free fatty acids in the blood
- d. its release is increased in starvation

Answer: a,c,d

259. Adrenaline:

- a. is synthesized by demethylation of noradrenaline
- b. increases coronary blood flow
- c. increases free fatty acids in the blood
- d. mobilizes glycogen stores from the liver

Answer: b

260. With reference to the skeletal muscle myofilaments

- a. actin is the major constituent of thin filaments
- b. myosin and tropomyosin combine to form the thick filaments
- c. troponin is a constituents of thin filaments

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d. tropomyosin prevents the interaction of actin and myosin in the resting state

Answer: a,

261. Ablation of the stellate ganglion causes:

- a. dilatation of the ipsilateral pupil
- b. vasodilatation of the ipsilateral arm
- c. postural hypotension
- d. loss of consensual light reflex

Answer: b

262. Compared with intracellular fluid, extracellular fluid has,

- a. a greater osmolarity
- b. a higher protein concentration
- c. a lower chloride ion concentration
- d. a lower hydrogen ion concentration

Answer: d

263. The sequence of events in muscle contraction

- a. action potential depolarise the T-tubules
- b. depolarisation of T-tubules release calcium from sarcoplasmic reticulum
- c. calcium binds to the troponin-tropomyosin complex
- d. all above

Answer: d

264. C fibres transmitting pain sensation

- a. are present in less numbers than A α fibres in sensory nerves
- b. conduct at an average velocity of 2 metres/second
- c. convey temperature sensation
- d. terminate in laminae 2 and 3 of the dorsal horn

Answer: c,

265. A highly ionised drug:

- a. is well absorbed from the intestine
- b. is excreted mainly in the kidney
- c. crosses the placental barrier easily
- d. is reabsorbed from the renal tubule

Answer: a

266. The endothelium:

- a. maintains the integrity of the corneal stroma through an ATP-Na⁺, K⁺-dependent pump
- b. receives its nutrient from the blood vessels surrounding the cornea
- c. undergoes multiplication in response to trauma
- d. contains tight junction between adjacent endothelium

Answer: a,

267. The following are true about the lens:

- a. 90% of the weight of the lens is contributed by water.

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- b. it has no sensory innervation
- c. the capsule is thicker posterior than anteriorly
- d. it has an equatorial diameter of about 15 mm

Answer: b

268. Rod:

- a. contains a cilium with a "9+0" configuration.
- b. contains 11-trans-retinaldehyde essential for the absorption of photons
- c. sheds its outer segment during the day
- d. depolarize in response to flashes of light

Answer: a,

269. The tear film:

- a. has a higher pH than the serum
- b. has a lower concentration of glucose than the serum
- c. the oily component is secreted by the meibomian glands
- d. all above

Answer: d

270. The following are water insoluble lens proteins:

- a. alpha crystalline
- b. beta crystalline
- c. gamma crystalline
- d. all above

Answer: d

271. The retinal pigment epithelium (RPE):

- a. is sensitive to hypervitaminosis A
- b. isomerizes all-trans-retinal to 11-cis-retinol
- c. does not undergo mitosis in response to injury
- d. secretes the outer layer of the basal lamina that forms the Bruch's membrane.

Answer: b

272. The following are found in higher concentration in the tear than in the serum:

- a. sodium
- b. potassium
- c. Ig G
- d. glucose

Answer: b

273. The corneal stroma:

- a. measures 500 um thick
- b. transmits 90% of the incoming light
- c. derives most of its oxygen from the precorneal tear film

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d. is acellular which accounts for its transparency

Answer: a

274. The following proteins found in the tear of a normal person have antibacterial activity:

- a. lysozyme
- b. lymphokines
- c. betalysin
- d. immunoglobulin M

Answer: a,

275. The following are true about electro-retinography?

- a. flicker ERG can be used to test cone function
- b. ERG is normal in patient with macular degeneration
- c. the a-wave of ERG is produced by the ganglion cells
- d. the b-wave is produced by the photoreceptor cells

Answer: a,

276. Red blood cells:

- a. measured 15 um in diameter
- b. do not contain mitochondria
- c. have a life span of 120 days in the circulation
- d. are released from the bone marrow as mature erythrocytes

Answer: b,

277. The following are true about the ABO and rhesus (Rh) system:

- a. a person of group O is a universal donor
- b. a person who is group AB has anti-A and anti-B antibodies
- c. the presence of the D antigen means that the subject is Rh positive
- d. rhesus antibodies occur naturally

Answer: a, c

278. The oxygen dissociation curve is shifted to the right with:

- a. polycythaemia
- b. pyrexia
- c. respiratory acidosis
- d. sickle cell anaemia

Answer: b,

279. The intracranial pressure is decreased by:

- a. intravenous mannitol
- b. placing the patient in a head-up position
- c. hyperventilation
- d. all above

Answer: d

280. Dilatation of the peripheral arterial blood vessels can be caused by:

- a. thromboxane A₂
- b. adenosine diphosphate

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- c. endothelin
 - d. prostaglandins
- Answer: d

281. The following signs occur in ipsilateral interruption of the cervical sympathetic trunk:

- a. enophthalmos
- b. ptosis
- c. vasodilatation in the skin of the face
- d. All above

Answer: d

282. The hypothalamus contains cells which are sensitive to:

- a. PO₂
- b. arterial blood pressure
- c. [H⁺]
- d. TSH (thyroid-stimulating hormone) concentration

Answer: d

283. The axons of the Purkinje cells in the cerebellar cortex:

- a. terminate in excitatory synapses
- b. terminate in cerebellar nuclei
- c. terminate in the spinal cord.
- d. form the main efferent pathway from the cerebellar cortex

Answer: b,

284. The joint position sense of the right leg is impaired in damage of:

- a. the superior colliculi
- b. the cerebellum
- c. the thalamus of the right
- d. the post-central gyrus of the left cerebral hemisphere

Answer: d

285. The lateral spinothalamic tract:

- a. carries fibres which terminate in the thalamus
- b. contains mainly the second-order neurones.
- c. carries fibres that carry information on temperature and pain
- d. all above

Answer: d

286. In iron deficiency anaemia, the following is decreased:

- a. MCV (mean cell volume)
- b. ferritin
- c. MCH (mean cell haemoglobin)
- d. all above

Answer: d

287. The following are true about parathyroid hormone :

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- a. it is an 84 amino acid peptide hormone
- b. it increases calcium absorption from the gastrointestinal tract
- c. it acts on a cell surface receptor that increases intracellular cyclic AMP
- d. all above

Answer: d

288. Anti-diuretic diuretic hormone (ADH)

- a. is synthesized by the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland
- b. is released by neurosecretion
- c. its secretion is increased by a low plasma osmolarity
- d. increases the permeability of the distal convoluted tubule

Answer: b

289. The following are true about the thyroid hormone

- a. iodide ions enter the follicle cells by passive diffusion
- b. T₄ and T₃ bind to the receptors in nuclei
- c. thyroxine, once synthesized, is coupled to thyroglobulin until released
- d. a greater proportion of tri-iodothyronine is formed when iodine is deficient

Answer: b,

290. True statements about aldosterone include:

- a. it increases the amount of Na⁺-K⁺ ATPase in the target cells
- b. it reduces the sodium content of the sweat
- c. it increases the acidity of urine
- d. all above

Answer: d

291. The following are true about the lens:

- a. the anterior capsule is 10 times thicker than the posterior capsule
- b. the anterior surface has a greater radius of curvature than the posterior surface
- c. during accommodation the lens moves towards the cornea
- d. the lens is more effective in absorbing light with long than short wave-lengths

Answer: b, c

292. The following are known to cause cataract:

- a. prozac
- b. simvastatin
- c. salicylic acid
- d. chlorpromazine

Answer: b, d

293. The following are associated with cataract formation:

- a. dehydration
- b. smoking
- c. alcohol
- d. all above

Answer: d

294. In the lens:

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- a. the potassium concentration is higher than that of the sodium
- b. the majority of the lens protein are water soluble
- c. glutathione is increased in the presence of cataract
- d. all above

Answer: d

295. The following are true about crystallins found in the lens:

- a. they are water soluble
- b. alpha crystallin is the most common
- c. gamma crystallin is the smallest crystallin
- d. beta crystallin has the largest mass

Answer: a,

296. With regard to the cornea:

- a. photokeratitis occurs with wavelength of 270nm
- b. microvilli are found in the outer layer of the epithelium
- c. the turnover of the corneal epithelium typically takes 30 days
- d. the corneal epithelium is about 10 layers in thickness

Answer: a,

297. True statements about the aqueous include:

- a. the production is about 2 ul/min
- b. the endothelium contribute to the production of aqueous
- c. its production decreases with age
- d. all above

Answer: d

298. The following conditions can affect the pupil size:

- a. iris colour
- b. fatigue
- c. exercise
- d. all above

Answer: d

299. In Argyll-Robertson's pupils:

- a. the pupils are irregular
- b. iris atrophy are common
- c. there are absent tendon reflexes
- d. the lesion is in the mid-brain

Answer: a,

300. The following are true about the pupils:

- a. pupil size is largest in adolescence
- b. physiological anisocoria is found in 20% of the population
- c. the latent period of the pupil reaction to light ranges from 0.2 to 0.5s
- d. all above

Answer: d

301. The effect of sympathetic nervous system include:

- a. contraction of the bladder detrusor muscle
- b. pupillary dilatation

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- c. reduced gastrointestinal motility
- d. constricts bronchiole smooth muscle

Answer: b,

302. The following are true about the smooth muscle cells:

- a. presence of a striated appearance
- b. do not contain actin and myosin
- c. spontaneous muscle contraction
- d. mitochondria are absent

Answer: c

303. The pain sensation

- a. arises from stimulation of free nerve endings
- b. is transmitted to the central nervous system by unmyelinated C fibres
- c. is transmitted to the brain via the spinothalamic tracts
- d. all above

Answer: d

304. The prothrombin time

- a. assess the extrinsic pathway of the blood coagulation cascade
- b. is prolonged in patients with fat absorption
- c. is increased by warfarin
- d. all above

Answer: d

305. In human being, haemorrhage causes

- a. venous constriction
- b. decreased blood flow to the skin
- c. a fall in cardiac output
- d. all above

Answer: d

306. The following are true about acetylcholine:

- a. it is synthesized from acetyl-coenzyme A and choline
- b. its formation is catalysed by acetylcholinesterase
- c. at the synaptic cleft, it is inactivated by hydrolysis
- d. reuptake by the presynaptic neurones play an important in inactivating acetylcholine

Answer: a, c

307. The following are true about acetylcholine receptors:

- a. receptors at all autonomic ganglia are nicotinic
- b. receptors at the skeletal neuromuscular junction are muscarinic
- c. acetylcholine receptors in the autonomic ganglia can be selectively blocked by atropine
- d. acetylcholine receptors in the neuromuscular junction can be selectively blocked by tubocurarine

Answer: a, d

308. The following are true about the muscarinic receptors:

- a. they are found at the postganglionic parasympathetic synapses
- b. they can be selectively blocked by atropine
- c. M1 muscarinic receptors are found in the brain
- d. all above

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Answer: d

309. The following are true about the autonomic nervous system:

- a. the preganglionic fibres are mainly myelinated, slow conducting B fibres
- b. the postganglionic fibres are mainly unmyelinated C fibres
- c. all preganglionic neurones are cholinergic neurons
- d. all above

Answer: d

310. True statements about the following neurotransmitters include:

- a. dopamine is formed from tyrosine
- b. in the synapse, noradrenaline is inactivated by active reuptake into the presynaptic terminals
- c. noradrenaline is formed by hydroxylation of dopamine
- d. all above

Answer: d

311. The following are true about the tear film:

- a. the normal volume is about 20 ul
- b. its main protein content is made up of immunoglobulins
- c. the lysozyme concentration is the greatest
- d. the concentration of Ig A is greater than that of Ig G

Answer: c,

312. With regard to the vitreous:

- a. its water content is about 90%
- b. its volume is about 5ml in each eye
- c. its viscosity increases with age
- d. its viscosity is contributed by the presence of sodium hyaluronate

Answer: d

313. True statements about saccadic eye movements include:

- a. only occur when the patient is awake
- b. the velocity is under voluntary control
- c. the maximum velocity is 700 degrees / second
- d. it has a latency of 250msec

Answer: c,

314. The following are true about electroretinogram:

- a. the a-wave is produced by the photoreceptors
- b. the b-wave is produced by the ganglion cells
- c. c-wave is produced by the retinal pigment epithelium
- d. different light frequencies can be used to separate rod and cone response

Answer: a,

315. The following are true:

- a. the ratio of rod to cone is about 20:1
- b. there are more ganglion cells in the retina than photoreceptors
- c. the rod density is the highest nasal to the optic disc
- d. the retinal artery is the main supply of nutrients to the photoreceptors

Answer: a

316. The following are true about the dural venous sinuses:

- a. they have no valve

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- b. the cavernous sinus is closely related to the pituitary gland
- c. the cavernous sinus has the first two divisions of the trigeminal nerve on its lateral wall
- d. all above

Answer: d

317. True statements about the cerebral blood flow include:

- a. it is constant for the blood pressure in the range between 50-150mmHg
- b. the blood pressure is affected more by the PaO₂ than PaCO₂
- c. hypocapnia causes vasoconstriction
- d. cerebral arterioles constricts when the blood pressure raises

Answer: a

318. The following reflexes are used to test for brain stem death:

- a. knee jerk reflex
- b. Babinski's reflex
- c. gag reflex
- d. pupil reflex

Answer: c

319. In injury of the peripheral nerve:

- a. pure sensory or pure motor nerve tends to regenerate better than mixed nerve
- b. in neuropraxia, there is anatomical disruption of the nerve
- c. Wallerian degeneration occurs 3 days after the injury
- d. Wallerian degeneration occurs proximal to the site of the injury

Answer: a,

320. The blood - brain barrier:

- a. is permeable to bilirubin at birth
- b. is formed by the tight junctions between endothelial cells and the end feet processes of astrocytes
- c. is permeable to glucose
- d. all above

Answer: d

321. The following are true about pain:

- a. in disseminated cancer can be effectively relieved by hypophysectomy
- b. does not ascend through the dorsal column of the spinal cord
- c. is transmitted faster through the C fibres than the A delta fibres
- d. stimulation of the β receptors in the brain produces analgesia

Answer: a, d

322. The following are true about the spinal cord:

- a. segment T12 lies at the level of vertebral body T9
- b. cerebrospinal fluid is found within the subdural space
- c. two point discrimination is transmitted in the dorsal column
- d. hemisection results in contralateral loss of pain and temperature sense below the lesion.

Answer: a,

323. Stimulation of the cholinergic pathway results in:

- a. ciliary muscle contraction
- b. a decrease in atrial contractility

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- c. gall bladder contraction
- d. all above

Answer: d

324. The following drugs are miotics:

- a. carbachol
- b. cocaine
- c. scopolamine
- d. isofluorosphosphate

Answer: a,

325. The following are true about the synaptic potential:

- a. the Na⁺ and K⁺ currents occurs simultaneously
- b. is a graded potential
- c. the channel is ligand-gated
- d. the post-synaptic potential is inhibitory when depolarizing

Answer: a,

326. Cerebral blood flow is increase in:

- a. chronic anaemia
- b. inhalation of 5% carbon dioxide
- c. seizures
- d. inhalation of hyperbaric oxygen

Answer: a,

327. The following are true about the sodium channels:

- a. they are made up of polypeptide chains
- b. have the highest densities at the nodes of Ranvier
- c. open in response to depolarization
- d. remain open as long as depolarization is maintained

Answer: a, b, c

328. The cerebral blood flow:

- a. is increased by hypercapnia
- b. is increased by hypoxia
- c. accounts for 15% of the total cardiac output
- d. all above

Answer: d

329. The blood-brain-barrier:

- a. contains the foot processes of astrocytes
- b. contains endothelial cells with tight junction
- c. allows transport in one direction only ie from the vascular system into the brain
- d. does not allow diffusion of water

Answer: a, d

330. The following are true about the antidiuretic hormone:

- a. it is produced by the anterior pituitary gland
- b. it reduces the cardiac output
- c. it increases the renal absorption of sodium
- d. it decreases the release of ACTH

Answer: b, c

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331. The Pulfrich phenomenon:

- a. occurs in patients with bilateral macular degeneration
- b. occurs in optic neuritis
- c. refers to the perception of photopsia
- d. refers to the illusion of abnormal motion

Answer: b, d

332. The following are true about the contrast sensitivity:

- a. Pelli-Robson chart tests the contrast sensitivity
- b. is a measure of the ratio of brightness to darkness
- c. a contrast of 1 means that there is no contrast
- d. is highest at middle range frequencies

Answer: a, b, d

333. The following are true:

- a. depth of perception only occurs in patients with normal visual acuities in both eye
- b. Hering's law states that increased innervation to an extraocular muscle is accompanied by a decrease in innervation to its antagonists.
- c. objects on the Panum's area fall on simultaneous areas of the retina
- d. objects outside of the Panum's area are perceived as double

Answer: d

334. The following are yoke muscles:

- a. right medial rectus and left lateral rectus
- b. right inferior rectus and left superior rectus
- c. right superior rectus and left inferior oblique
- d. right superior oblique and left inferior rectus

Answer: a, c, d

335. The following are true about fluorescein sodium:

- a. it is 60% bound to the plasma protein
- b. it leaks out of the choriocapillaris readily
- c. is excreted mainly by the kidney
- d. it is excited by green light

Answer: b, c

336. When light fell on the eye, the pupil:

- a. does not constrict if the optic nerve is severed
- b. does not respond if the sympathetic system is not functioning
- c. does not respond if the cholinergic system is blocked
- d. does not respond if the pretectal nucleus is damaged

Answer: a, c, d

337. Rhodopsin:

- a. is a red pigment
- b. is least sensitive to red light
- c. is regenerated when the eyes are closed
- d. all above

Answer: d

338. The following are true about dark adaptation:

- a. only regeneration of rhodopsin is responsible

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- b. adaptation usually takes about 20 minutes
- c. dilatation of pupil plays a part in dark adaptation
- d. it is better with the fovea than the peripheral retina

Answer: b,c

339. True statement about dark adaptation include:

- a. the threshold for light intensity falls
- b. it is biphasic
- c. the initial adaptation is due to rod adaptation
- d. the change in the light intensity threshold is usually around 100 folds

Answer: a, b,

340. Entoptic imagery may be caused by:

- a. opacities of the cornea
- b. cells in the tear film
- c. cells in the aqueous
- d. vitreous cells

Answer: c, d

341. In the skeletal muscle:

- a. myosin is found in the thick filament
- b. the thin filament contains actin and troponin
- c. during stimulus excitation calcium ions are derived from the serum
- d. tropomyosin masks the myosin-combining sites on the actin

Answer: a, b, d

342. The conduction velocity of the nerve fibres is increased by:

- a. decreased temperature
- b. increased concentration of the external sodium ions
- c. increased axon diameter
- d. myelination

Answer: b, c, d

343. In the neurone:

- a. the magnitude of the action potential is dependent on the strength of the stimulus
- b. impulses can travel in both direction
- c. depolarization is accompanied by increased permeability of the cell membrane to potassium ions
- d. during depolarization, the potential of the neurone changes from -70mV to +40mV

Answer: b, c, d

344. The following are true about the neurotransmitters:

- a. acetylcholine is inactivated mainly by presynaptic reuptake
- b. tyrosine is essential for the formation of dopamine
- c. noradrenaline is inactivated mainly by hydrolysis
- d. adrenaline is formed from methylation of the noradrenaline

Answer: b, d

345. The muscle spindles:

- a. are extrafusal fibres
- b. are innervated by type Ia and II fibres
- c. received motor innervation from the gamma fibres.
- d. respond to tension in the muscle

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Answer: b, c

346. During accommodation:

- a. the distance between the lens and the ciliary body is decreased
- b. the tension in the suspensory ligament is increased
- c. the tension of the lens capsule is increased
- d. the refractive power of the lens is increased

Answer: a, d

347. True statements about accommodation:

- a. it does not occur in the absence of convergence
- b. it occurs equally in both eyes
- c. the range of accommodation decreases with age
- d. the amplitude of accommodation is about 30D at birth

Answer: b,c

348. The visual acuity is affected by:

- a. pupil size
- b. illumination of the target
- c. red-green colour blindness
- d. contrast

Answer: a, b, d

349. The following are true about pupillary reaction to light:

- a. it is impaired in damage of the Edinger-Westphal nucleus
- b. it is impaired in damage of the ciliary ganglion
- c. it is impaired in damage of the superior cervical ganglion
- d. the pupil does not respond to light with a frequency of greater than 5 Hz

Answer: a, b, d

350. The following are true:

- a. heroin causes miosis by increasing the release of acetylcholine.
- b. botulinum toxin causes mydriasis by inhibiting the release of acetylcholine
- c. phenylephrine causes mydriasis by stimulating the alpha α receptors
- d. amphetamine causes mydriasis by inhibiting noradrenaline reuptake

Answer: b, c

351. The vitreous gel:

- a. contains 98% water
- b. is made up of 0.1% hyaluronic acid
- c. is acellular
- d. contains mainly type II and type III collagen

Answer: a

352. The following are true about electroretinogram (ERG):

- a. the a-wave has negative deflection
- b. a wave is generated by the retinal pigment epithelium
- c. amacrine cells are responsible for the oscillatory potential
- d. it is possible to separate the cone and rod ERG

Answer: a,c,d

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353. With regard to pattern electroretinogram:

- a. it can be used to estimate the visual acuity
- b. it is generated by the occipital cortex
- c. it is reduced in optic nerve diseases
- d. the signal amplitude is about 10 mV

Answer: a, c,

354. The intraocular pressure:

- a. shows a higher diurnal variation in glaucoma patients
- b. is highest in the morning
- c. gives a falsely higher reading in patients with thick cornea
- d. all

Answer: d

355. The following are true about the cornea:

- a. the stroma contains collagen fibrils of regular thickness
- b. the Bowman's layer contains randomly arranged collagen fibrils
- c. the Bowman's layer is the basement layer of the epithelium
- d. type I collagen is the main type of collagen found in the cornea

Answer: a, b, d

356. Bleeding time is increased in:

- a. massive blood transfusion
- b. vitamin K deficiency
- c. von Willebrand's disease
- d. disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

Answer: a, c, d

357. A shift in the oxygen-haemoglobin dissociation curve to the right occurs in :

- a. hypothermia
- b. carboxyhaemoglobin
- c. acidosis
- d. fetal haemoglobin

Answer: c

358. With regard to blood groups and blood products:

- a. the ABO system is inherited in an autosomal dominant pattern
- b. group O and Rhesus positive is the universal donors' blood.
- c. stored whole blood contains dextrose, phosphate and citrate
- d. stored blood becomes progressively more acidotic and hyperkalaemic with time

Answer: a, c, d

359. The following are true about platelets:

- a. they are formed in the bone marrow from megakaryocytes.
- b. their life span in circulation is about 30 days
- c. in a normal person, 20% of the platelets are found in the spleen.
- d. they contain adenosine diphosphate and serotonin.

Answer: a, c, d

360. Haemoglobin SC disease:

- a. is common amongst Afro-carribean people
- b. does not show sickle cells in the blood film.

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- c. causes severe anaemia
- d. causes retinal vein occlusion

Answer: a, d

361. The following are true about cardiac contraction:

- a. the P wave initiates the atrial contraction
- b. atrial contribution to ventricular filling is most effective at fast heart rate.
- c. b wave is generated by atrial contraction
- d. fourth heart sound occurs during atrial contraction

Answer: a, b, d

362. True statements about ECG include:

- a. the P-R interval corresponds to the duration of atrial systole
- b. the T-wave ends at the time of aortic valve closure
- c. the ST segment represents repolarization of the ventricles
- d. all

Answer: d

363. The following are true about micro-circulation:

- a. arterioles have no muscle
- b. capillaries have walls made up of a single layer of cells
- c. capillaries have no innervation
- d. the capillaries contain 5% of the total blood volume at any one time

Answer: b, c, d

364. Differences between myocardial muscles and normal muscles in that myocardial muscles:

- a. can incur a greater oxygen debt
- b. can metabolize lactic acid
- c. contains no striated muscles
- d. contains no glycogen

Answer: b

365. Oxygen blood supply to the heart depends on:

- a. blood acidity
- b. sympathetic tone
- c. blood viscosity
- d. all

Answer: d

366. The effect of noradrenaline on the heart include:

- a. tachycardiac
- b. increased duration of the cardiac action potential
- c. decreased potassium conductance of the membranes of pacemaker cells
- d. increased strength of cardiac contraction

Answer: a, d

367. The following are true about potassium:

- a. hypokalaemia decreases the time of cardiac repolarization
- b. hyperkalaemia decreases cardiac contraction
- c. hyperkalaemia relaxes vascular smooth muscle
- d. all

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Answer: d

368. The following are true about aldosterone:

- a. it is secreted by the adrenal medulla
- b. its secretion is stimulated by decreased blood volume
- c. it stimulates active reabsorption of sodium in the distal renal tubules.
- d. it causes increased secretion of potassium by the distal renal tubules.

Answer: b, c, d

369. True statements about aldosterone include:

- a. secretion is mainly under the control of adrenocorticotrophic (ACTH) hormone secretion
- b. increases hepatic gluconeogenesis
- c. its secretion is stimulated by angiotensin
- d. in the kidney, mainly acts on the proximal convoluted tubules

Answer: c,

370. Following a major operation in a normal person, the following are seen:

- a. fluid retention
- b. decreased metabolic rate
- c. potassium retention
- d. decreased heart rate

Answer: a, b

371. The thyroid gland:

- a. secretes calcitonin
- b. arises from the base of the pharynx
- c. contains about 100,000 follicles
- d. has follicles lined by a single layer of cells

Answer: a, b, d

372. The following are true:

- a. thyroxine is formed by iodination of tyrosine
- b. the ratio of T₃ :T₄ secreted by the thyroid gland is 1:5
- c. about 99.5% of thyroxines is protein bound
- d. T₃ is more active than T₄

Answer: a, c, d

373. The following are true about the hormones secreted by the adrenal cortex:

- a. zona fasciculata secretes cortisol
- b. zona glomerulosa secretes aldosterone
- c. secretion of aldosterone is stimulated by ACTH
- d. all

Answer: d

374. The following are true about calcium regulating hormones:

- a. calcitonin increases the plasma calcium concentration
- b. vitamin D is produced in the skin
- c. vitamin D is metabolized to its active form in the liver and kidney.
- d. vitamin D increases calcium absorption from the gut

Answer: b, c, d

375. Melatonin:

- a. is secreted by pineal gland

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- b. regulates the circadian rhythm
- c. is useful to regulate the sleep pattern of patients with complete blindness.
- d. all

Answer: d

376. The following occur in untreated insulin dependent diabetes mellitus:

- a. diuresis
- b. decreased plasma amino acid
- c. increased plasma fatty acid
- d. ketonuria

Answer: a, c, d

377. Glucocorticoid causes an increase of:

- a. red blood cells
- b. lymphocytes
- c. eosinophils
- d. platelets

Answer: a, d

378. Angiotensin II:

- a. is an octapeptide
- b. is produced mainly in the lungs
- c. causes thirst
- d. all

Answer: d

379. Carbon dioxide in blood:

- a. is more soluble than oxygen
- b. is carried in combination with plasma
- c. carries mainly as bicarbonate ions
- d. all

Answer: d

380. In the human kidney:

- a. renal plasma flow is normally 660 ml/minute
- b. blood flow in the cortex is greater than that in the medulla
- c. resorption of ions and water occurs mainly in the distal convoluted tubules
- d. anti-diuretic hormone increases water resorption mainly in the distal convoluted tubules

Answer: a, b

381. The following reflexes are used to test brain stem death:

- a. Babinski's reflexes
- b. accommodation
- c. gag reflex
- d. vestibular-ocular reflex

Answer: c,d

382. The following are true about blood-brain barrier:

- a. it is permeable at birth
- b. it involves tight junction between endothelial cells and end feet processes of astrocytes
- c. it is absent in the posterior pituitary
- d. all above

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Answer: d

383. True statements about cerebral blood flow:

- a. it is controlled mainly by the autonomic nervous system
- b. cerebral arterioles constricts when the blood pressure is raised
- c. it is constant in the blood pressure range of 50 to 150 mm Hg systolic
- d. hypocapnia increases the cerebral blood flow

Answer: b,c

384. Cerebrospinal fluid:

- a. is produced mainly by the lateral, third and fourth ventricles
- b. enters the subarachnoid space through foramina Lushka and Magendie
- c. is reabsorbed mainly into the lymphatics
- d. production is dependent of the blood pressure

Answer: a, b

385. Right abducent nerve palsy:

- a. causes diplopia worse for distance than near
- b. causes diplopia worse on right than left gaze
- c. causes overaction of the left medial rectus
- d. all above

Answer: d

386. With regard to cerebral blood flow:

- a. is dependent on the intracranial pressure
- b. is increased by hypoxia
- c. is reduced by hypercapnia
- d. is increased by hypothermia

Answer: a, b

387. In the heart:

- a. excitation begins in the sinoatrial node
- b. excitation of the ventricle begins at the apex and spread to the base
- c. depolarization occurs from epicardium to endocardium
- d. all above

Answer: d

388. Following acute haemorrhage, the following compensatory mechanisms occur:

- a. increased chemoreceptor discharge
- b. increased level of circulating angiotensin II
- c. vasoconstriction of renal efferent arterioles
- d. all above

Answer: d

389. With regard to insulin:

- a. it is a 51 amino acid peptide
- b. it is formed by removal of C-chain from proinsulin
- c. it is produced by the alpha cells of the pancreas
- d. it alters the rate of enzyme synthesis

Answer: a,b,d

390. The following are true about renal circulation:

- a. it accounts for 25% of the cardiac output

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- b. it is regulated predominantly by the autonomic nervous system
- c. in a normal 70 kg man, renal blood flow is about 1200ml/min
- d. macula densa cells are found in the efferent arteriolar wall

Answer: a,c,d

391. With regard to the choroid:

- a. the choroid receives 85% of blood flow to the eye
- b. the blood vessels in the choroid contains tight junction
- c. the choroid vessels are embedded in a matrix made up of type III collagen
- d. in the presence of high partial pressure of carbon dioxide the choroidal vessels increase in diameter

Answer: a,c,d

392. True statements about the pupil include:

- a. it is controlled mainly by the autonomic system
- b. miosis increases the depth of focus for near vision
- c. a change in the pupil diameter from 2 to 8 mm increases the amount of light entering the eye by 16-fold
- d. all above

Answer: d

393. The following are true about iris:

- a. it receives 5% of total blood flow
- b. it contains blood vessels with radial coils
- c. it contains fenestration in the blood vessels
- d. the sympathetic activity in the iris dilator muscles is mainly mediated by α receptors

Answer: a,b

394. True statements about the retinal blood flow include:

- a. the retina receives 5% of total ocular blood flow
- b. the retinal blood flow is mainly under the sympathetic control
- c. the retina blood vessels are impermeable to ascorbate
- d. the pericytes control the contractile activity of the retinal blood vessels

Answer: a, d

395. The following are true about the aqueous:

- a. the protein content of aqueous is about 1/5 that of the plasma
- b. the main type of protein found in the aqueous is transferrin
- c. Ig G is found in the aqueous
- d. stimulation of α_2 receptors reduces aqueous production

Answer: c, d

396. Thyroid hormone:

- a. increases the absorption of carbohydrate from the intestine
- b. exerts a negative feedback action on TSH production
- c. increases the concentration of 2,3-DPG within the red blood cells
- d. all above

Answer: d

397. Aldosterone:

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- a. increases mRNA synthesis
- b. deficiency results in hypotension
- c. increases sodium reabsorption from sweat
- d. all above

Answer: d

398. Insulin:

- a. has a half-life of 60 minutes
- b. stimulate glycolysis in liver and muscle
- c. stimulate lipogenesis in liver and fat tissues
- d. is synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum of the β beta cells

Answer: c, d

399. Calcitonin:

- a. is a steroid hormone
- b. is produced by the parafollicular cells within the thyroid glands
- c. is increased in the presence of hypercalcaemia
- d. inhibits osteoclast activity

Answer: b, c, d

400. Parathyroid hormone:

- a. is a peptide hormone
- b. is released in response to hypocalcaemia
- c. increases phosphate reabsorption in the kidneys
- d. increases calcium excretion in the kidneys

Answer: a, b

401. The following are true about an action potential in a nerve fibre:

- a. it occurs when its membrane potential is hyperpolarized
- b. it is associated with a transient increase in membrane permeability to sodium
- c. there is a decreased in membrane permeability to potassium
- d. it has an amplitude which varies directly to the strength of stimulus

Answer: b, c

402. Increased intracranial pressure causes:

- a. sixth nerve palsy
- b. cupping of the optic disc
- c. absent venous pulsation
- d. increased cerebral blood flow

Answer: a, c

403. Muscle tone is reduced by:

- a. lower motor neurone lesion
- b. curare
- c. cerebellar lesion
- d. all above

Answer: d

404. Optic disc swelling occurs in:

- a. optic disc drusen
- b. hypotony
- c. central retinal vein occlusion

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d. retrobulbar neuritis

Answer: b, c

405. Compared with myelinated nerve fibres, non-myelinated nerve fibres :

- a. have a higher threshold for stimulation
- b. have a longer refractory period
- c. transmit impulses at a lower frequency
- d. all above

Answer: d

406. The following are neurotransmitters at the autonomic post-ganglionic nerve endings:

- a. GABA
- b. noradrenaline
- c. acetylcholine
- d. 5 HT

Answer: b, c

407. The following are neurotransmitters in the autonomic ganglia:

- a. GABA
- b. noradrenaline
- c. acetylcholine
- d. 5 HT

Answer: c

408. An increase in PaCO₂ lead to:

- a. hypertension
- b. increased adrenaline release
- c. increased sweating
- d. all above

Answer: d

409. Stimulation of the beta receptors give rise to:

- a. tachycardia
- b. increased myocardial contraction
- c. vasoconstriction of visceral vessels
- d. pupil dilatation

Answer: a,b

410. Valsalva manoeuvre causes:

- a. increased peripheral resistance
- b. raised in intraocular pressure
- c. drop in blood pressure
- c

411. Pupil dilatation occurs with:

- a. neostigmine
- b. cocaine
- c. atenolol
- d. codeine

Answer: b

412. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency causes:

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- a. optic atrophy
- b. papilloedema
- c. centrocecal scotoma
- d. loss of position sense

Answer: c, d

413. The effect of glucagon include:

- a. ketogenesis
- b. glycogenolysis
- c. gluconeogenesis
- d. all above

Answer: d

414. Cytochrome P450 is:

- a. involves in phase I metabolic reactions
- b. found in lysosomes
- c. found in hepatocytes
- d. found in mitochondria

Answer: a, c

415. Balance salt solution (BSS) used in cataract surgery contains:

- a. mannitol
- b. calcium chloride
- c. magnesium chloride
- d. acetate

Answer: b, c, d

416. Vasodilators produced by the endothelium include:

- a. endothelium derived relaxing factor (EDRF)
- b. nitric oxide (NO)
- c. prostacyclin (PGL₂)
- d. all above

Answer: d

417. Actions of angiotensin II include:

- a. increases the release of aldosterone
- b. reduces renin release from the kidney
- c. vasodilatation
- d. promotes microalbuminuria

Answer: a, b, d

418. The following cranial nerves contain parasympathetic outflow arising at the brain stem:

- a. optic nerve
- b. oculomotor nerve
- c. trigeminal nerve
- d. facial nerve

Answer: b, d

419. In a normal nephron:

- a. the descending loop of Henle is impermeable to water
- b. anti-diuretic hormone (ADH) increases the permeability of collecting ducts to water
- c. all the filtered glucose is re-absorbed in the proximal tubule

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d. nearly all the filtered protein is reabsorbed in the proximal convoluted tubule

Answer: b, c, d

420. Sudden assumption of an upright position from supine position causes an initial decrease in::

a. cardiac output

b. heart rate

c. cerebral blood flow

d. total peripheral resistance

Answer: a, c

421. The release of neurotransmitter from synaptic vesicles:

a. takes place by exocytosis

b. is controlled by neuronal calcium influx

c. is quantal

d. all above

Answer: d

422. The following are true about acetylcholine:

a. it has a strong affinity for nicotinic receptors

b. is derived from acetyl CoA and choline

c. is synthesized by a reaction involving choline acetyltransferase

d. all above

Answer: d

423. The effect of calcium ions on neurotransmitter release at synapses include:

a. vesicular fusion

b. tonic depolarization of the presynaptic neurone

c. post-tetanic potentiation

d. all above

Answer: d

424. The neuronal resting membrane of the human brain is :

a. maintained by the sodium pump

b. around -70mV

c. maintained by using ATP for energy

d. all above

Answer: d

425. In rapid eye movement sleep, the following are seen:

a. increased heart rate

b. increased systolic blood pressure

c. decreased respiratory rate

d. all above

Answer: a, b

426. The following are true about the lens:

a. it has a higher concentration of sodium than potassium

b. it has the highest concentration of protein than other organs in the body

c. 90% of proteins in the lens are water-soluble

d. glutathione is reduced in cataract

Answer: b, c, d

427. The felderstrukter fibres of the extraocular muscles:

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- a. form the bulk of the orbital part of the muscle
- b. have poorly developed sarcoplasmic reticulum
- c. are singly innervated
- d. are more richly supplied by blood than the fibrillenstruktur fibres

Answer: b,

428. The following are true about rods in darkness:

- a. there is tonic release of neurotransmitters
- b. the sodium ion channels are open
- c. the potassium ion channels are shut
- d. there is a net influx of sodium ions

Answer: a, b, d

429. When a photon strikes the rhodopsin:

- a. bleaching occurs
- b. retinal molecules are bound to rhodopsin
- c. the intracellular cGMP is increased
- d. the sodium ion channels are closed

Answer: a, d

430. A lesion in the right medial longitudinal fasciculus:

- a. causes left abduction nystagmus
- b. impairs right adduction
- c. impairs left adduction
- d. causes problem with upgaze

Answer: a, b

431. Inhibition of the Edinger-Westphal nucleus:

- a. causes relaxation of the iris sphincter
- b. causes contraction of the iris dilator
- c. occurs in deep sleep
- d. occurs with narcotics

Answer: a, b

432. The following are involved in colour vision:

- a. P pathway
- b. M pathway
- c. area V8 of visual cortex
- d. area V3 of visual cortex

Answer: a, c

433. The following are true about saccade:

- a. it has a higher velocity than pursuit movements
- b. the visual acuity is increased during saccades
- c. horizontal saccade is controlled by the pons
- d. vertical saccade is controlled by the mid-brain

Answer: a, c, d

434. True statements about visual adaptation include:

- a. light adaptation takes longer than dark adaptation
- b. dark adaptation reaches its maximum in about 20 minutes
- c. in dark adapted eye, a higher intensity of light is required to stimulate cones than rods

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d. people who wear red goggles in the light adapt quicker in the dark than those who do not wear them

Answer: b, c

435. With regard to light perception:

- a. the fovea contains only cones
- b. the cones have a lower threshold to light than rods
- c. rods respond most to the red-yellow end of light
- d. rods respond most to wavelengths of about 500nm

Answer: a, d

436. Urine volume is increased with:

- a. carbonic anhydrase inhibitors
- b. hyperglycaemia
- c. increased aldosterone secretion
- d. damage to the posterior pituitary

Answer: a, b, d

437. With regard to the transport of carbon dioxide in blood:

- a. 25% of carbon dioxide is dissolved in blood
- b. carbonic anhydrase is found in plasma
- c. 50% of carbon dioxide is carried as bicarbonate
- d. deoxygenated haemoglobin facilitates the transport of carbon dioxide

Answer: d

438. The following are true about cerebrospinal fluid:

- a. it has a greater buffering capacity than plasma
- b. it has a similar chloride concentration to plasma
- c. it is a plasma ultrafiltrate
- d. the rate of formation is dependent on the intraventricular pressure over the normal pressure range

Answer: c

439. True statements about the pH of the extracellular fluid:

- a. in healthy people it is maintained between 7.4 and 7.5
- b. is increased in hypovolaemic shock
- c. decreases following a cardiac arrest
- d. influences the binding of drugs to plasma proteins

Answer: c, d

440. The following occur in the proximal tubules of the nephron:

- a. reabsorption of all glucose
- b. reabsorption of most water
- c. secretion of bicarbonate
- d. active reabsorption of sodium

Answer: a, b, d

441. The effect of stellate ganglion block include:

- a. anhydrosis
- b. dilated conjunctival vessels
- c. ptosis
- d. all above

Answer: d

442. Parasympathetic ganglia include:

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- a. Gasserian ganglion
- b. otic ganglion
- c. stellate ganglion
- d. celiac ganglion

Answer: b

443. With regard to knee jerk:

- a. it is a monosynaptic reflex
- b. the impulse travels via type Ia afferent fibres
- c. the Golgi body is an important component
- d. the stimulus begins in the tendon

Answer: a, b

444. In myasthenia gravis:

- a. the vertical muscles of the eye are more commonly involved than the horizontal muscles
- b. the pupil reaction to light is sluggish
- c. absent antibody to acetylcholine receptors exclude the diagnosis
- d. Cogan's twitch refers to involuntary twitching of the orbicularis

Answer: a

445. Relative afferent pupillary defect is seen in:

- a. age-related macular degeneration
- b. optic nerve glioma
- c. unilateral occipital lobe infarction
- d. third nerve palsy

Answer: b

446. The following are true about the sensitivity of the visual system:

- a. in the dark the peak sensitivity of the eye is around 500nm
- b. in the light the peak sensitivity of the eye is around 555nm
- c. the cone can not respond to white flickering light of 20 Hz and above
- d. a dark-adapted eye is more sensitive to blue-green light than a light-adapted eye

Answer: a,b,d

447. Purkinje's shift:

- a. refers to the transition of retinal sensitivity between photopic and scotopic vision
- b. refers to the shift in the spectral sensitivity of the human retina toward shorter wavelengths of light
- c. accounts for blue colour appearing brighter at dusk
- d. all above

Answer: d

448. In a patient with dense cataract and poor retina view, the following tests can be used to test the macular function:

- a. relative afferent pupillary defect
- b. laser interferometry
- c. Haidinger brushes
- d. Visual evoked potential

Answer: b, c, d

449. The release of acetylcholine is blocked by:

- a. hemicholinium
- b. venom of black widow spider

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- c. cocaine
- d. botulinum toxins

Answer: b, d

450. The following are true:

- a. Kirschman's law: the greatest contrast in colour is seen when the luminosity difference is small
- b. Emmert's law: the perceived size of an object varies in proportion to the distance of the surface on which it is projected
- c. Hering's law: the contraction of a muscle is accompanied by simultaneous and proportional relaxation of the antagonist
- d. Troxler's phenomenon: an image in the periphery of the retina tends to fade or disappear during steady fixation of another object

Answer: a, b, d

451. Antidiuretic hormone:

- a. decreases the osmolarity of urine
- b. decreases the volume of urine
- c. increases the reabsorption of water in the proximal tubules
- d. is synthesized in the posterior pituitary gland

Answer: b

452. Insulin secretion:

- a. is inhibited by atropine
- b. is increased by vagal stimulation
- c. is inhibited by amino acids
- d. is stimulated by beta agonists

Answer: a, b

453. Prolactin secretion:

- a. is higher in female than male
- b. is inhibited by dopamine
- c. is increased in patients taking phenothiazines
- d. all above

Answer: d.

454. Melatonin:

- a. is secreted by pineal body
- b. secretion is highest at night
- c. secretion is inhibited by light
- d. all above

Answer: d.

455. Cortisol:

- a. increases the circulating lymphocytes
- b. increases the circulating eosinophils
- c. decreases the production of prostaglandins
- d. inhibits the production of fibroblasts

Answer: a, c, d

456. Vasodilatation occurs in:

- a. increased lactate concentration.
- b. decreased in skin temperature

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- c. increased hydrogen ions concentration
- d. increased in potassium concentration

Answer: a, c, d

457. The effects of stress include:

- a. increased testosterone secretion
- b. decreased insulin secretion
- c. increased prolactin secretion
- d. increased ADH secretion

Answer: b, c, d

458. Hyperventilation:

- a. decreases cerebral blood flow
- b. increases ionized calcium concentration in the serum
- c. causes hypocapnia
- d. causes metabolic alkalosis

Answer: a, c,

459. Pain from local anaesthesia injection can be reduced by:

- a. warming the local anaesthetic
- b. quick injection
- c. using a needle with a small bore
- d. adding sodium bicarbonate in the local anaesthetic

Answer: a, c, d

460. The following solutions are isotonic (same osmolarity as the plasma):

- a. Harman's solution
- b. 0.9% saline
- c. 10% mannitol
- d. 5% glucose

Answer: a, b, d

461. Regarding the kidneys:

- a. there are 1.3 millions nephrons in each kidney
- b. they produce the aldosterone
- c. they receive 12% of the cardiac output when at rest
- d. they produce 1.25-dihydroxycalciferol

Answer: a, d

462. Aldosterone secretion is controlled by:

- a. plasma sodium concentration
- b. plasma calcium concentration
- c. plasma potassium concentration
- d. angiotensin II

Answer: a, c, d

463. In pregnancy:

- a. the lysozyme in the tear film is increased
- b. the intraocular pressure is lower than pre-pregnancy state
- c. accommodation is decreased
- d. all above

Answer: d

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464. The following findings are normal in pregnancy:

- a. elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
- b. raised serum urea
- c. raised serum creatinine
- d. elevated white blood cell count

Answer: a, d

465. With regard to cerebral autoregulation:

- a. cerebral blood flow is constant over a diastolic blood pressure of 60 to 140 mmHg
- b. autoregulation is lost during the acute phase of subarachnoid haemorrhage
- c. it is impaired in hypercapnia
- d. it is impaired in hypoxia

Answer: b, c, d

466. The following are true about critical fusion frequency:

- a. it refers to the rate at which stimuli can be presented and still be perceived as separate stimuli
- b. it is dependent on visual acuity
- c. it is dependent on the spacing between neighbouring photoreceptors
- d. it depends on the time-resolving ability of the eye

Answer: a, d

467. Structures involved in colour vision include:

- a. parvocellular pathway
- b. superficial layer 4C of visual cortex
- c. superior colliculi
- d. geniculate layers 1-2

Answer: a,

468. Area(s) in the visual cortex involved in colour vision include:

- a. V1
- b. V2
- c. V3
- d. V8

Answer: d

469. Differences between the M cells and P cells include:

- a. M cells have larger cell bodies than P cells
- b. M cells have slower conduction rate than P cells
- c. M cells have larger receptive field than P cells
- d. M cells do not synapse in lateral geniculate body whereas P cells do

Answer: a, c

470. The superior colliculi:

- a. receives P fibres from the retina
- b. receives M fibres from the retina
- c. regulates saccade movement
- d. is the centre for pursuit movement

Answer: b, c

471. The Bell's phenomenon:

- a. occurs during normal blinking
- b. if absent suggests brain stem disease

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- c. is absent in Bell's palsy
- d. is reduced or absent in patients with thyroid orbitopathy

Answer: d

472. The following are true about pupil reaction to light:

- a. secretion of acetylcholine is responsible for pupil dilatation
- b. constriction of the pupil is mediated by nerve fibres travelling in the short ciliary nerve
- c. dilatation of the pupil is mediated by nerve fibres travelling in the long ciliary nerve
- d. the sympathetic nerve innervates the dilator muscles

Answer: b, c, d

473. a. it receives input from the semi-circular canal

- b. it receives input from the otolith
- c. it is suppressed when the object is moving with the subject
- d. all above

Answer: d

474. The human lens:

- a. is innervated by the ophthalmic nerve
- b. has a uniform refractive index
- c. has a large radius of curvature anteriorly than posteriorly
- d. stops growing after birth

Answer: c

475. The following are true about the ERG:

- a. in infarction of the choroidal circulation the a-wave of the ERG is reduced or absent
- b. the ERG is always abnormal in patients with macular diseases
- c. flicker ERG can be used to isolate cone photoreceptors
- d. the b-wave of ERG is reduced in dark-adapted eye

Answer: a, c, d

476. The bright-flash ERG:

- a. comes only from the cones
- b. is generated in a fully dark adapted eye by the highest intensity of light
- c. can be used to assess the overall retinal integrity in the presence of media opacity
- d. is abnormal in patients with age-related macular degeneration

Answer: b, c,

477. The following cells contribute the wavefronts of the flash ERG:

- a. retinal pigment epithelium
- b. corneal endothelium
- c. photoreceptors
- d. ganglion cells

Answer: a, c,

478. The parameters that are measured clinically in the flash ERG are:

- a. amplitude
- b. excitation time
- c. implicit time
- d. latency

Answer: a, c,

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479. The following methods can be used to test solely the rod ERG:

- a. a rapidly flickering light
- b. red light stimulus
- c. low-density blue light in dark adapted eye
- d. focal ERG

Answer: c

480. Pattern ERG (PERG):

- a. tests the function of the ganglion cells
- b. uses a checkered board pattern that changes in luminance
- c. gives the same information as visual evoked response (VER)
- d. is abnormal in glaucoma

Answer: a, c, d

481. With regard to nystagmus:

- a. caloric nystagmus occurs when iced water is poured into the ear
- b. vestibular nystagmus occurs as a consequence of head rotation
- c. optokinetic nystagmus occurs as a consequence of the relative motion of the visual field
- d. all above

Answer: d

482. Visual-evoked response:

- a. is used primarily to detect visual loss due to retinal disease
- b. produces biphasic wavefronts
- c. may give falsely delayed latency if the patient is not concentrating
- d. produces responses in normal subjects with a latency of 100msec

Answer: c, d

483. An increase in intra-ocular pressure occurs with:

- a. normal blinking
- b. coughing
- c. hypercarbia
- d. all above

Answer: d

484. With regard to dark adaptation:

- a. is a quicker process than light adaptation
- b. the sensitivity of the cones increases more rapidly than the rods
- c. it is monophasic in rod monochromatism
- d. the first limb of the curve represents rod recovery

Answer: b, c

485. True statements about EOG (electro-oculogram) include:

- a. the EOG light-peak to dark-trough ratio is reduced in central retinal vein occlusion
- b. the light peak of EOG is abnormal in Best's disease
- c. the EOG light rise is produced by depolarization of the basal membrane of the retinal pigment epithelium
- d. all above

Answer: d

486. The following may cause an elevated blood urea:

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- a. renal disease
- b. steroid therapy
- c. dehydration
- d. all above

Answer: d

487. The following occur in response to a major surgery:

- a. increased potassium loss
- b. increased protein breakdown
- c. sodium and water retention
- d. all above

Answer: d

488. Hyperventilation causes:

- a. an alkaline urine
- b. a fall in the plasma bicarbonate concentration
- c. increased cardiac output
- d. all above

Answer: d

489. Bradycardiac can occur in response to:

- a. elevated intraocular pressure
- b. ocular massage
- c. pulling of the extraocular muscle
- d. all above

Answer: d

490. The following are true about the Troxler's phenomenon:

- a. it refers to disappearance of an image during steady fixation of another object
- b. it only occurs in the peripheral retina
- c. eye movement eliminates this phenomenon
- d. movement of the object eliminates this phenomenon

Answer: a, c, d

491. The following are true:

- a. a horopter is a straight line on which an object will stimulate corresponding retinal points
- b. objects further or nearer than the horopter to the eyes are always perceived as double
- c. objects in the Panum's area are perceived singly
- d. objects outside the Panum's are are perceived as double

Answer: c, d

492. Doll's head phenomenon:

- a. refers to movement of the eyes in a direction opposite to which the head is suddenly moved
- b. elicits both horizontal and vertical vestibuloocular reflexes
- c. is absent in patients with brain stem death
- d. all above

Answer: d

493. The following are true about ocular circulation:

- a. only 4% of the total blood supply to the eye goes to the retina
- b. the choroidal blood flow in normal people is ten times that of the grey mater of the brain

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- c. autoregulation occurs in both retinal and choroidal circulation
- d. a PaCO₂ rise of 1 mm Hg induces a 3% rise in retinal blood flow

Answer: a, b, d

494. The following may explain why a patient who had had a relative afferent pupillary defect has normal pupillary reaction to light:

- a. removal of a cataract
- b. resolution of optic neuritis
- c. anterior ischaemic optic neuropathy in both eyes
- d. development of bilateral papilloedema

Answer: b, c

495. In efferent pupillary defect:

- a. anisocoria is present
- b. the damage may be in the visual cortex
- c. the damage may be in the superior colliculus
- d. all above

Answer: d

496. With regard to efferent pupillary defect:

- a. the pupil reacts poorly to light and accommodation
- b. anisocoria is a feature
- c. the affected eye has poor distant vision
- d. a lesion in the sympathetic pathway is a recognized cause

Answer: a, b, d

497. The following are true about corneal sensation:

- a. the sensation is greatest at the apex and diminishes towards the limbus.
- b. the temporal half of the cornea is more sensitive than the nasal half
- c. the Bonnet-Cochet aesthesiometer gives quantitative measure of the degree of hypoaesthesia
- d. all above

Answer: d

498. The following are true about spectral sensitivity of the retina:

- a. in scotopic conditions, the peak sensitivity of the eye is near 500 nm
- b. under photopic conditions the peak sensitivity is near 555 nm
- c. in the presence of a bright yellow steady background light the retina has a peak sensitivity near 440 nm to a 25-Hz stimulus
- d. all above

Answer: d

499. Regarding retinal metabolism:

- a. insulin is essential for the uptake of glucose by the retina
- b. anaerobic metabolism predominates
- c. the pigment retinal epithelium stores glycogen and supplies the need of the retina
- d. the demand of oxygen is met entirely by the central retinal artery

Answer: b

500. The following conditions are required for rhodopsin regeneration:

- a. NADPH
- b. darkness

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c. splitting of all trans-retinal from the opsin

d. all above

Answer: d

MCQ's		Answer Key
501)	On the basis of light and electron microscopic morphology, the protozoa are currently classified into A. Four Phyla B. Five Phyla C. Six Phyla D. Seven Phyla	C
502)	The most common form of asexual reproduction in protozoa is called as A. Binary fission B. Multiple fission C. Both D. None	A
503)	All protozoa required organic materials, which may be particulate or in solution. Such type of nutrition is called A. Holozoic B. Saprozoic C. Both D. None	A
504)	Protozoal parasites belonging to class Rhizopoda are characterized by having A. Cilia B. Flagella C. Cyst D. Rhizopoda	D
505)	Amoebic dysentery in man and animals is caused by A. <i>Entamoeba (E.) coli</i> B. <i>E. gingivalis</i> C. <i>E. histolytica</i> D. None	C
506)	Amoebic liver abscesses is the most common form of A. Extraintestinal amaebiasis B. Pulmonary amoebiasis C. Cutaneous amoebiasis D. All above	A
507)	Non-pathogenic species of genus Entamoeba occurs commonly in the human mouth is A. <i>E. coli</i> B. <i>E. gingivalis</i> C. <i>E. hartmanni</i> D. None	B
508)	Protozoal parasites belonging to class Mastigophora are characterized by having A. Cilia B. Flagella C. Cyst D. Rhizopoda	B
509)	Protozoan parasites required heme obtained from blood haemoglobin for aerobic respiration are called A. Heteroxenous B. Hemoflagellates C. Both D. None	B
510)	Metronidazole is the drug of choice for A. Amoebiasis B. Trypanosomiasis C. Giardiasis D. Trichomoniasis	A
511)	Trypomastigotes stage of Trypanosoma usually found in A. Invertebrate host B. Vertebrate host C. Both D. None	B
512)	Epimastigotes stage of Trypanosoma usually found in A. Invertebrate host B. Vertebrate host C. Both D. None	B
513)	Species of Trypanosomes develop in the anterior portion of the insect gut are called as A. Stercoraria B. Salivaria C. Both D. None	B
514)	Species of Trypanosomes develop in the posterior portion of the insect gut are called as A. Stercoraria B. Salivaria C. Both D. None	A
515)	In human beings, Trypanosoma brucei caused a disease called as A. African Trypanosomiasis B. Sleeping sickness	D

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	C. Both	D. Nagana	
516)	Common name of Glossina species is		A
	A. Tsetse fly	B. Horse fly	
	C. Both	D. None	
517)	Biological vector of sleeping sickness is		A
	A. Tsetse fly	B. Horse fly	
	C. House fly	D. None	
518)	Swelling of the lymph nodes in African trypanosomiasis is called as		C
	A. Winterbottom's sign	B. Spring bottom sign	
	C. Both	D. None	
519)	Trypanosoma equiperdum cause disease in equines called as		B
	A. Nagana	B. Dourin	
	C. Surra	D. Muri	
520)	Dourine in equines is transmitted by		D
	A. Insect biting	B. Contaminated food	
	C. Both	D. Coitus	
521)	Surra in animals is caused by		C
	A. <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	B. <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	
	C. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	D. <i>Trypanosoma equi</i>	
522)	The test used to detect raised levels of IgG and IgM in <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> infected individuals is the		D
	A. Thymol turbidity test	B. Card agglutination test	
	C. Mercuric chloride test	D. Formol gel test	
523)	Trypanosoma species can be culture in vitro on a number of medium including		C
	A. NNN mediu	B. Weinmann's medium	
	C. Both	D. None	
524)	Surra in animals can be diagnosed by		D
	A. Thymol turbidity test	B. Card agglutination test	
	C. Mercuric chloride test	D. All above	
525)	IgG and IgM levels raised in parasitic infections like		D
	A. Malaria	B. Leishmaniasis	
	C. Schistosomiasis	D. All above	
526)	Mal de Caderas is a fatal, usually chronic disease of equines caused by		A
	A. <i>Trypanosoma equinum</i>	B. <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>	
	C. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	D. All above	
527)	Paragona in cattle and other animals is an acute fatal disease caused by		B
	A. <i>Trypanosoma equinum</i>	B. <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>	
	C. Both	D. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	
528)	Souma, a disease of cattle, sheep, goat and horses, is caused by		D
	A. <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>	B. <i>Trypanosoma equinum</i>	
	C. <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i>	D. <i>Trypanosome vivax</i>	
529)	Chaga's disease can be diagnosed by		A
	A. Xenodiagnosis	B. Thymol turbidity tes	
	C. Both	D. Mercuric chloride test	
530)	American trypanosomiasis is transmitted by		A
	A. Kissing bugs	B. Tsetse fly	
	C. Both	D. Horse fly	
531)	<i>Trypanosoma melophagium</i> is transmitted cyclically in the hindgut by the sheep ked called		B
	A. <i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>	B. <i>Molophagus ovinus</i>	
	C. Both	D. None	
532)	Which of the following species infects primates		A
	A. <i>Trichomonad. suis</i>	B. <i>P. hominis</i>	
	C. <i>T. buttey</i>	D. <i>Tt. rotunda</i>	

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533)	Which of the following species does not inhabit the gastro-intestinal tract	A. <i>T. gallinae</i>	B. <i>T. anatis</i>	C
		C. <i>Tt. equi</i>	D. <i>T. tenax</i>	
534)	Which of the following species is transmitted sexually	A. <i>Tt. rotunda</i>	B. <i>T. gallinea</i>	C
		C. <i>T. foetus</i>	D. <i>Pt. hominis</i>	
535)	Which of the following drugs is effective against <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i>	A. Penicillin	B. Streptomycin	C
		C. Metronidazole	D. Pentamidine	
536)	Which of the following classes of immunoglobulins is important in immunity to <i>T. vaginalis</i> ?	A. IgA	B. IgG	A
		C. IgE	D. IgM	
537)	How long after conception does <i>Trichomonas foetus</i> cause abortions in cattle	A. One week	B. 2-3 weeks	B
		C. 2-3 months	D. 4-6 months	
538)	<i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> infections in cows usually self-heal within	A. 2 weeks	B. 4 weeks	C
		C. 2 months	D. 3 months	
539)	The infection rate of <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> in European women is	A. <0.1%	B. 1%	C
		C. 1-5%	D. 5-20%	
540)	<i>Giardia lamblia</i> is usually transmitted	A. by ingestion of contaminated food or water	B. by intermediayte host	A
		C. Both	D. None	
541)	Trophozoite of <i>Giardia lamblia</i> have	A. 2 flagella	B. 4 flagella	A
		C. 5 Flagella	D. 6 flagella	
542)	Giardiasis can be diagnosed by	A. Duodenal biopsy	B. Enterotest	C
		C. Both	D. None	
543)	<i>Giardia</i> trophozoites exhibits a characteristic	A. Tear-drop shape	B. Pear shape	C
		C. Both	D. Flask shaped	
544)	<i>Giardia</i> trophozoites contains	A. One nucleus	B. Two nuclei	B
		C. Three nuclei	D. Four nuclei	
545)	A unique ultrastructural feature of <i>Giardia</i> is the adhesive disk also called as	A. Ventral disk	B. Sucking disk	D
		C. Sucker	D. All above	
546)	The incubation period of <i>giardia</i> infection in human being is generally	A. 3 days	B. -2 weeks	B
		C. 4 weeks	D. 4-6 weeks	
547)	Gastro-intestinal disturbances associated with giardiasis include	A. Flatulence	B. Bloating	D
		C. Purple burbs	D. All above	
548)	Stools associated with <i>Giardia</i> infection are generally described as loose, bulky, frothy and/or greasy with	A. The absence of blood or mucus	B. The presence of blood or mucus	A
		C. The absence of mucus	D. The presence of mucus	
549)	Drug of choice against Giardiasis is	A. Metronidazole	B. Paramomycin	A
		C. Furazolidone	D. Quinacrin	
550)	<i>Pentatrichomonas hominis</i>			C

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	A. Have a cystic stage	B. Have a trophozoite stage	
	C. Do not have a cystic stag	D. Do not have a cystic and trophozoite stage	
551)	<i>T. vaginalis</i> , infects		
	A. Men	B. Women	C
	C. Both	D. None	
552)	Trichomoniasis is a		
	A. Non-sexually transmitted diseases	B. Sexually transmitted diseases	B
	C. Food born disease	D. Contagious disease	
553)	Trichomoniasis can be diagnosed by		
	A. Whiff test	B. Polymerase chain reaction	D
	C. Wet mount	D. All above	
554)	The use of latex or polyurethane condoms during vaginal intercourse can prevent the transmission of		
	A. Trichomoniasis	B. Amoebiasis	A
	C. Trypanosomiasis	D. Giardiasis	
555)	Drug of choice against Trichomoniasis is		
	A. Metronidazole	B. Tinidazole	A
	C. Paramomycin	D. furazolidone	
556)	Trichomonad infecting domestic animals have		
	A. 5 species	B. 10 species	C
	C. 15species	D. 20 species	
557)	<i>Tritrichomonas foetus</i> is transmitted by		
	A. Canker	B. Frounce	D
	C. Both	D. Trichomoniasis	
558)	<i>Tritrichomonas gallinae</i> in pigeon f cause a disease known as		
	A. Canker	B. Frounce	D
	C. Both	D. Trichomoniasis	
559)	<i>Tritrichomonas gallinae</i> in falcons cause a disease known as		
	A. Canke	B. Frounce	D
	C. Both	D. Trichomoniasis	
560)	Pigs or dogs are the source of human infection by each of the following parasites except		
	A. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	B. <i>Taenia solium</i>	C
	C. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	D. None	
561)	Phylum Nematelminthes includes		
	A. Roundworms	B. Tapeworms	A
	C. Flukes	D. None	
562)	Phylum Platyhelminthes includes		
	A. Round worms	B. Flatworms	B
	C. Thorny headed worms	D. All of above	
563)	The name helminth is derived from the Greek words helmins or helminthos which means		
	A. Fluke	B. Nematode	D
	C. Cestode	D. Worm	
564)	The name helminth is usually applied to Parasitic and non-parasitic species of		
	A. Flatworms	B. Tapeworms	D
	C. Roundworms	D. All of above	
565)	Members of Phylum Platyhelminthes are		
	A. Dorsoventrally flattened	B. Laterally Compressed	A
	C. Round	D. None	
566)	Members of Phylum Nematelminthes are		
	A. Dorsoventrally flattened	B. Laterally Compressed	C
	C. Round	D. None	
567)	Anthelmintics are chemicals used to kill		
	A. Helminths	B. Insects	A

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	C. Arachnids	D. Protozoa	
568)	Anthelmintics are chemicals used to kill		D
	A. Flatworm	B. Tapeworm	
	C. Roundworm	D. All of above	
569)	Anthelmintics solutions when given orally are called as		C
	A. Drench	B. Bolus	
	C. Both a and b	D. None	
570)	Oral preparations of anthelmintics are called as		A
	A. Drench	B. Spot on	
	C. Pour on	D. All of above	
571)	Anthelmintics are used to		A
	A. Kill the worms	B. Remove the eggs from pasture	
	C. Both	D. None	
572)	Anthelmintics may be administered as		D
	A. Drench	B. Bolus	
	C. Injection	D. All of above	
573)	Benzimidazoles work against parasites by		A
	A. Binding with protein tubulin	B. Mimicking acetylcholine	
	C. Both	D. None of above	
574)	Broad spectrum anthelmintics include		D
	A. Benzimidazoles	B. Triclabendazole	
	C. Organophosphate	D. Both a and b	
575)	Narrow spectrum anthelmintics include		D
	A. Organophosphate	B. Triclabendazole	
	C. Benzimidazole	D. None	
576)	In horses Fenbendazole is used to kill		D
	A. Roundworms	B. Tapeworms	
	C. Flukes	D. All of above	
577)	Avermectins act against parasites by		C
	A. Stopping the energy metabolism	B. Inhibiting the Cholinesterase	
	C. Changing the chloride ion channel activity	D. None of these	
578)	Anti-cestodal drugs include		A
	A. Niclosamide	B. Organophosphate	
	C. Levamisole	D. None	
579)	Praziquantel is effective against		B
	A. Trematodes	B. Cestodes	
	C. Nematodes	D. None	
580)	Parasites with direct life cycle are known a		A
	A. Monoxenous	B. Heteroxenous	
	C. Both	D. None	
581)	Control of parasites with direct life cycle is easy because		B
	A. Have to control only in Intermediate host	B. Have to control only in definitive host	
	C. Both	D. None	
582)	Monogenetic trematodes are		B
	A. Viviparous	B. Oviparous	
	C. Both	D. None	
583)	Larvae of subclass monogenea are		A
	A. Similar in appearance to adult	B. Different in appearance to adults	
	C. Miniature of mature tapeworm	D. None	
584)	Humans are----- hosts of <i>Fasciola hepatic</i>		A
	A. Accidental	B. Definitive	
	C. Intermediate	D. None	

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585)	Order <i>Aspidogastrea</i> contains ----- (No. of families)	A
	A. 1	B. 2
	C. 3	D. 4
586)	Which one of the followings is correct statement	D
	A. Almost all trematodes are hermaphrodite	B. All are hermaphrodite except <i>Schistosomatidae</i>
	C. Members of Genus <i>Fasciola</i> are hermaphrodite	D. All of above
587)	Male reproductive organs of flukes have	A
	A. Two testes	B. Two pair of testes
	C. Numerous testes	D. Both a and b
588)	Definitive host of beef tapeworm is	A
	A. Cattle	B. Man
	C. Bird	D. None
589)	Helminthology is the study of Phylum	C
	A. Platyhelminthes	B. Nematelminths
	C. Both	D. None
590)	<i>Taenia solium</i> could be present in	C
	A. Beef eating community	B. Mutton eating community
	C. Pork eating Community	D. All above
591)	<i>Taenia saginata</i> could be present in	C
	A. Pork eating Community	B. Mutton eating community
	C. Beef eating community	D. All above
592)	<i>Taenia ovis</i> is	B
	A. Ectoparasite	B. Endoparasite
	C. Both	D. None
593)	<i>Fasciola gigantica</i> is usually ----- in size than <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	B
	A. Smaller	B. Bigger
	C. Both	D. None
594)	Following is known as double-pored tapeworm	A
	A. <i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	B. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>
	C. <i>Hymenolepis nana</i>	D. <i>Spirometra</i>
595)	Following parasite act(s) as intermediate host of <i>Dipylidium caninum</i>	C
	A. Flea	B. Lice
	C. Both	D. None
596)	Barberpole worm is common name of	C
	A. <i>Trichuris trichura</i>	B. <i>Ancylostoma caninum</i>
	C. <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>	D. <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>
597)	<i>Haemonchus contortus</i> is most important parasite of	A
	A. Sheep	B. Camel
	C. Buffalo	D. Poultry
598)	Following parasite acts as intermediate host in life cycle of <i>Haemonchus contortus</i>	D
	A. Snail	B. Ant
	C. Lice	D. None
599)	Heartworm is common name of	A
	A. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	B. <i>Onchocerca cervicalis</i>
	C. <i>Loa loa</i>	D. None
600)	Eyeworm is common name of	B
	A. <i>Onchocerca cervicalis</i>	B. <i>Loa loa</i>
	C. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i>	D. None
601)	The saliva of blood sucking insects has	A
	A. No enzyme	B. Enzyme
	C. Carbohydrates	D. Lipids
602)	Mechanoreceptor responds to which stimuli	

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	A. Touch	B. Taste	A
	C. Sound	D. Chemical	
603)	The aedeagus is also known as		
	A. Spermatheca	B. Recepticulum seminis	D
	C. Abdomen	D. Penis	
604)	Number of gastric caecae present in digestive system of insects		
	A. 3-5	B. 2-4	C
	C. 2-6	D. 5-10	
605)	Foregut of insects is also known as		
	A. Stomodaeum	B. Mesentron	A
	C. Proctodaeum	D. Recepticulum	
606)	Ovipositor is used for		
	A. Protecting eggs	B. Releasing eggs	A
	C. Hatching eggs	D. Copulation	
607)	The dorsal surface of thorax is also known as		
	A. Sterna	B. Pleura	C
	C. Nota	D. Plumose	
608)	The acid secreted by ants is		
	A. Nitric acid	B. Sulphuric acid	C
	C. Formic acid	D. Citric acid	
609)	The valve used to control the back flow of digesta from ventriculus to crop is		
	A. Mesentronic valve	B. Proctodaeal valve	C
	C. Stomodaeal valve	D. Atrial valve	
610)	The legs present on the abdomen of the insects are known as		
	A. Prolegs	B. Prelegs	B
	C. Extra legs	D. Rudimentary legs	
611)	Phthiraptera is a		
	A. Chewing lice	B. Sucking lice	A
	C. Mite	D. Fly	
612)	Eggs of Phthiaptera are		
	A. Non operculated	B. Operculated	B
	C. Stalked	D. None of above	
613)	<i>Menopon gallinae</i> is _____ of birds		
	A. Shaft louse	B. Wing louse	A
	C. Head louse	D. None of above	
614)	Members of Amblycera bite		
	A. Horizontally	B. Longitudinally	A
	C. Diagonally	D. None of above	
615)	<i>Columbicola columbae</i> is parasitic on		
	A. Pigeons	B. Doves	C
	C. Both of these	D. None of these	
616)	Members of Ischnocera bite		
	A. Vertically	B. Diagonally	A
	C. Horizontally	D. All of these	
617)	<i>Goniocotes gallinae</i> is known as		
	A. Fluff louse	B. Shaft louse	A
	C. Wing louse	D. None	
618)	<i>Bovicola bovis</i> is a louse of		
	A. Horse	B. Dog	D
	C. Cat	D. Cattle	
619)	Sites of louse infestation are		
	A. Skin	B. Hair	D

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	C. Feather	D. All	
620)	Life cycle stages of louse are as follow		A
	A. Egg, nymph, adult	B. Egg, larvae, adult	
	C. Egg, larvae, nymph, adult	D. All are correct	
621)	Ticks belong to which major class?		C
	A. Myriapoda	B. Crustacea	
	C. Arachnida	D. Insecta	
622)	Members of Order Diplopoda are also known as:		C
	A. Mites	B. Centipedes	
	C. Millipedes	D. None of these	
623)	Following are orders of class Insecta except:		D
	A. Hemiptera	B. Diptera	
	C. Odonata	D. Amphipoda	
624)	Following are orders of class Crustacea except:		A
	A. Opiliones	B. Mysidacea	
	C. Amphipoda	D. Decapoda	
625)	Shrimps belong to the class:		B
	A. Insecta	B. Crustacea	
	C. Arachnida	D. Myriapoda	
626)	Mosquitoes belong to the order:		C
	A. Hemiptera	B. Orthoptera	
	C. Diptera	D. Trichoptera	
627)	Order Acarina contains:		C
	A. Ticks	B. Mites	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
628)	Lice are categorized in subclass as:		B
	A. Apterygota	B. Exopterygota	
	C. Endopterygota	D. None of these	
629)	Centipedes are:		D
	A. Insects	B. Arachnids	
	C. Crustaceans	D. Myriapods	
630)	Members of order Hemiptera are also called as:		C
	A. Ticks	B. Mites	
	C. Bugs	D. Spiders	
631)	Exoskeleton, a segmented body and jointed appendages are attributed to phylum		C
	A. Annelida	B. Porifera	
	C. Arthropoda	D. Mollusca	
632)	“Ladder like” nervous system is characteristic feature of		D
	A. Ctenophora	B. Nematomorpha	
	C. Acanthocephala	D. Arthropoda	
633)	Following are the subphylum of phylum arthropoda except		D
	A. Trilobitomorpha	B. Hexapoda	
	C. Myriapoda	D. Brachiopoda	
634)	Which class does not belong to phylum arthropoda		D
	A. Diplopoda	B. Merostoma	
	C. Arachnida	D. Oligochaeta	
635)	Order responsible for the spread of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever		A
	A. Diptera	B. Decapoda	
	C. Coleoptera	D. Lepidoptera	
636)	Vector helping the transmission of West Nile Virus belong to		D
	A. Family Culicinae	B. Sub-family Anophelinae	
	C. Family Anophelinae	D. Sub-family Culicinae	

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637)	Cockroaches belong to the order	A. Dermaptera	B. Dictyoptera	B
		C. Mallophaga	D. Orthoptera	
638)	Pigs or dogs are the source of human infection by each of the following parasites EXCEPT:	A. Echinococcus granulosus	B. Ascaris lumbricoides	B
		C. Taenia solium	D. Trichinella spiralis	
639)	Each of the following statements concerning hookworm infection is correct EXCEPT:	A. Hookworm infection is caused by Necator americanus.	B. Hookworm infection can cause anemia.	D
		C. Hookworm infection is acquired by humans when filariform larvae penetrate the skin.	D. Hookworm infection can be diagnosed by finding the trophozoite in the stool	
640)	Each of the following statements concerning trichinosis is correct EXCEPT:	A. Trichinosis can be diagnosed by seeing cysts in muscle biopsy specimens.	B. Trichinosis is acquired by eating undercooked pork.	D
		C. Eosinophilia is a prominent finding.	D. Trichinosis is caused by a protozoan that has both a trophozoite and a cyst stage in its life cycle.	
641)	Each of the following parasites passes through the lung during human infection EXCEPT:	A. Wuchereria bancrofti	B. Strongyloides stercoralis	A
		C. Ascaris lumbricoides	D. Necator americanus	
642)	In malaria, the form of plasmodia that is transmitted from mosquito to human is the	A. Sporozoite	B. Merozoite	A
		C. Gametocyte	D. Hypnozoite	
643)	Factors influencing prevalence of parasites include	A. resurgence in vector population	B. poverty and lack of safe drinking	D
		C. climate change	D. All of these	
644)	The parasite Sarcocystis suihominis is prevalent	A. Dog	B. Cat	C
		C. Pig	D. All of these	
645)	Which one is an emerging water-borne protozoan disease of public health significance?	A. Cryptosporidiosis	B. Toxocariasis	A
		C. Taeniasis	D. None of these	
646)	Which one is the important vector borne protozoan zoonotic diseases	A. African trypanosomiasis	B. Chagas disease	D
		C. leishmaniasis	D. All of these	
647)	Leishmaniasis has been reported from more than _____ countries.	A. 60%	B. 80%	B
		C. 70%	D. 50%	
648)	Common name for the African trypanosomiasis is	A. Nagana	B. sleeping sickness	C
		C. Both A and B	D. None of these	
649)	In Babesiosis death generally occurs due to	A. cardiac failure	B. hepatic insufficiency	D
		C. renal insufficiency	D. All of these	
650)	The wild rodent P. leucopus acts as an important reservoir for	A. Babesia microti	B. Babesia divergens	C
		C. All of these	D. None of these	
651)	The preliminary diagnosis of Babesiosis can be done from clinical signs such as	A. Fever	B. High fever with haemoglobinuria	
		C. Haemoglobinuria	D. None of these	
652)	Common Name of Balantidiosis is	A. Ciliary dysentery	B. A and B	A
		C. Amoebic dysentery	D. None of these	
653)	Which one is zoonotic			D

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	A. Babesiosis	B. Theileriosis	
	C. Anaplasmosis	D. All of these	
654)	Among arthropods, which one considered second in terms of their importance to public health		C
	A. Mosquitoes	B. House fly	
	C. Tick	D. Bugs	
655)	Which one is the most important fish-borne zoonoses prevalent in East Asia		C
	A. Schistosoma mansoni	B. Gastrodiscus hominis	
	C. Clonorchis sinensis	D. eterophes heterophes	
656)	Which food producing animal act as intermediate hosts for Echinococcus granulosus		D
	A. Cattle	B. Sheep	
	C. pig	D. A and B	
657)	Transmission of T. gondii occur by		D
	A. FOOD	B. Water	
	C. Handling raw meat	D. All of these	
658)	Ingestion of contaminated meat from which warm-blooded animal can transmit toxoplasmosis		A
	A. Pig, lamb and chicken	B. Dogs and cats	
	C. Camel and horse	D. Cattle	
659)	A parasitic disease spread between animals and people is called		A
	A. Parasitic zoonosis	B. Protozoonoses	
	C. Cyclozoonoses	D. None of these	
660)	Man is the host of Echinococcus granulosus		C
	A. Final Host	B. Paratonic host	
	C. Accidental Host	D. Intermediate Host	
661)	Intermediate host for Taenia saginata is		B
	A. Pig	B. Cattle	
	C. Dog	D. Man	
662)	Man is the host of Taenia saginata		A
	A. Final Host	B. Paratonic host	
	C. Accidental Host	D. Intermediate Host	
663)	Neurocysticercosis is a preventable parasitic infection caused by larval cysts of		A
	A. Pork Tapeworm	B. Beef Tapeworm	
	C. Pin Tapeworm	D. Dog Tapeworm	
664)	The important cestodes transmitted through food and water includes		D
	A. T. solium	B. D. latum	
	C. E. granulosus	D. All of these	
665)	The definitive host for T. multiceps		D
	A. Cat	B. Man	
	C. Pig	D. Dog	
666)	The parasite that make cyst in different part of human Body is		D
	A. T. solium	B. Beef Tapeworm	
	C. Pork Tapeworm	D. All of these	
667)	All are the species of Taenia Except		D
	A. T. solium	B. Taenia saginata	
	C. T. multiceps	D. T. canis	
668)	The Example of Fish borne Zoonosis is		A
	A. Diphyllbothrium latum	B. Toxoplasma gondii	
	C. Toxocara canis	D. All of these	
669)	Diphyllbothrium latum causes megaloblastic anaemia due to deficiency of vitamin		B
	A. A12	B. B12	
	C. C	D. D	
670)	Dipylidiosis is cause by		D
	A. Pork Tapeworm	B. Beef Tapeworm	

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	C. Pin Tapeworm	D. Dog Tapeworm	
671)	Echinococcus developed metacestode stage in visceral organs of man primarily in		D
	A. Lungs	B. Kidney	
	C. Eye	D. A and B	
672)	The disease occurs due to metacestode of <i>E. granulosus</i> is		A
	A. Cystic echinococcosis	B. Alveolar echinococcosis	
	C. A and B	D. All of these	
673)	Alveolar echinococcosis is caused by		B
	A. <i>E. granulosus</i>	B. <i>E. multilocularis</i>	
	C. A and B	D. None of these	
674)	Polycystic echinococcosis is caused by		C
	A. <i>E. vogeli</i>	B. <i>E. oligarthrus</i>	
	C. A and B	D. None of these	
675)	Sparganosis is caused by		B
	A. Nematode	B. Cestode	
	C. Trematode	D. Fungi	
676)	Angiostrongylosis also called		A
	A. Eosinophilic meningitis	B. Eosinophilic dermatitis	
	C. Ocular eosinophilia	D. All of these	
677)	Paratenic host for <i>Angiostrongylus cantonensis</i>		D
	A. Crustaceans	B. Lizards	
	C. Frogs	D. All of these	
678)	<i>Angiostrongylus cantonensis</i> _____ zoonotic nematode parasite of significant public health importance		A
	A. Food borne	B. Air borne	
	C. Water borne	D. All of these	
679)	<i>Capillaria aerophila</i> causes _____ capillariasis and related symptoms.		A
	A. pulmonary	B. intestinal	
	C. ocular	D. Cutaneous	
680)	Cutaneous larva migrans (CLM) occurs due to subcutaneous migration of the _____ larvae		A
	A. Nematode	B. Cestode	
	C. Trematode	D. Protozoan	
681)	_____ act as reservoir for the <i>Strongyloides</i> spp infection.		C
	A. Cats	B. Cattle	
	C. Dogs	D. Sheep	
682)	Hookworms are		A
	A. Nematode	B. Cestode	
	C. Trematode	D. Tapeworm	
683)	<i>Diocotophyma renale</i> large nematode also known as the giant _____		B
	A. Kidney fluke	B. Kidney worm	
	C. Liver fluke	D. Liver worm	
684)	The mink (<i>Mustela vison</i>) is considered to be the main reservoir and definite host and humans and dogs are thought to be _____ hosts for <i>Diocotophyma renale</i> .		D
	A. Reservoir host	B. Definitive host	
	C. Paratenic host	D. Accidental/terminal	
685)	Gnathostomiasis is important _____ zoonosis of public health significance.		C
	A. Air -borne	B. Soil -borne	
	C. Food -borne	D. None of these	
686)	All are Intermediate hosts Except		D
	A. fish	B. chicken	
	C. snakes	D. cattle	
687)	Strongyloidiasis is also known as _____.		A

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	A. threadworm infection	B. pinworm infection	
	C. headworm infection	D. birdworm infection	
688)	The zoonotic potential of <i>Strongyloides fuelleborni</i> is believed to be much _____ than <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>		A
	A. higher	B. lower	
	C. equal	D. Both are not zoonotic	
689)	Strongyloid infections can also cause _____ in man which can be zoonotic in nature.		C
	A. hepatitis	B. rumenitis	
	C. dermatitis	D. None of these	
690)	Humans are _____ for <i>S. stercoralis</i> infections		A
	A. Reservoir host	B. Definitive host	
	C. Paratenic host	D. None of these	
691)	<i>Thelazia callipaeda</i> is a helminth responsible for causing _____ infection in humans and animals		B
	A. nose	B. eye	
	C. ear	D. head	
692)	The secretophagous flies play central role in transmission of <i>Thelazia callipaeda</i>		D
	A. Tsetse fly	B. Sand fly	
	C. House flies	D. secretophagous flies	
693)	High numbers of <i>Trichinella</i> larvae are present in _____		D
	A. Diaphragm	B. Tongue	
	C. Masseter muscles	D. All of these	
694)	<i>Trichinella</i> larvae make _____ cells in the muscle		A
	A. nurse	B. lady	
	C. doctor	D. larva	
695)	_____ animals act as reservoirs for most of the <i>Trichostrongylus</i> species.		B
	A. omnivorous	B. Herbivorous	
	C. carnivorous	D. None of these	
696)	Trichocephaliasis is known as _____		C
	A. threadworm infection	B. pinworm infection	
	C. Whipworm disease	D. hookworm	
697)	<i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> , also known as _____		B
	A. Cat heartworm	B. Dog heartworm	
	C. Human heartworm	D. None of these	
698)	Tick infestations could lead to _____		D
	A. paralyses	B. allergic reactions	
	C. toxicities	D. All of these	
699)	Are any attributes, characteristics or exposure of an individual that increases the likelihood of developing a disease or injury is called _____		A
	A. Risk factors	B. accident	
	C. incident	D. None of these	
700)	The level of a pathogen in a population, as measured in blood serum is called _____		A
	A. Seroprevalence	B. prevalence	
	C. mesoprevalence	D. All of these	
701)	Unconjugated bilirubin is derived principally from:		C
	A. glucuronyl transferase activity	B. toxic liver injury	
	C. breakdown of senescent red blood cells	D. None of these	
702)	Centrilobular necrosis is associated with		C
	A. Halothane	B. Thorazine	
	C. Carbon tetrachloride	D. None of these	
703)	In comparison to periportal hepatocytes, centrilobular zones are characterized by:		C
	A. less smooth endoplasmic reticulum	B. larger nuclei	
	C. poorer oxygenation	D. None of these	
704)	Which one of the following tests would be most effective in ruling out the presence of active hepatocellular disease?		A

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	A. Serum alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	B. Serum total bilirubin	
	C. cell surface markers	D. None of these	
705)	Serum concentration is increased when destruction of erythrocytes is increased		A
	A. Unconjugated bilirubin	B. Conjugated bilirubin	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
706)	Markedly increased concentration responsible for kernicterus in hemolytic disease of the newborn.		A
	A. Unconjugated bilirubin	B. Conjugated bilirubin	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
707)	Predominantly unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is typical of:		A
	A. intravascular hemolysis	B. carcinoma of common bile ducts	
	C. carcinoma of gall bladder	D. None of these	
708)	Which one of the following are cardinal features of granulation tissue?		C
	A. Abundant collagen	B. Proliferating macrophages and lymphocytes	
	C. Proliferating capillaries and fibroblasts	D. None of these	
709)	The main feature of a healing wound is:		C
	A. Lymphocyte accumulation	B. Fibrin deposition	
	C. Granulation tissue	D. None of these	
710)	Polymorphonuclear leukocytes (neutrophils) are by definition part of		C
	A. granuloma	B. Granulation tissue	
	C. None of these	D. All of them	
711)	A keloid is composed predominantly of:		B
	A. Granulation tissue	B. Dense collagen	
	C. Loose connective tissue	D. None of these	
712)	Early granulation tissue is BEST characterized by the presence of:		C
	A. Plasma cells and macrophages	B. T lymphocytes and eosinophils	
	C. Capillary buds and fibroblasts	D. None of these	
713)	In addition to pulmonary stenosis and ventricular septal defect, Tetralogy of Fallot includes:		A
	A. Dextroposition of aorta and right ventricular hypertrophy	B. Dextroposition of aorta and left ventricular hypertrophy	
	C. Right ventricular hypertrophy and left atrial dilatation	D. None of these	
714)	Cardiac hypertrophy to occur, one of the following is required:		A
	A. Healthy myocardium and adequate nutrition (blood supply)	B. Healthy myocardium only	
	C. Abundant of blood supply only	D. None of these	
715)	The cardiac reserve is:		A
	A. ability of the heart to respond to circulatory demands over and above those of the animal/ human at rest	B. ability of the heart to respond to circulatory demands to fulfil the needs of animal / human at rest	
	C. Is the blood that is present in the peripheral circulatory	D. None of these	
716)	Which of the following is most likely to result in cyanosis?		C
	A. Anemia	B. Polycythemia	
	C. Left to right cardiac shunt	D. None of these	
717)	Each of the following can produce edema (increased fluid in the interstitial space) EXCEPT		C
	A. Cardiac failure	B. Hepatic failure	
	C. Arterial occlusion	D. None of these	
718)	Which one of the following organs is least likely to have hemorrhagic (red) infarcts:		A
	A. Heart	B. Brain	
	C. Intestine	D. None of these	
719)	Which of the following plays an important role in edema formation?		C
	A. Arteriolar dilatation	B. Decreased venous flow	
	C. All of the above	D. None of these	
720)	The most common cause of arterial stenosis is:		C

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	A. Mural thrombosis	B. Embolization	
	C. Atherosclerosis	D. None of these	
721)	Each of the following result in ischemia EXCEPT		C
	A. Arterial occlusion	B. Venous occlusion	
	C. Cyanosis	D. None of these	
722)	Components of the intravascular space include each of the following EXCEPT		C
	A. Arteries	B. Veins	
	C. Peritoneal cavity	D. None of these	
723)	A transudate differs from an exudate primarily in its		C
	A. Interstitial volume	B. Presence of vasoactive mediators	
	C. Protein content	D. None of these	
724)	Each of the following produce edema EXCEPT:		C
	A. Decreased plasma protein	B. Depletion of sodium	
	C. Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure	D. None of these	
725)	Anasarca refers to:		C
	A. A tumor of lymphatics	B. Generalized vasoconstriction	
	C. Generalized edema	D. None of these	
726)	Clinical manifestations of right heart failure include each of the following EXCEPT:		C
	A. dependent edema	B. Ascites	
	C. Pulmonary edema	D. None of these	
727)	Edema associated with decreased plasma oncotic pressure may be caused by		C
	A. Sodium depletion	B. Histamine release	
	C. Liver disease	D. None of these	
728)	Edema is BEST described as:		B
	A. Purulent reaction	B. An increase in interstitial fluid	
	C. Extravascular hemorrhage	D. None of these	
729)	Left-sided heart failure is characterized by:		C
	A. Hepatomegaly	B. Dyspnea (shortness of breath)	
	C. Varices	D. None of these	
730)	Heart failure cells, i.e., macrophages loaded with haemosiderin, are most likely found in		C
	A. Ascites fluid in congestive heart failure	B. Pulmonary alveoli in mitral stenosis	
	C. Left ventricular myocardium following infarction and reperfusion	D. None of these	
731)	Cyanosis caused by mitral insufficiency is typically associated with		C
	A. Pulmonary vein thrombi	B. Pulmonary artery emboli	
	C. Pulmonary edema	D. None of these	
732)	The edema of nephrotic syndrome is best classified as		C
	A. Hypovolemic	B. Obstructive	
	C. Oncotic	D. None of these	
733)	Fat emboli are best demonstrated in the lungs by		C
	A. PCR	B. Chromatography	
	C. Frozen section examination of tissues stained with Sudan red	D. None of these	
734)	Erythroblastosis fetalis and neonatal hemolytic anemia are caused by a maternal immune response to which fetal blood group antigen:		A
	A. Rh	B. P	
	C. MN	D. None of these	
735)	Neoplasms are best characterized as:		C
	A. Malignant tumors	B. A proliferation of cells that is characterized by its ability to invade contiguous structures	
	C. A cellular proliferation in which growth is for the most part autonomous	D. None of these	

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736)	Which one of the following is a malignant neoplasm?	A. Seminoma	B. Trichoepithelioma	A
		C. Chondroma	D. None of these	
737)	Asbestos exposure predisposes to the development of tumors of the:	A. Uterus	B. Pleura	B
		C. Liver	D. None of these	
738)	Eosinophils typically increase in number in response to which of the following?	A. Gram-positive cocci	B. Mycobacteria	C
		C. Parasites	D. None of these	
739)	Epithelioid cells within granulomas are derived from which of the following?	A. Plasma cells	B. Macrophages	B
		C. Lymphocytes	D. None of these	
740)	All of the following are true regarding platelet-activating factor (PAF) EXCEPT:	A. Induces platelet aggregation	B. Stimulates platelet secretion	C
		C. It is a preformed molecule present in various cells	D. None of these	
741)	Biologically active metabolites of arachidonic acid include all of the following EXCEPT:	A. Leukotrienes (SRS)	B. Thromboxane A2	C
		C. Complement	D. None of these	
742)	Aspirin may reduce inflammatory responses by inhibiting which of the following enzymes?	A. Cyclooxygenase	B. Lipoxygenase	A
		C. Phospholipase C	D. None of these	
743)	Bacterial opsonization is mediated by which one of the following?	A. Hageman factor	B. Prostaglandin I2	C
		C. Immunoglobulin G	D. None of these	
744)	Predominant cell types in typical chronic inflammatory reactions include all of the following EXCEPT:	A. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes	B. Macrophages	A
		C. T helper lymphocytes	D. None of these	
745)	Neutrophilia is most frequently seen in association with which of the following?	A. Allergic dermatitis	B. Fungal esophagitis	C
		C. Bacterial pneumonia	D. None of these	
746)	Each of the following regarding plasma cells is true EXCEPT:	A. The nuclei display prominent peripheral chromatin	B. They are derived from B lymphocytes	C
		C. They contain prominent absorptive vacuoles	D. None of these	
747)	Tissue macrophages are derived from which one of the following?	A. Resident activated fibroblasts	B. Activated B lymphocytes	
		C. Circulating monocytes	D. Platelets	
748)	Chemotactic factors are produced by:	A. Lymphocytes	B. Monocytes	C
		C. All of the above	D. None of these	
749)	Secretory granules are prominent in all of the following EXCEPT:	A. Eosinophils	B. Pancreatic islet cells	C
		C. Lymphocytes	D. None of these	
750)	Upon activation, macrophages release all of the following from granules EXCEPT	A. Collagenase	B. Elastase	C
		C. Cathepsins	D. None of these	
751)	Reactive oxygen metabolites are produced by all the following EXCEPT:	A. Macrophages	B. Lymphocytes	B
		C. Monocytes	D. None of these	
752)	Which of the following regarding thromboxane A2 is true?	A. It degrades basement membranes	B. It is produced via the lipoxygenase pathway	C
		C. It stimulates platelet aggregation	D. None of these	
753)	Which of the following regarding plasma cells is true?			B

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	A. They secrete arylsulfatase B	B. They are derived from B-lymphocytes	
	C. They display scant endoplasmic reticulum	D. None of these	
754)	Massive liver necrosis developed due to mushroom poisoning. Which of the following is a definitive sign of liver cell necrosis?		C
	A. Loss of glycogen from the cytoplasm	B. Hydropic change	
	C. Karyorrhexis	D. None of these	
755)	Yellow amorphous material in a lymph node affected by tuberculosis represents		B
	A. Liquefactive necrosis	B. Caseous necrosis	
	C. Coagulative necrosis	D. None of these	
756)	Which of the following is diagnostic of pyknosis?		B
	A. Enlargement of the nucleoli	B. Condensed nuclear chromatin	
	C. Dilated rough endoplasmic reticulum	D. None of these	
757)	The intracellular brown pigment found in the liver of patients with cirrhosis, diabetes, skin hyperpigmentation and iron overload is called		B
	A. Lipofuscin	B. Hemosiderin	
	C. Melanin	D. None of these	
758)	Which of the following is an example of metastatic calcification:		B
	A. Calcification of breast carcinoma visible by mammography	B. Pulmonary calcification in hyperparathyroidism	
	C. Calcific stenosis of mitral valve	D. None of these	
759)	Lipofuscin typically accumulates in the liver cells that show signs of:		A
	A. Atrophy	B. Dysplasia	
	C. Metaplasia	D. None of these	
760)	Lipid is secreted into the blood from the liver in the form of		B
	A. chylomicrons	B. lipoproteins	
	C. glycerol	D. None of these	
761)	Which of the following cytoplasmic structures contains fragmented mitochondria?		C
	A. heterophagosomes	B. primary lysosomes	
	C. autophagosomes	D. None of these	
762)	Squamous metaplasia of cigarette smokers is typically seen in the epithelium lining the		C
	A. oral cavity	B. epiglottis	
	C. bronchi	D. None of these	
763)	Metastatic calcification is seen in		C
	A. heart failure	B. hypothyroidism	
	C. hyperparathyroidism	D. None of these	
764)	Increased amounts of calcium in the cytosol of an injured cell reflect a release of calcium from stores in the		C
	A. nucleus	B. rough endoplasmic reticulum	
	C. mitochondria	D. None of these	
765)	Endothelial cells that react most prominently to mediators of inflammation are found in		A
	A. postcapillary venules	B. veins	
	C. muscular arteries	D. None of these	
766)	Which one of the following statements about exudates or transudates is true?		B
	A. transudates result from vessel wall rupture	B. exudates contain more protein than transudates	
	C. fewer PMNs in exudates than transudates	D. None of these	
767)	Slow reacting substances of anaphylaxis are derived from		A
	A. arachidonic acid, via lipoxygenase	B. arachidonic acid, via cyclooxygenase	
	C. anaphylatoxins via the complement system	D. None of these	
768)	Which one of the following preformed substances released from mast cells and platelets increases the permeability of blood vessels?		A
	A. histamine	B. phospholipase	
	C. leukotriene	D. None of these	
769)	Platelet activating factor (PAF) has each of the following actions EXCEPT		B

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	A. is a potent mediator of inflammation	B. suppresses arachidonic acid metabolism	
	C. increases vascular permeability	D. None of these	
770)	The activation of Hageman factor may cause each of the following by triggering off plasma enzyme cascades, EXCEPT		C
	A. clotting	B. complement activation	
	C. fibrinolysis	D. None of these	
771)	The membrane attack complex that is formed by activating the complement cascade is		A
	A. capable of lysing cells	B. lipid insoluble	
	C. an activated end-product	D. None of these	
772)	Complement-derived fragment C5a may give rise to each of the following effects, either directly or indirectly, EXCEPT		B
	A. cause the degranulation of mast cells	B. induce fibrinolysis	
	C. mediate vascular permeability	D. None of these	
773)	The coating of particulate material, like a bacterium, with either antibody or fragments of complement is called		C
	A. phagocytosis	B. pavingmenting	
	C. opsonization	D. None of these	
774)	Thick hyalinized collagen fibres characterize which of the following canine tumors:		C
	A. fibroma	B. fibroadnexal dysplasia	
	C. keloidal fibroma	D. None of these	
775)	The origin of histiocytic sarcomas are most likely:		C
	A. reticuloendothelial	B. B lymphocytes	
	C. myeloid dendritic cells	D. None of these	
776)	Inflammation is a		B
	A. tissue response towards a stimulus	B. Vascularized tissue response towards a stimulus	
	C. avascular response of tissue towards a stimulus	D. None of these	
777)	Cell injury is		B
	A. injury to cell membrane	B. cell unable to maintain homeostasis	
	C. injury to smooth endoplasmic reticulum	D. None of these	
778)	Acute inflammation on skin has a sign of		A
	A. redness and swelling	B. depression	
	C. blackening	D. None of these	
779)	Chronic inflammation		A
	A. has both repair and fighting characteristics	B. don't have repair but fighting characteristic	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
780)	Adaptation is		C
	A. low grade cell injury	B. changed state of cell to changed environment of cell	
	C. establishment of new level of metabolic and functional activity still preserving the cell integrity	D. None of these	
781)	Under more functional demand, cardiac muscles undergo		C
	A. Atrophy	B. Hyperplasia	
	C. Hypertrophy	D. None of these	
782)	The other name of type of necrosis in skeletal muscles is		C
	A. coagulative necrosis	B. caseative necrosis	
	C. Zenkers necrosis	D. None of these	
783)	Cell membrane damage can occur by		C
	A. free radicals	B. Phopholipase	
	C. all of above	D. None of these	
784)	Cell can survive for about 100 days		A
	A. without nucleus	B. without cell membrane	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
785)	H ₂ O ₂ is precursor of		A
	A. free radicals	B. Enzyme	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
786)	Neoplasms can be classified on the basis of		D

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	A. histology	B. aetiology	
	C. behaviour	D. all of above	
787)	Polymorphonuclear neutrophil granulocytes		A
	A. are important cells in bacterial infections	B. play a role in inflammation by releasing histamine	
	C. are important cells in neoplastic conditions	D. play an important role in viral infections	
788)	Frozen tissue section of a lymph node biopsy from the neck of an old dog shows granulomatous inflammation with large areas of necrosis. Which one would be most important to do?		C
	A. cell surface markers for lymphocyte identification	B. chromosomal analysis by karyotyping	
	C. cultures for acid fast bacilli and fungi	D. culture for virus	
789)	Each of the following may contribute to formation of oedema EXCEPT		C
	A. decreased plasma oncotic pressure	B. increased intravascular hydrostatic pressure	
	C. increased serum albumin	D. decreased serum proteins	
790)	The main feature of a wound healing is		C
	A. Lymphocyte accumulation	B. Fibrin deposition	
	C. Granulation tissue formation	D. Tissue destruction	
791)	Each of the following is the Clinical manifestations of right sided heart failure EXCEPT:		C
	A. dependent oedema	B. ascites	
	C. pulmonary oedema	D. nutmeg liver	
792)	The oedema of nephrotic syndrome is best classified as		C
	A. Hypovolemic	B. Obstructive	
	C. Oncotic	D. viraemic	
793)	Which one of the following may be is a malignant neoplasm?		A
	A. Seminoma	B. Papilloma	
	C. Chondroma	D. Hepatoma	
794)	Proto-oncogenes are:		B
	A. DNA sequences in cells that are oncogenes themselves	B. Cellular copies of genes that were first found in oncogenic retroviruses	
	C. DNA viral sequences that are known to infect human cells	D. Bacterial DNA counterparts	
795)	Which of the following findings is most useful for staging of a tumour		C
	A. Presence of necrosis	B. Presence of abnormal mitoses	
	C. Presence of metastases	D. Absence of apoptosis	
796)	Benign tumours arising from the salivary gland epithelium are called		B
	A. Transitional cell epitheliomas	B. Adenomas	
	C. Fibromas	D. adenocarcinoma	
797)	Which of the following finding is most important for grading of tumours?		C
	A. Presence of tumour cells in the vascular spaces	B. Level of invasion	
	C. Microscopic pleomorphism of nuclei and the number of mitoses	D. degree of metastasis	
798)	Which of the following activates Hageman factor in blood clotting?		B
	A. Kinins	B. Negatively charged surfaces	
	C. Complement C5a	D. Positively charged collagen	
799)	Epithelioid cells within granulomas are derived from which of the following?		B
	A. Plasma cells	B. Macrophages	
	C. Lymphocytes	D. Neutrophils	
800)	Biologically active metabolites of arachidonic acid include all of the following EXCEPT:		C
	A. Leukotrienes	B. Thyromboxane A2	
	C. Complement	D. Prostaglandins	
801)	Bacterial opsonization is mediated by?		C
	A. histamine	B. prostaglandin	
	C. immunoglobulins	D. tumor Necrosis Factor	

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802)	Predominant cell types in typical chronic inflammation are all of the following EXCEPT:	A
	A. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes	B. Macrophages
	C. T helper lymphocytes	D. NK cells
803)	Neutrophilia is most frequently seen in association with which of the following?	C
	A. Allergic dermatitis	B. Fungal esophagitis
	C. Bacterial pneumonia	D. Viral encephalitis
804)	Chemotactic factors are produced by EXCEPT:	D
	A. Lymphocytes	B. Monocytes
	C. Endothelial cells	D. Collagen
805)	A granuloma is	C
	A. a small nodule of granulation tissue	B. a tumour composed of granulocytes
	C. composed primarily of epithelioid cell, fibroblasts and lymphocytes	D. None of these
806)	Wound healing by secondary intention takes place:	C
	A. when the wound does not break apart	B. when the wound edges are brought together
	C. much more slowly than healing by first intention	D. in surgically incised wounds
807)	Keloid scar during healing:	B
	A. is normal scar and is common	B. caused by the excess deposition of fibrin in the wound and are larger than the wound
	C. may be prevented by pressure dressing	D. keloid are always harmful to the body
808)	The following are true about atherosclerosis:	C
	A. it often occurs in the heart chamber	B. foamy macrophages are not seen in the lesion
	C. smooth muscle cells proliferation in the intima of vessel	D. no deposition of lipid occurs in wall of blood vessel
809)	Most commonly employed test for determining the antibody titers for AI infection is	B
	A. Agar gel precipitation test	B. Hemagglutination inhibition
	C. Polymerase chain reaction	D. None of these
810)	Most commonly employed test for determining the antibody titers for Newcastle disease infection in	B
	A. Agar gel precipitation test	B. Hemagglutination inhibition
	C. Polymerase chain reaction	D. None of these
811)	Lesions of avian pox comprise of	A
	A. raised confluent blackish lesions on the comb	B. ulcers on the intestinal mucosa
	C. pustules on the mucosa of proventriculus	D. None of these
812)	Pathognomic microscopic lesion of avian pox is	A
	A. intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies in hyperplastic epithelial cells	B. intranuclear inclusion bodies in hyperplastic epithelial cells
	C. No inclusion bodies in the epithelial cells	D. None of these
813)	Avian encephalomyelitis infection in adult chicken results in	D
	A. hemorrhages on the spleen	B. ulcers in the intestine
	C. Nervous disorder	D. None of these
814)	Clinical disease of Avian encephalomyelitis occurs in	A
	A. chicks up to one week of age	B. chicks of 4 weeks of age
	C. in old birds	D. None of these
815)	Avian encephalomyelitis infection in young chicks can be prevented by	B
	A. vaccinating the chicks for AE at hatchery	B. Vaccinating the breeding flocks
	C. Avoid hatching from the infected breeding flocks	D. None of these
816)	AE in young chicks is characterized by	A
	A. nervous disorder	B. watery diarrhea
	C. lesions on the liver	D. None of these
817)	A recently infected breeding flock vertically transmit virus into eggs for about	A
	A. 2-3 weeks	B. No vertical transmission
	C. for life	D. None of these

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818)	Newcastle disease virus can be propagated	A. on Nutrient agar	B. Chicken embryo	B
		C. In broth	D. None of these	
819)	Characteristic lesions in spirochaetosis in poultry is	A. Spleen enlarged 3-5 times	B. Ruffled feathers	A
		C. pneumonia	D. None of these	
820)	Vector for the transmission of spirochaetosis infection is	A. <i>Argus persicus</i>	B. Waterfowl	A
		C. round worms	D. None of these	
821)	Spirochetosis is a disease of	A. cold climate	B. tropical areas	B
		C. World Wide	D. None of these	
822)	Spirochaetosis can be prevented by	A. Eradicate the ticks	B. Eradicate wild fowls	A
		C. Continuous use of antibiotics	D. None of these	
823)	Body temperature of the birds goes high in the following condition/s	A. Spirochaetosis	B. CRD	A
		C. coccidiosis	D. None of these	
824)	Mareks disease is caused by	A. Herpes virus	B. corona Virus	A
		C. clostridium organisms	D. None of these	
825)	Clinical Mareks disease can appear as early as	A. 1 week old birds	B. 8 weeks old birds	B
		C. not before 30 weeks of age	D. None of these	
826)	Mareks Disease transmission occurs	A. Vertically	B. horizontally	B
		C. by both above mentioned means	D. None of these	
827)	Infectious coryza is a disease of	A. Young Chicks	B. growing and laying birds	B
		C. male chicken only	D. None of these	
828)	Infectious coryza is transmitted	A. horizontally	B. Vertically	A
		C. does not spread	D. None of these	
829)	Infectious coryza	A. reoccurs after treatment	B. solid immunity develops after infection	A
		C. causes high mortality	D. None of these	
830)	Infectious coryza can be prevented by	A. Continuous antibiotic treatment	B. using live vaccines	C
		C. using killed vaccine	D. None of these	
831)	Incubation period for infectious coryza is	A. long duration (weeks)	B. short duration (18-36 hours)	B
		C. Very short duration (3-6 hours)	D. None of these	
832)	Causative agent of Fowl cholera is	A. <i>Pasturella multocida</i>	B. <i>Salmonella typhi</i>	A
		C. <i>Pseudomonas auroginosa</i>	D. None of these	
833)	Fowl Cholera is a disease of	A. young chicks of 2 weeks of age	B. Maturing and adult birds	B
		C. cull birds	D. None of these	
834)	In chronic fowl cholera characteristic findings are	A. Swelling of Wattles	B. purulent pneumonia	D
		C. peritonitis	D. All of the these	
835)	Fowl cholera is spread by			B

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	A. aerosol means	B. vertical spread	
	C. Carrier birds	D. None of the these	
836)	In acute fowl cholera mortality is		B
	A. low (below 5%)	B. high ((Above 30%)	
	C. no mortality	D. None of the these	
837)	Necrotic enteritis usually accompany or follow		A
	A. coccidiosis	B. Fowl cholera	
	C. mycoplasma infection	D. None of the these	
838)	Causative agent for necrotic enteritis is		C
	A. <i>E. coli</i>	B. <i>Streptococcus</i> spp.	
	C. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	D. None of the these	
839)	In necrotic enteritis duration of the clinical course is		A
	A. very short (few hours)	B. 3-5 Days	
	C. more than a week	D. None of the these	
840)	Birds dying of necrotic enteritis are		B
	A. emaciated	B. Well fed	
	C. males only	D. None of the these	
841)	Ulcerative enteritis is caused by		C
	A. <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	B. <i>Mycoplasma iowe</i>	
	C. <i>Clostridium colinum</i>	D. None of the these	
842)	In acute cases of ulcerative enteritis birds may show		A
	A. no clinical signs	B. constipation	
	C. emaciation	D. None of the these	
843)	Gangrenous dermatitis is caused by		B
	A. salmonella spp.	B. clostridium spp.	
	C. klebsella spp.	D. None of the these	
844)	Clinical signs of <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> infection in chicken are characterized by		A
	A. Progressive paralysis	B. Respiratory signs	
	C. Excitement	D. None of the these	
845)	Clostridial organisms produce		B
	A. endotoxins	B. exotoxins	
	C. calcium	D. None of the these	
846)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> is responsible for		A
	A. early chick mortality	B. Necrotic enteritis	
	C. respiratory distress	D. None of the these	
847)	In chicken, <i>Staph. aureus</i> is mainly responsible for		A
	A. Purulent arthritis	B. Enteritis	
	C. Pneumonia	D. None of the these	
848)	Organism contaminating the eggs in the nest is		A
	A. <i>Escherichia coli</i>	B. <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i>	
	C. <i>Pasturella multocida</i>	D. None of the these	
849)	For Biosecurity purposes distance between two breeding farms should be not less than		B
	A. 200 meters	B. 1000 meters	
	C. 5000 meters	D. None of the these	
850)	Aspergillosis (Brooder pneumonia) in young chicks is predisposed by the type of litter		B
	A. rice husk	B. Saw dust	
	C. sand	D. None of the these	
851)	Round worms in the chicken gut can be successfully removed by administration of		C
	A. Oxytetracycline	B. Lincomycin	
	C. Levamisole	D. None of the these	
852)	Coccidiosis can be prevented by dietary administration of		C
	A. Zinc bacitracin	B. chlortetracycline	

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	C. Salinomycin	D. None of the these	
853)	Egg drop syndrome virus infection results decreased egg production and		B
	A. Lameness in the laying hens	B. weak shelled eggs	
	C. Watery albumin of eggs	D. None of the these	
854)	EDS virus is propagated in		C
	A. chicken embryo	B. Partridge embryo	
	C. Duck embryo	D. None of the these	
855)	In aflatoxicosis chicken liver show		A
	A. fatty change	B. perihepatitis	
	C. hepatocellular carcinoma	D. None of the these	
856)	Minimum acceptable level of aflatoxins B1 in poultry feed is		C
	A. 100 ppb	B. 300 ppb	
	C. 20 ppb	D. None of the these	
857)	Cecal Coccidiosis is caused by		A
	A. <i>Eimeria tenella</i>	B. <i>Eimeria acervulina</i>	
	C. <i>Eimeria praecox</i>	D. None of the these	
858)	Coccidiosis is a		A
	A. protozoal disease	B. bacterial disease	
	C. viral disease	D. None of the these	
859)	Coccidiosis is a		B
	A. vertically transmitted disease	B. horizontally transmitted disease	
	C. None of any one	D. None of the these	
860)	In Coccidiosis hemorrhages occur in		A
	A. Intestine	B. Proventriculus	
	C. Heart	D. None of the these	
861)	In recovery stage of Coccidiosis birds are more susceptible to		A
	A. Clostridial diseases	B. Fungal Diseases	
	C. Viral diseases	D. None of the these	
862)	Renal Coccidiosis is common in		A
	A. Geese	B. Ducks	
	C. Chicken	D. None of the these	
863)	In chicken ----- species of <i>Eimeria</i> have been described		A
	A. 9	B. 6	
	C. 12	D. None of the these	
864)	Epitheliogenesis imperfecta lingua bovis is a defect in which tongue is		A
	A. Abnormally smooth	B. Normally smooth	
	C. Abnormally rough	D. All of these	
865)	Death of puppy occurs soon after birth in lethal glossopharyngeal defect, as it cannot suckle because of		B
	A. Malformed web-shaped tongue	B. Malformed small pointed tongue	
	C. Abnormally smooth tongue	D. All of these	
866)	Wolf teeth or Supernumerary teeth is rudimentary in size and is seen inside the cheek of		C
	A. Ram	B. Bull	
	C. Horse	D. Both A&B	
867)	Most frequent congenital anomaly is cleft palate seen in		C
	A. Caprines	B. Equines	
	C. Bovines	D. Both A&C	
868)	Ptylism is hyper secretory phase; seen in		A
	A. Strangle in horse	B. Equines Infectious anemia	
	C. Chocking in Horse	D. All Above	
869)	Ptylism is hyper secretory phase; seen in		B
	A. FMD in calves	B. Vit. A deficiency - in calves	
	C. Neonatal calf diarrhoea	D. All Above	

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870)	Adenocarcinoma is malignant tumour of	A. Muscles	B. Bones	C. Glands	D. All Above	C
871)	The DNA of cell is mainly present in	A. Cytoplasm	B. Nucleus	C. Rough Endoplasmic reticulum	D. Lysosomes	B
872)	All of the followings are related to Epidemiology except	A. Case-control studies	B. Cohort Studies	C. Longitudinal and cross sectional studies	D. None	D
873)	Cells are composed of	A. Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen	B. Sodium, potassium, calcium and hydrogen	C. Hydrogen, carbon, sodium, and potassium	D. Nitrogen, oxygen, calcium and carbon	A
874)	What is the function of a tendon?	A. To link muscles to bones	B. To bind bone cells close together	C. To link muscles to ligaments	D. To link bones to bones	A
875)	Which of the following is not including in the Greenhouse gases:	A. Methane	B. Carbon dioxide	C. Oxygen	D. Nitrous Oxide	C
876)	The circulatory route that runs from the digestive tract to the liver is called:	A. Coronary circulation	B. Hepatic portal circulation	C. Pulmonary circulation	D. Systemic circulation	B
877)	The beginning of the reproductive age in female is known as	A. The menopause	B. The menses	C. The menstruation	D. Puberty	D
878)	Inside cell, protein synthesis is done by	A. Lysosomes	B. Rough endoplasmic reticulum	C. Mitochondria	D. Golgi bodies	B
879)	Caprine is the name for the following category of animals	A. Cats	B. Sheep	C. Dogs	D. Goats	D
880)	Glycogen is the major storage form of	A. Carbohydrate	B. Protein	C. Lipids	D. Glycoprotein	B
881)	Bowmann's capsule belongs to which of the followings:	A. Nephron	B. Neuron	C. Cerebrum	D. Hepatocytes	A
882)	Envelope of gases surrounding the Earth is known as:	A. Hydrosphere	B. Cryosphere	C. Atmosphere	D. Biosphere	C
883)	All of the followings are particles of the atom except	A. Electrons	B. Protons	C. Neutrons	D. Pentagon	D
884)	Study of the relationships of plants and animals to their physical and biological environment is called	A. Astronomy	B. Physiology	C. Ecology	D. Epidemiology	C
885)	Which is the correct order of arrangement of the biotic factors?	A. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-Genus-Species	B. Kingdom-Phylum-Order-Class-Genus-Family-Species	C. Kingdom-Phylum-Order-Class-Family-Genus-Species	D. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-Species-Genus	A
886)	Which option is correct about the levels of organization:	A. Molecules-atoms-cells-tissues-organs-body-organism-population-community-ecosystem	B. Atoms-molecules-tissues-cells-organs-body-organism-community-population-ecosystem			D

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	C. Molecules-Atoms-cells-organs-tissues-body-organism-community-population-ecosystem	D. Atoms-molecules-cells-tissues-organs-body-organism-population-community-ecosystem	
887)	Followings is the most complex Kingdom of organisms:		B
	A. Protista	B. Animalia	
	C. Plantae	D. Fungi	
888)	A scorpion stalks, kills, and then eats a spider. Based on its behavior, which ecological terms		C
	A. Producer, herbivore, decomposer	B. Producer, carnivore, heterotroph	
	C. Predator, carnivore, consumer	D. Predator, autotroph, herbivore	
889)	Which organisms are dependent upon other animals for food?		C
	A. Producers	B. Herbivores	
	C. Scavengers	D. Primary consumers	
890)	Certain bacteria living in a human's large intestine help to produce vitamin K. This relationship is an example of		D
	A. Animal parasitism	B. Plant parasitism	
	C. Commensalism	D. Mutualism	
891)	Organisms feeding on the dead or decaying matter are categorized as		B
	A. Ominivores	B. Scavengers	
	C. Carnivores	D. Herbivores	
892)	Bacteria and fungi are belonging to the following category of organization		B
	A. Scavengers	B. Decomposers	
	C. Carnivores	D. Amphibians	
893)	An organism which harbours others organisms is known as		A
	A. Host	B. Predator	
	C. Autotroph	D. Parasite	
894)	The primary energy source produced by photosynthesis is		A
	A. Glucose	B. Fats	
	C. Carbohydrates	D. Proteins	
895)	Plants belong to the following category of trophic levels		C
	A. Consumers	B. Heterotrophs	
	C. Autotrophs	D. Primary consumers	
896)	The birds belong to the following Class of the Phylum Chordata		B
	A. Crustacea	B. Aves	
	C. Amphibia	D. Annelida	
897)	If useful products are released from the cell, the process is known as:		B
	A. Excretion	B. Secretion	
	C. Osmosis	D. Sweating	
898)	The following structure is absent in birds		B
	A. Pleura	B. Diaphragm	
	C. Pleural cavities	D. Large intestine	
899)	Name the disease where the carcass must be pitted with lime:		B
	A. Tuberculosis	B. Anthrax	
	C. Malaria	D. Tetanus	
900)	Addition of water in milk will:		C
	A. Increase the special gravity	B. Increase the total solids	
	C. Decrease the specific gravity	D. Not change the specific gravity	
901)	Which of the followings is "Khareef" fodder		A
	A. Sorghum	B. Oats	
	C. Barley	D. Barseem	
902)	The part of the cell which binds to the mRNA during protein synthesis is		C
	A. Golgi bodies	B. Lysosomes	
	C. Ribosomes	D. Food vacuoles	
903)	Primary site of infection of adult <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> is		B
	A. Bile duct	B. Liver Parenchyma	

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	C. Skin	D. Lung	
904)	Which of the following property (ies) of the cell are equated with the life:		D
	A. Growth	B. Reproduction	
	C. Metabolism	D. All of the these	
905)	Following is the condition which might result due to deficiency of Calcium:		C
	A. Hypercalcemia	B. Anaemia	
	C. Ricketts	D. Cancer	
906)	In case of infection, following is the first line of defense		B
	A. Antibodies	B. Macrophages	
	C. Red blood cells	D. Platelets	
907)	Deposition of intramuscular fat in meat is known as		B
	A. Beefiness	B. Marbling	
	C. Tenderness	D. Juiciness	
908)	Following mineral is an essential part of the haemoglobin		D
	A. Magnesium	B. Potassium	
	C. Sodium	D. Iron	
909)	During the nerve impulse transmission, following ion or ions may play significant roles		D
	A. Sodium	B. Potassium	
	C. Chloride	D. All of these	
910)	Which of the following vitamins is known as antisterility factor?		B
	A. Vitamin C	B. Vitamin E	
	C. Vitamin K	D. Vitamin B	
911)	Cockroaches live preferably in		D
	A. Cold places	B. Warm places	
	C. Dark places	D. Warm and dark places	
912)	Number of gram equivalents of solute per liter of solution is called		C
	A. Simple solution	B. Molar solution	
	C. Normal solution	D. Molal solution	
913)	pH stands for		D
	A. Percentage of Halogens	B. Power of Hydroxyl ions	
	C. Proportion of Hydrogen ions	D. Power of Hydrogen ions	
914)	Human head louse is called as		A
	A. <i>Pediculus humanus</i>	B. <i>Phthirus pubis</i>	
	C. <i>Lingognathus pedalis</i>	D. None	
915)	The most appropriate option for the term "Public Health" is:		A
	A. Deals about the health of a community	B. Deals with the individuals	
	C. Deals with the physical and psychological well-being	D. Deals with the productivity of a population	
916)	Yellow colour of cow milk is due to :		D
	A. Riboflavin	B. Lactose	
	C. Casein	D. Carotene	
917)	Pharmacognosy deals with;		B
	A. Preparation of drug	B. Properties and identification of drugs	
	C. Doses of drugs	D. Weight and measures	
918)	ATP is generated in		C
	A. Lysosomes	B. Food Vacuoles	
	C. Mitochondria	D. Golgi apparatus	
919)	Which constituent affect the freezing point of milk		B
	A. Protein	B. Fat	
	C. Total solids	D. Lactose	
920)	Which of the salt in the mineral mixture or food can prevent the subject from goiter		D
	A. Cobalt Chloride	B. Sodium Chloride	
	C. Iron Sulphate	D. Potassium Iodide	

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921)	Most of the glycogen in the animal body is present in	A. Spleen	B. Liver	B
		C. Lung	D. Heart	
922)	Which one from the options is the most common disease transmitted to humans through cow's milk	A. Small pox	B. Malaria	D
		C. Milk Fever	D. Tuberculosis	
923)	Following is the common constituent found in the milk and blood:	A. Globulin	B. Casein	A
		C. Albumin	D. Minerals	
924)	Which of the followings could be an immunodiagnostic test?	A. PCR	B. ELISA	B
		C. Liver function test	D. Biopsy	
925)	In epidemiological investigation, cohort means:	A. Studies	B. Population	D
		C. Randomization	D. Group	
926)	Following is the most sensitive test to detect the DNA.	A. ELISA	B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging	C
		C. PCR	D. CT Scanning	
927)	Dengue fever is	A. An arboviral disease	B. Protozoan disease	A
		C. Bacterial disease	D. Fungal disease	
928)	A group of selected individuals which are representative of the population is called:	A. Stratum	B. Confidence interval	C
		C. Sample	D. Bias	
929)	Prostaglandin is;	A. Neurotransmitter	B. Autacoids	B
		C. Endocrine hormone	D. Steroid hormone	
930)	Pharmacy deals with;	A. Mechanism of action of drug	B. Preparation of drug	B
		C. Identification of drug	D. Metabolism of drug	
931)	Prophylactic administration of Vitamin K in breast fed babies is an example of	A. Specific protection	B. Health promotion	A
		C. Rehabilitation	D. Primordial	
932)	The drug preparations which are used by licking are;	A. Aerosole	B. Dragee	C
		C. Linctures	D. Lotions	
933)	The rate of drug absorption is greatest in;	A. The small intestine	B. The large intestine	A
		C. The stomach	D. Plasma	
934)	Pharmacodynamics considers;	A. The way in which the drug affects the Body	B. The effect of drug in the body and mode of action	B
		C. Drug metabolism	D. Drug excretion	
935)	Parasitology is the science, which deals with	A. Parasites	B. Bacteria	A
		C. Virus	D. Fungi	
936)	A nerve impulse is essentially a wave of	A. Electrical charge	B. Mechanical Charge	A
		C. Magnetic charge	D. All of the these	
937)	Vaccination is based on the principle of:	A. Agglutination	B. Phagocytosis	C
		C. Immunological memory	D. Clonal deletion	
938)	Reaction of soluble antigen with antibody is _____.			B

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	A. Agglutination	B. Precipitation	
	C. Flocculation	D. CFT	
939)	The DNA of cell is mainly present in		B
	A. Cytoplasm	B. Nucleus	
	C. Rough Endoplasmic reticulum	D. Lysosomes	
940)	All of the followings are related to Epidemiology except		D
	A. Case-control studies	B. Cohort Studies	
	C. Longitudinal and cross sectional studies	D. None	
941)	Cells are composed of		A
	A. Carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen	B. Sodium, potassium, calcium and hydrogen	
	C. Hydrogen, carbon, sodium, and potassium	D. Nitrogen, oxygen, calcium and carbon	
942)	What is the function of a tendon?		A
	A. To link muscles to bones	B. To bind bone cells close together	
	C. To link muscles to ligaments	D. To link bones to bones	
943)	Which of the following is not including in the Greenhouse gases:		C
	A. Methane	B. Carbon dioxide	
	C. Oxygen	D. Nitrous Oxide	
944)	The circulatory route that runs from the digestive tract to the liver is called:		B
	A. Cornnary circulation	B. Hepatic portal circulation	
	C. Pulmonary circulation	D. Systemic circulation	
945)	The beginning of the reproductive age in female is known as		D
	A. The menopause	B. The menses	
	C. The menstruation	D. Puberty	
946)	Inside cell, protein synthesis is done by		B
	A. Lysosomes	B. Rough endoplasmic reticulum	
	C. Mitochondria	D. Golgi bodies	
947)	Caprine is the name for the following category of animals		D
	A. Cats	B. Sheep	
	C. Dogs	D. Goats	
948)	Glycogen is the major storage form of		B
	A. Carbohydrate	B. Protein	
	C. Lipids	D. Glycoprotein	
949)	Bowmann's capsule belongs to which of the followings:		A
	A. Nephron	B. Neuron	
	C. Cerebrum	D. Hepatocytes	
950)	Envelope of gases surrounding the Earth is known as:		C
	A. Hydrosphere	B. Cryosphere	
	C. Atmosphere	D. Biosphere	
951)	All of the followings are particles of the atom except		D
	A. Electrons	B. Protons	
	C. Neutrons	D. Pentagon	
952)	Study of the relationships of plants and animals to their physical and biological environment is called		C
	A. Astronomy	B. Physiology	
	C. Ecology	D. Epidemiology	
953)	Which is the correct order of arrangement of the biotic factors?		A
	A. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-Genus-Species	B. Kingdom-Phylum-Order-Class-Genus-Family-Species	
	C. Kingdom-Phylum-Order-Class-Family-Genus-Species	D. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-Species-Genus	
954)	Which option is correct about the levels of organization:		D
	A. Molecules-atoms-cells-tissues-organs-body-organism-population-community-ecosystem	B. Atoms-molecules-tissues-cells-organs-body-organism-community-population-ecosystem	
	C. Molecules-Atoms-cells-organs-tissues-body-organism-	D. Atoms-molecules-cells-tissues-organs-body-organism-	

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	community-population-ecosystem	population-community-ecosystem	
955)	Followings is the most complex Kingdom of organisms:		B
	A. Protista	B. Animalia	
	C. Plantae	D. Fungi	
956)	A scorpion stalks, kills, and then eats a spider. Based on its behavior, which ecological terms		C
	A. Producer, herbivore, decomposer	B. Producer, carnivore, heterotroph	
	C. Predator, carnivore, consumer	D. Predator, autotroph, herbivore	
957)	Which organisms are dependent upon other animals for food?		C
	A. Producers	B. Herbivores	
	C. Scavengers	D. Primary consumers	
958)	Certain bacteria living in a human's large intestine help to produce vitamin K. This relationship is an example of		D
	A. Animal parasitism	B. Plant parasitism	
	C. Commensalism	D. Mutualism	
959)	Organisms feeding on the dead or decaying matter are categorized as		B
	A. Omnivores	B. Scavengers	
	C. Carnivores	D. Herbivores	
960)	Bacteria and fungi are belonging to the following category of organization		B
	A. Scavengers	B. Decomposers	
	C. Carnivores	D. Amphibians	
961)	An organism which harbours others organisms is known as		A
	A. Host	B. Predator	
	C. Autotroph	D. Parasite	
962)	The primary energy source produced by photosynthesis is		A
	A. Glucose	B. Fats	
	C. Carbohydrates	D. Proteins	
963)	Plants belong to the following category of trophic levels		C
	A. Consumers	B. Heterotrophs	
	C. Autotrophs	D. Primary consumers	
964)	The birds belong to the following Class of the Phylum Chordata		B
	A. Crustacea	B. Aves	
	C. Amphibia	D. Annelida	
965)	If useful products are released from the cell, the process is known as:		B
	A. Excretion	B. Secretion	
	C. Osmosis	D. Sweating	
966)	The following structure is absent in birds		B
	A. Pleura	B. Diaphragm	
	C. Pleural cavities	D. Large intestine	
967)	Name the disease where the carcass must be pitted with lime:		B
	A. Tuberculosis	B. Anthrax	
	C. Malaria	D. Tetanus	
968)	Addition of water in milk will:		C
	A. Increase the specific gravity	B. Increase the total solids	
	C. Decrease the specific gravity	D. Not change the specific gravity	
969)	Which of the followings is "Khareef" fodder		A
	A. Sorghum	B. Oats	
	C. Barley	D. Barseem	
970)	The part of the cell which binds to the mRNA during protein synthesis is		C
	A. Golgi bodies	B. Lysosomes	
	C. Ribosomes	D. Food vacuoles	
971)	Primary site of infection of adult <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> is		B
	A. Bile duct	B. Liver Parenchyma	
	C. Skin	D. Lung	

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972)	Which of the following property (ies) of the cell are equated with the life:		D
	A. Growth	B. Reproduction	
	C. Metabolism	D. All of the these	
973)	Following is the condition which might result due to deficiency of Calcium:		C
	A. Hypercalcemia	B. Anaemia	
	C. Ricketts	D. Cancer	
974)	In case of infection, following is the first line of defense		B
	A. Antibodies	B. Macrophages	
	C. Red blood cells	D. Platelets	
975)	Deposition of intramuscular fat in meat is known as		B
	A. Beefiness	B. Marbling	
	C. Tenderness	D. Juiciness	
976)	Following mineral is an essential part of the haemoglobin		D
	A. Magnesium	B. Potassium	
	C. Sodium	D. Iron	
977)	During the nerve impulse transmission, following ion or ions may play significant roles		D
	A. Sodium	B. Potassium	
	C. Chloride	D. All of these	
978)	Which of the following vitamins is known as antisterility factor?		B
	A. Vitamin C	B. Vitamin E	
	C. Vitamin K	D. Vitamin B	
979)	Cockroaches live preferably in		D
	A. Cold places	B. Warm places	
	C. Dark places	D. Warm and dark places	
980)	Number of gram equivalents of solute per liter of solution is called		C
	A. Simple solution	B. Molar solution	
	C. Normal solution	D. Molal solution	
981)	pH stands for		D
	A. Percentage of Halogens	B. Power of Hydroxyl ions	
	C. Proportion of Hydrogen ions	D. Power of Hydrogen ions	
982)	Human head louse is called as		A
	A. <i>Pediculus humanus</i>	B. <i>Phthirus pubis</i>	
	C. <i>Lingognathus pedalis</i>	D. None	
983)	The most appropriate option for the term "Public Health" is:		A
	A. Deals about the health of a community	B. Deals with the individuals	
	C. Deals with the physical and psychological well-being	D. Deals with the productivity of a population	
984)	Yellow colour of cow milk is due to :		D
	A. Riboflavin	B. Lactose	
	C. Casein	D. Carotene	
985)	Pharmacognosy deals with;		B
	A. Preparation of drug	B. Properties and identification of drugs	
	C. Doses of drugs	D. Weight and measures	
986)	ATP is generated in		C
	A. Lysosomes	B. Food Vacuoles	
	C. Mitochondria	D. Golgi apparatus	
987)	Which constituent affect the freezing point of milk		B
	A. Protein	B. Fat	
	C. Total solids	D. Lactose	
988)	Which of the salt in the mineral mixture or food can prevent the subject from goiter		D
	A. Cobalt Chloride	B. Sodium Chloride	
	C. Iron Sulphate	D. Potassium Iodide	
989)	Most of the glycogen in the animal body is present in		B

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	A. Spleen	B. Liver	
	C. Lung	D. Heart	
990)	Which one from the options is the most common disease transmitted to humans through cow's milk		D
	A. Small pox	B. Malaria	
	C. Milk Fever	D. Tuberculosis	
991)	Following is the common constituent found in the milk and blood:		A
	A. Globulin	B. Casein	
	C. Albumin	D. Minerals	
992)	Which of the followings could be an immunodiagnostic test?		B
	A. PCR	B. ELISA	
	C. Liver function test	D. Biopsy	
993)	In epidemiological investigation, cohort means:		D
	A. Studies	B. Population	
	C. Randomization	D. Group	
994)	Following is the most sensitive test to detect the DNA.		C
	A. ELISA	B. Magnetic Resonance Imaging	
	C. PCR	D. CT Scanning	
995)	Dengue fever is		A
	A. An arboviral disease	B. Protozoan disease	
	C. Bacterial disease	D. Fungal disease	
996)	A group of selected individuals which are representative of the population is called:		C
	A. Stratum	B. Confidence interval	
	C. Sample	D. Bias	
997)	Prostaglandin is;		B
	A. Neurotransmitter	B. Autacoids	
	C. Endocrine hormone	D. Steroid hormone	
998)	Pharmacy deals with;		B
	A. Mechanism of action of drug	B. Preparation of drug	
	C. Identification of drug	D. Metabolism of drug	
999)	Prophylactic administration of Vitamin K in breast fed babies is an example of		A
	A. Specific protection	B. Health promotion	
	C. Rehabilitation	D. Primordial	
1000)	The drug preparations which are used by licking are;		C
	A. Aerosole	B. Dragee	
	C. Linctures	D. Lotions	
1001)	The rate of drug absorption is greatest in;		A
	A. The small intestine	B. The large intestine	
	C. The stomach	D. Plasma	
1002)	Pharmacodynamics considers;		B
	A. The way in which the drug affects the Body	B. The effect of drug in the body and mode of action	
	C. Drug metabolism	D. Drug excretion	
1003)	Parasitology is the science, which deals with		A
	A. Parasites	B. Bacteria	
	C. Virus	D. Fungi	
1004)	A nerve impulse is essentially a wave of		A
	A. Electrical charge	B. Mechanical Charge	
	C. Magnetic charge	D. All of the these	
1005)	Vaccination is based on the principle of:		C
	A. Agglutination	B. Phagocytosis	
	C. Immunological memory	D. Clonal deletion	
1006)	Reaction of soluble antigen with antibody is _____.		B
	A. Agglutination	B. Precipitation	

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	C. Flocculation	D. CFT	
1007)	Viruses do not contain:		D
	A. DNA	B. RNA	
	C. Enzyme	D. Cell wall	
1008)	Adenine and guanine are example of which class of nitrogen base:		D
	A. Large	B. Pyrimidines	
	C. Small	D. Purines	
1009)	Production of RNA from DNA is called:		B
	A. Translation	B. Transcription	
	C. RNA splicing	D. Replication	
1010)	Reproduction in bacteria occurs by:		C
	A. Budding	B. Bursting	
	C. Binary Fission	D. Fragmentation	
1011)	Prostaglandin is;		B
	A. Neurotransmitter	B. Autacoids	
	C. Endocrine hormone	D. Steroid hormone	
1012)	Pharmacy deals with;		B
	A. Mechanism of action of drug	B. Preparation of drug	
	C. Identification of drug	D. Metabolism of drug	
1013)	The drug preparations which are used by licking are;		C
	A. Aerosole	B. Dragee	
	C. Linctures	D. Lotions	
1014)	The rate of drug absorption is greatest in;		A
	A. The small intestine	B. The large intestine	
	C. The stomach	D. Plasma	
1015)	Pharmacodynamics considers;		B
	A. The way in which the drug affects the Body	B. The effect of drug in the body and mode of action	
	C. Drug metabolism	D. Drug excretion	
1016)	Pharmacognosy deals with;		B
	A. Preparation of drug	B. Properties and identification of drugs	
	C. Doses of drugs	D. Weight and measures	
1017)	Histamine is stored in the following cell in the body;		C
	A. Epithelial cells	B. Eosinophils	
	C. Mast cells and basophis	D. Plasma cells	
1018)	Viruses do not contain:		D
	A. DNA	B. RNA	
	C. Enzyme	D. Cell wall	
1019)	Prokaryotic cell lacks:		C
	A. DNA	B. Ribosomes	
	C. Mitochondria	D. Plasma membrane	
1020)	Translation occurs in:		B
	A. Nucleus	B. Cytoplasm	
	C. Ribosomes	D. Both "A" and "B"	
1021)	Adenine and guanine are example of which class of nitrogen base:		D
	A. Large	B. Pyrimidines	
	C. Small	D. Purines	
1022)	Nematodes are		A
	A. Unisexual	B. Bisexual	
	C. Both	D. None	
1023)	Production of RNA from DNA is called:		C
	A. Translation	B. Transcription	

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	C.	RNA splicing	D.	Replication	
1024)	The nosocomial infections are acquired from:				D
	A.	Plants	B.	Hospitals	
	C.	Animals	D.	Community	
1025)	Enzymes are chemically:				A
	A.	Lipids	B.	Proteins	
	C.	Carbohydrates	D.	Lipoproteins	
1026)	Negatively charged ions are called				A
	A.	anions	B.	cations	
	C.	None	D.	Both	
1027)	CPR stands for:				C
	A.	Clinical practical performance	A.	Clinical practical performance	
	C.	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	C.	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	
1028)	Probable outcome of a disease is known for				A
	A.	Recovery	B.	Prognosis	
	C.	Tentative diagnosis	D.	Sequelae	
1029)	The treatment directed towards the cause of a disease is known as:				D
	A.	Symptomatic treatment	B.	Supportive treatment	
	C.	Treatment complication	D.	Specific treatment	
1030)	The following cell division occurs during gametogenesis				C
	A.	Meiosis	B.	Mitosis	
	C.	Both	D.	Interphase	
1031)	Ribosomes help to synthesize the followings				B
	A.	Lipids	B.	Proteins	
	C.	Carbohydrates	D.	Minerals	
1032)	Following organelle is called as the power house of the cell				C
	A.	Lysosomes	B.	Food Vacuole	
	C.	Mitochondria	D.	Golgi Apparatus	
1033)	All of the followings are the terms related to Pharamacology except				D
	A.	Pharmacokinetics	B.	Pharmacodynamics	
	C.	Pharmacognosy	D.	None	
1034)	Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is involved in the synthesis of				D
	A.	Proteins	B.	Lipids	
	C.	Steroids	D.	All	
1035)	If a bathing fluid has the same osmotic pressure than the cell it called				A
	A.	Isotonic	B.	Hypotonic	
	C.	Hypertonic	D.	None	
1036)	If harmful products are released from the cell, this process is called:				C
	A.	Secretion	B.	Sweating	
	C.	Excretion	D.	Osmoregulation	
1037)	Inherited genetic disorders of the sex chromosomes are known as:				A
	A.	X-linked recessive disorders	B.	X-linked dominant disorders	
	C.	Autosomal recessive disorders	D.	Autosomal dominant disorders	
1038)	The least numerous of the white blood cells in the body are:				B
	A.	Neutrophils	B.	Basophils	
	C.	Eosinophils	D.	Platelets	
1039)	The 'p' wave on the electrocardiogram corresponds to:				A
	A.	Arterial depolarization	B.	Arterial repolarization	
	C.	Ventricular depolarization	D.	Ventricular repolarization	
1040)	The brain eating disease in humans is caused by:				C
	A.	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	B.	<i>Giardia lamblia</i>	
	C.	<i>Naegleria fowleri</i>	D.	<i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	

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1041)	Following is not a part of excretory system in mammals:		D
	A. Loop of Henle	B. Bowmann's capsule	
	C. Glomerulus	D. Synapse	
1042)	Contents of ice on the Earth is known as:		B
	A. Hydrosphere	B. Cryosphere	
	C. Atmosphere	D. Biosphere	
1043)	Crimean congo hemorrhagic fever is transmitted by		B
	A. Mosquitoes	B. Ticks	
	C. House flies	D. Cockroaches	
1044)	All of the followings are related to Epidemiology except		D
	A. Case-control studies	B. Cohort Studies	
	C. Longitudinal and cross sectional studies	D. None	
1045)	Dengue fever is caused by the following organism:		D
	A. Bacteria	B. Nematodes	
	C. Fungi	D. Virus	
1046)	Ostrich belongs to		D
	A. Chordata	B. Aves	
	C. Animalia	D. All	
1047)	Following is the unit to measure the viscosity of milk		A
	A. Casein	B. Globulin	
	C. Albumin	D. Lactose	
1048)	Following are the animals which are also called as felines		B
	A. Sheep	B. Cats	
	C. Dogs	D. Camels	
1049)	The hormone commonly used for milk ejection is		D
	A. Thyroxine	B. Androgen	
	C. Estrogen	D. Oxytocin	
1050)	Persistent Purposeless Proliferation comprehensively describes the following:		C
	A. Blood pressure	B. Heart Attack	
	C. Cancer	D. Diabetes	
1051)	UV rays can		A
	A. Penetrate and change skin cells	B. Can be helpful to diagnose cancer	
	C. Are not harmful to the body	D. Are recommended for AIDS patients	
1052)	Yellow color of cow milk is due to		A
	A. Carotene	B. Melanin	
	C. Riboflavin	D. Lactose	
1053)	500 g/100mL is an example of following type of concentration:		C
	A. v/v	B. w/w	
	C. w/v	D. None	
1054)	Pica is caused due to the deficiency of:		C
	A. Sodium	B. Magnesium	
	C. Phosphorus	D. Iron	
1055)	cDNA stands for		C
	A. Copy of the DNA	B. Compromised DNA	
	C. Complimentary DNA	D. Cross-linked DNA	
1056)	Following is the mineral which is considered to enhance the vitality and sexual performance		D
	A. Cobalt	B. Sodium	
	C. Potassium	D. Zinc	
1057)	Phagocytosis of the foreign particles takes place by		B
	A. Platelets	B. Neutrophils	
	C. Lymphocytes	D. Red blood cells	
1058)	Deficiency of Iron can lead to		A

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	A. Anemia	B. Osteoporosis	
	C. Diabetes	D. Blindness	
1059)	Following is the most significant Greenhouse gas produced by the livestock		C
	A. Nitrous Oxide	B. Carbon dioxide	
	C. Methane	D. Ammonia	
1060)	Which is the correct order of arrangement of the biotic factors?		A
	A. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-Genus-Species	B. Kingdom-Phylum-Order-Class-Genus-Family-Species	
	C. Kingdom-Phylum-Order-Class-Family-Genus-Species	D. Kingdom-Phylum-Class-Order-Family-Species-Genus	
1061)	Following is the human body louse		C
	A. <i>Pediculus humanus capitis</i>	B. <i>Pthirus pubis</i>	
	C. <i>Pediculus humanus corporis</i>	D. <i>Menacanthus stramenius</i>	
1062)	Indicate the nitrogenous substance in milk		C
	A. Lactose	B. Cholestrol	
	C. Uric Acid	D. Carotene	
1063)	Frog is an example of		A
	A. Class Amphibia	B. Class Nematoda	
	C. Class Aves	D. Class Annelida	
1064)	Which option is correct about the levels of organization:		D
	A. Molecules-atoms-cells-tissues-organs-body-organism-population-community-ecosystem	B. Atoms-molecules-tissues-cells-organs-body-organism-community-population-ecosystem	
	C. Molecules-Atoms-cells-organs-tissues-body-organism-community-population-ecosystem	D. Atoms-molecules-cells-tissues-organs-body-organism-population-community-ecosystem	
1065)	The scientific name of the Liver fluke is:		A
	A. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i>	B. <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>	
	C. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i>	D. <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	
1066)	Infection transmitted to human through milk is:		B
	A. Listeria	B. Salmonella	
	C. Clostridium	D. Dengue	
1067)	Thermophilic bacteria in raw milk are:		A
	A. Bacillus	B. Stapylococcus	
	C. Salmonella	D. Clostridium	
1068)	Beta carotene is a source of		A
	A. Vitamin A	B. Vitamin B	
	C. Riboflavin	D. Niacin	
1069.	Vaccination is based on the principle of:		C
	A. Agglutination	B. Phagocytosis	
	C. Immunological memory	D. Clonal deletion	
1070.	Reaction of soluble antigen with antibody is _____.		B
	A. Agglutination	B. Precipitation	
	C. Flocculation	D. CFT	
1071.	Viruses do not contain:		D
	A. DNA	B. RNA	
	C. Enzyme	D. Cell wall	
1072.	Adenine and guanine are example of which class of nitrogen base:		D
	A. Large	B. Pyrimidines	
	C. Small	D. Purines	
1073.	Production of RNA from DNA is called:		B
	A. Translation	B. Transcription	
	C. RNA splicing	D. Replication	
1074.	Reproduction in bacteria occurs by:		C
	A. Budding	B. Bursting	
	C. Binary Fission	D. Fragmentation	

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1075.	Prostaglandin is;			
	A.	Neurotransmitter	B.	Autacoids
	C.	Endocrine hormone	D.	Steroid hormone
1076.	Pharmacy deals with;			
	A.	Mechanism of action of drug	B.	Preparation of drug
	C.	Identification of drug	D.	Metabolism of drug
1077.	The drug preparations which are used by licking are;			
	A.	Aerosole	B.	Dragee
	C.	Linctures	D.	Lotions
1078.	The rate of drug absorption is greatest in;			
	A.	The small intestine	B.	The large intestine
	C.	The stomach	D.	Plasma
1079.	Pharmacodynamics considers;			
	A.	The way in which the drug affects the Body	B.	The effect of drug in the body and mode of action
	C.	Drug metabolism	D.	Drug excretion
1080.	Pharmacognosy deals with;			
	A.	Preparation of drug	B.	Properties and identification of drugs
	C.	Doses of drugs	D.	Weight and measures
1081.	Histamine is stored in the following cell in the body;			
	A.	Epithelial cells	B.	Eosinophils
	C.	Mast cells and basophis	D.	Plasma cells
1082.	The occasional occurrence of a disease in a population is called as			
	A.	Epidemic	B.	Outbreak
	C.	Pandemic	D.	Sporadic
1083.	For disease forecasting, which of the following system is currently used in epidemiology			
	A.	Topography	B.	GIS
	C.	Computer & IT	D.	Mobile & cable
1084.	Making routine observations on health, productivity and environment is called as			
	A.	GIS	B.	Monitoring
	C.	Surveillance	D.	Cohort studies
1085.	Corona is classified by WHO as a:			
	A.	Epidemic	B.	Sporadic
	C.	Pandemic	D.	None of these
1086.	Malaria is transmitted through			
	A.	Mosquitoes	B.	Birds
	C.	House flies	D.	All of these
1087.	A group of people with same occupation working in an area is known as:			
	A.	Workplace community	B.	Biodiversity
	C.	Ecosystem	D.	None of these
1088.	The frogs belong to the following group of animals			
	A.	Mammals	B.	Amphibians
	C.	Reptiles	D.	None of these
1089.	One of the following organisms is used abundantly in genetic engineering:			
	A.	Salmonella bulbi	B.	Pseudomonas aeruginosa
	C.	Staph aureus	D.	Escherichia coli
1090.	The first scientist to give the concept of probiotics was			
	A.	Metchnikoff	B.	Fleming
	C.	Herelle	D.	Louis Pasteur
1091.	pH of milk is about			
	A.	3.2	B.	4.4
	C.	6.8	D.	8.5
1092.	SGPT is increased			

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	A. Only in liver damage	B. In kidney damage	
	C. In liver and kidney damage	D. In cardiac muscle damage	
1093.	The enzyme _____ unzips and unwinds the DNA molecule.		
	A. DNA polymerase	B. helicase	B
	C. primase	D. DNA ligase	
1094.	Plasmids are put into bacterial cells by		
	A. restriction enzymes	B. DNA ligase	D
	C. binding of cohesive sticky ends	D. transformation	
1095.	Which of the following is a purine?		
	A. Adenine	B. Thymine	B
	C. Uracil	D. Cytosine	
1096.	Which of the following replaces thymine in RNA		
	A. Adenine	B. Guanine	C
	C. Uracil	D. Cytosine	
1097.	Sugar found in RNA is		
	A. Galactose	B. Fructose	C
	C. Ribose	D. Deoxyribose	
1098.	Sugar found in DNA is		
	A. Galactose	B. Fructose	D
	C. Ribose	D. Deoxyribose	
1099.	Deoxyribose is		
	A. pentose sugar	B. hexose sugar	A
	C. Pyrimidine of DNA	D. Nitrogenous base	
1100.	Probable outcome of a disease is known for		
	A. Recovery	B. Prognosis	A
	C. Tentative diagnosis	D. Sequelae	
1101.	The treatment directed towards the cause of a disease is known as:		
	A. Symptomatic treatment	B. Supportive treatment	D
	C. Treatment complication	D. Specific treatment	
1102.	Enzyme required for transcription is		
	A. Restriction enzymes	B. DNA polymerase	C
	C. RNA polymerase	D. RNase	
1103.	The first step in PCR is		
	A. Denaturation	B. annealing	A
	C. primer extension	D. none of these	
1104.	The process of binding of primer to denatured DNA strand is called		
	A. Denaturation	B. annealing	B
	C. renaturation	D. none of these	
1105.	Prokaryotes are distinguished from eukaryotes by their		
	A. Phospholipid plasma membrane	B. Cytoplasm with ribosomes	C
	C. Nucleoid instead of nucleus	D. Membrane bound organelles	
1106.	Ribosomes are found in the eukaryotic cell		
	A. in Mitochondria	B. Free in the cytoplasm	D
	C. On the endoplasmic reticulum	D. All of the above	
1107.	Coprophagia means:		
	A. Ingestion of soil	B. Eating of feces	B
	C. Eating of soap	D. Eat nothing	
1108.	Which of the following are reservoirs for human infection		
	A. food and water	B. humans	D
	C. animals	D. all of the above	
1109.	Compound microscope has:		
	A. One eye piece	B. Two eye pieces	D

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	C. One eye piece and one objective	D. None of all	
1110.	Giardia lamblia is usually transmitted		
	A. by ingestion of contaminated food or water	B. by intermediary host	A
	C. Both	D. None	
1111.	Smoking is prohibited in microbiology lab due to:		
	A. burning	B. culture contamination	D
	C. chemical in lab.	D. None of all	
1112.	Typhoid in human beings is caused by:		
	A. Salmonella spp	B. Brucella spp.	A
	C. E.coli	D. Shigella spp.	
1113.	Viruses do not contain:		
	A. DNA	B. RNA	D
	C. Enzyme	D. Cell wall	
1114.	Prokaryotic cell lacks:		
	A. DNA	B. Ribosomes	C
	C. Mitochondria	D. Plasma membrane	
1115.	Translation occurs in:		
	A. Nucleus	B. Cytoplasm	B
	C. Ribosomes	D. Both "A" and "B"	
1116.	Adenine and guanine are example of which class of nitrogen base:		
	A. Large	B. Pyrimidines	D
	C. Small	D. Purines	
1117.	Nematodes are		
	A. Unisexual	B. Bisexual	A
	C. Both	D. None	
1118.	Production of RNA from DNA is called:		
	A. Translation	B. Transcription	C
	C. RNA splicing	D. Replication	
1119.	The nosocomial infections are acquired from:		
	A. Plants	B. Hospitals	D
	C. Animals	D. Community	
1120.	Enzymes are chemically:		
	A. Lipids	B. Proteins	A
	C. Carbohydrates	D. Lipoproteins	
1121.	CPR stands for:		
	A. Clinical practical performance	B. Cardiac pulse recovery	C
	C. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	D. Cardiopulmonary reaction	
1122.	Pica is caused due to the deficiency of:		
	A. Vitamin B12	B. Protein	C
	C. Phosphorus	D. Cystine	
1123.	Addition of water in milk will:		
	A. Increase specific gravity	B. Decrease specific gravity	B
	C. Increase total solids	D. No change in specific gravity	
1124.	Which 'hormone' causes milk ejection?		
	A. Estrogen	B. Oxytocin	B
	C. Thyroxin	D. Parathormone	
1125.	A corpus luteum of pregnancy is also known as		
	A. CL Sporium	B. CL Verum	B
	C. CL Hemorrhagicum	D. CL Albican	
1126.	Name the organ where microbial digestion in non-ruminant animals occurs:		
	A. Stomach	B. Small intestine	C
	C. Large intestine	D. None of the above	

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1127.	Best method of milking of cow is by:				B
A.	Wet hand with water	B.	Dry hand		
C.	Wet hand with oil	D.	Wet hand with milk froth		
1128.	Mark the age of marking a calf for identification.				A
A.	Ist day of birth	B.	One week age		
C.	2 weeks age	D.	3 weeks age		
1129.	Castration in female calves is called:				D
A.	Sterilization	B.	teaser		
C.	vasectomization	D.	spaying		
1130.	The first birth of a cloned mammalian offspring took place in a				A
A.	Sheep	B.	Goat		
C.	Woman	D.	Cattle		
1131.	Bone meal is a good source of:				D
A.	Carbohydrates	B.	Fat		
C.	Phosphrous	D.	Calcium and phosphorus		
1132.	Most essential vaccination in goats is:				C
A.	Foot and mouth disease	B.	Pox		
C.	Enterotoxemia	D.	Rinderpest		
1133.	BCG is the vaccine used against				B
A.	Hepatitis	B.	Tuberculosis		
C.	COVID-19	D.	None of these		