

Compiled by: **Dr. Sheikh Firdous Ahmad**,
Alumni, FVSc & AH, SKUAST-K and
Junior Research Fellow,
Indian Veterinary Research Institute
firdousa61@gmail.com,
firdous5600@gmail.com
8938862057, 9469691352

Questions on Animal Nutrition

1. _____ is an important mineral component of cytochrome oxidase enzyme.
2. _____ is low moisture silage with characteristics between those of hay and silage.
3. Ruminants are _____ (more/less) susceptible to HCN poisoning than are horses and pigs.
4. _____ deficiency in poultry feed leads to the production of leathery eggs.
5. Parturient paresis is another name for the disease _____.
6. Deficiency of phosphorus in diet causes condition of deprived appetite in animals called as _____.
7. Tearts condition is related to _____ mineral and is also known as _____.
8. A particular type of skin disorder in pigs is caused by the deficiency of _____.
9. Feeding acidified diet during the later part of dry period in large animals is suggested to prevent a metabolic disorder called as _____.
10. In _____ (Acute/chronic) phosphorus deficiency animals may have stiff joints and muscular weakness.

11. Maintenance of cerebro-spinal fluid pressure is an important function of _____.
12. Zinc is an important component of an enzyme _____.
13. Rubbery legs condition in poultry is due to the deficiency of which vitamin _____.
14. FLKS syndrome is mainly caused due to deficiency of _____.
15. Cyanocobalamine is another name for which vitamin _____.
16. Molasses is a _____ (good/bad) source of energy.
17. _____ is a byproduct produced during juice / extract prepared from selected plant material.
18. The maximum level of inclusion for molasses in cattle ration is up to _____ (%) and up to _____ (%) in poultry ration.
19. The quality of molasses is measured in terms of _____.
20. Most common anti-nutritional factor in leaves of plants is _____.
21. True digestible energy is always _____ than the apparent digestible energy.
22. The concept of starch equivalent was initially pioneered by _____.
23. Physiological fuel value concept was given by _____.
24. _____ is defined as the weight gain per unit weight of protein eaten.
25. Nitrate is itself _____ (toxic/non-toxic) to animals
26. Hay contains _____ (%) moisture while as in silage, its level is _____ (%).
27. The proximate analysis, a scheme for routine description of animal feedstuffs was devised in the year _____ by two scientists named _____ & _____.
28. _____ factor in Weende's analysis is not actually determined.

29. Clubbed down condition of embryos is caused due to the deficiency of _____.
30. Goose stepping gait is manifested in _____ (species) due to the deficiency of _____.
31. _____ is used to measure the true protein content in the feed.
32. _____ (anti-nutritional factor) can quickly produce anoxia of the central nervous system and death can result within a few seconds.
33. The deficiency of _____ in feed is attributable to the occurrence of slipped tendon.
34. Chastek paralysis is caused by the deficiency of _____.
35. Avidin chelates _____ vitamin.

For key: Make out your own key, send it at the mail ID given, your key will be corrected and resend to you.

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