

ANIMAL NUTRITION MCQS

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Q. No. 1.	Which one of these is not an essential fatty acid?			
	A	Arachidonic Acid	B	Linolenic Acid
	C	Linoleic Acid	D	Stearic Acid
Q. No. 2.	Which is one of these is an essential amino acid in poultry?			
	A	Taurine	B	Glycine
	C	Glutamine	D	Serine
Q. No. 3.	Diet rich in concentrates causes acidosis in ruminants due to accumulation of			
	A	Lactic Acid	B	Propionic Acid
	C	Acetic Acid	D	Butyric Acid
Q. No. 4.	Urea used in Ruminant feeding contains N% as			
	A	45	B	50
	C	25	D	37.5
Q. No. 5.	Net gain of ATP by metabolism of 1 mole of Acetate in ruminants is...			
	A	19	B	8
	C	20	D	14.5
Q. No. 6.	Deficiency of elevates levels of propionate & contributes towards Ketosis in ruminants.			
	A	B12	B	B2
	C	B1	D	B3
Q. No. 7.	Glycogen % in mammalian muscle cell (except Horse) is			
	A	0.5-1	B	3
	C	10	D	5
Q. No. 8.	Glycogen % in muscle cell of Horse is			
	A	2.26	B	10
	C	5	D	0.5-1
Q. No. 9.	Predominant VFA in ruminal contents of a cow is			
	A	Propionate	B	Butyrate
	C	Acetate	D	Isovalerate
Q. No. 10.	Incomplete hydrogenation of polyunsaturated fatty acids in rumen forms....			
	A	Conjugated linoleic acid	B	oleic acid
	C	linolenic acid	D	stearic acid
Q. No. 11.	High level of fat in ruminant diet..... fibre digestion			
	A	Increases	B	depresses
	C	has no effect	D	None of these
Q. No. 12.	Which of these are exopeptidases?			

	A	carboxypeptidase A	B	Trypsin
	C	Pepsin	D	Chymotrypsin
Q. No. 13.	taurine is an essential amino acid in			
	A	cat	B	dog
	C	cattle	D	Horse
Q. No. 14.	Net ATP production from complete oxidation of one mole of glucose is			
	A	36	B	18
	C	40	D	12
Q. No. 15.	Acrylate Pathway is associated with production of			
	A	Propionate	B	Butyrate
	C	Acetate	D	Isovalerate
Q. No. 16.	% of CO ₂ in total gases present in rumen is.....			
	A	70	B	25
	C	61	D	52
Q. No. 17.	Millets are cereals with higher percentage of			
	A	Minerals	B	Fibre
	C	Fats	D	Prtoein
Q. No. 18.	Feeding of higher level of molasses in ruminants causes diarrrohea because of higher...			
	A	Pottassium	B	Calcium
	C	Energy	D	Phosphorus
Q. No. 19.	Example of Succulent feeds....			
	A	Hay	B	Silage
	C	Tapoica Roots	D	Both B & C
Q. No. 20.	While feeding Urea diet should be supplemented with			
	A	Sulphur	B	Phosphorus
	C	Nitrogen	D	Calcium
Q. No. 21. is required for thyroxine formation			
	A	Iodine	B	Phosphorus
	C	Calcium	D	Calcium
Q. No. 22.	Milk Fever occurs due to deficiency of...			
	A	Calcium	B	Fat
	C	Iodine	D	Energy
Q. No. 23.	Pica is due to deficiency of.....			
	A	Phosphorus	B	Copper
	C	Iron	D	Cobalt
Q. No. 24.	Perosis is due to deficiency of			
	A	Manganese	B	Choline
	C	Folic acid	D	All of these
Q. No. 25.	Excessive lacrymation in cattle may due to deficiency of			
	A	Vitamin A	B	Vitamin B2
	C	Vitamin D	D	Vitamin E

Q. No. 26.	Muscular dystrophy is due to deficiency of			
	A	Vitamin E	B	Selenium
	C	Both A & B	D	Vitamin A
Q. No. 27.	Cannabilism is due to deficiency of			
	A	Common Salt	B	Phosphorus
	C	Calcium	D	Zinc
Q. No. 28.	Slipped tendon is due to deficiency of			
	A	Zinc	B	Vitamin A
	C	Copper	D	Manganese
Q. No. 29.	Active form of Vitamin D is			
	A	1,25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol	B	24, 25 dihydroxy cholecalciferol
	C	25 hydroxy cholecalciferol	D	1, hydroxy cholecalciferol
Q. No. 30.	Vitamin D is required for the absorption of			
	A	Phosphorus	B	Zinc
	C	Calcium	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 31.	pH of good silage varies			
	A	3.5 to 4.2	B	4.5
	C	4.2 to 4.5	D	6
Q. No. 32.	Bad quality silage contains high			
	A	Lactic acid	B	Butyrates
	C	Propionic acid	D	None
Q. No. 33.	Good quality silage contains more			
	A	Lactate	B	Butyrate
	C	Propionate	D	None
Q. No. 34.	Crops suitable for silage making are			
	A	Maize	B	Bajra
	C	Sorghum	D	All
Q. No. 35.	Dry matter % in silage is			
	A	35	B	50
	C	65	D	85
Q. No. 36.	Oats, barseem, Lucerne, etc are good for making.....			
	A	Hay	B	Both
	C	Silage	D	None
Q. No. 37.	Moisture % of hay should not exceed			
	A	12-14	B	30-35
	C	17-18	D	20
Q. No. 38.	Silo filler's disease is due to inhalation of oxides of			
	A	Nitrogen	B	Sulphur
	C	Phosphorus	D	Magnesium
Q. No. 39.	Total losses of carotene in hay making			
	A	90%	B	25%

	C	50%	D	28%
Q. No. 40.	Sun cured hays are rich in			
	A	Vitamin D2	B	Vitamin A
	C	Vitamin D3	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 41.	<i>Argimona mexicana</i> seeds are used as adulterant in....			
	A	Mustard Cake	B	DCP
	C	Soybean Cake	D	Fish meal
Q. No. 42.	Comon adulterant used in molasses is.....			
	A	Salt	B	Water
	C	Sand	D	Urea
Q. No. 43.	Common salt is used as an adulterant in			
	A	Mineral mixture	B	Wheat bran
	C	Fish meal	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 44.	Urease test is used for assessing the quality of			
	A	Soybean meal	B	DCP
	C	DORB	D	None
Q. No. 45.	Maximum permissible levels of aflatoxins in chicken as per BIS			
	A	20 ppb	B	50 ppb
	C	3 ppb	D	20 ppm
Q. No. 46.	Maximum permissible levels of aflatoxins in Ducks as per BIS			
	A	3 ppb	B	50 ppb
	C	20 ppb	D	3 ppm
Q. No. 47.	Maximum permissible levels of aflatoxins in layers as per CARI, Izatnagar			
	A	900 ppb	B	300 ppb
	C	450 ppb	D	300 ppm
Q. No. 48.	HSCAS is used in poultry to reduce effect of			
	A	Aflatoxicosis	B	Fungi
	C	Rodents	D	Insects
Q. No. 49.	The common rice weevil in stored grains is.....			
	A	<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	B	<i>Oryzeaphilus surinamensis</i>
	C	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	D	None
Q. No. 50.	Haylage contains dry matter % of			
	A	40-45	B	70-75
	C	55-60	D	30-35
Q. No. 51.	Thumps is due to deficiency of			
	A	Iodine	B	Copper
	C	Iron	D	Zinc
Q. No. 52.	Olive colour discoloration of egg yolk is due to			
	A	Dicoumarol	B	Moringa leaf meal
	C	Cottonseed cake	D	Neem cake
Q. No. 53.	Phytic acid decreases availability of			

	A	Iron	B	Calcium
	C	Phosphorus	D	Both B & C
Q. No. 54.	Subabul contains as antinutritional factor			
	A	Trypsin inhibitor	B	Tannins
	C	Saponins	D	Mimosine
Q. No. 55.	Protein utilization is interfered in			
	A	Trypsin inhibitor	B	Phytates
	C	Tannins	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 56.	Oxalic acid interferes with utilization of			
	A	Calcium	B	Iron
	C	Magnesium	D	All
Q. No. 57.	Mangoseed kernel contains			
	A	Tannins	B	Saponins
	C	Glycosinolates	D	Cyanogens
Q. No. 58.	Green leguminous fodder contains.....			
	A	Saponins	B	Cyanogens
	A	Trypsin inhibitor	D	Glycosinolates
Q. No. 59.	Least susceptible species for tannin toxic effect is.....			
	A	Cattle	B	Goat
	C	Horse	D	Sheep
Q. No. 60.	Most susceptible species for aflatoxin toxicity is.....			
	A	Chicken	B	Cattle
	C	Duck	D	buffalo
Q. No. 61.	Anti nutritional factor present in sorghum grass is			
	A	Dhurrin	B	Linamarin
	C	Amygdalin	D	Glucosinolates
Q. No. 62.	Anti nutritional factor present in wheat is			
	A	Arabinoglycans	B	Solanine
	C	Linamarin	D	Ambygdalin
Q. No. 63.	Anti nutritional factor present in barley is			
	A	Beta glycans	B	Solanine
	C	Linamarin	D	Ambygdalin
Q. No. 64.	Anti nutritional factor present in sorghum grain is			
	A	Tannins	B	Dhurrin
	C	Linamarin	D	Both A & B
Q. No. 65.	Anti nutritional factor present in linseed is			
	A	Linamarin	B	Ambygdalin
	C	Dhurrin	D	None
Q. No. 66.	Cotton seed cake contains as antinutritional factor.			
	A	Gossypol	B	Tannins
	C	Phytates	D	Linamarin

Q. No. 67.	Chemical treatment for detoxification of tannins is/are ...			
	A	Polyethylene glycol	B	Polyvinylpyrrolidone
	C	Both A & B	D	None
Q. No. 68.	Sugarcane bagasse contains As antinutritional factor			
	A	Antiniacin	B	Oxalates
	C	Mimosine	D	none
Q. No. 69.	Mimosine forms a goitrogen called on rumen microbial digestion.			
	A	PEG	B	3 hydroxy 4 (1H) pyridine (3,4 DHP)
	C	PVP	D	Vinyloxazolidinethione
Q. No. 70.	Myrosinase enzymes act on antinutritional factor to show adverse effect.			
	A	Glucosinolates	B	Saponins
	C	Lectins	D	Tannins
Q. No. 71.	Antinutritional factor(s) that reduce the utilization of minerals are			
	A	Oxalates	B	Phytates
	C	Gossypol	D	All
Q. No. 72.	Merit (s) of horizontal mixer is/are			
	A	Inexpensive	B	Requires less time per batch
	C	Efficient cleanout	D	Both B & C
Q. No. 73.	Demerit(s) of horizontal mixer is/are:			
	A	Expensive	B	Consumes more power
	C	Requires more space	D	All
Q. No. 74.	Method(s) for wet processing of grains is/ are			
	A	Popping	B	Roasting
	C	Exploding	D	Extrusion
Q. No. 75.	Method(s) for dry processing of grains is/ are			
	A	Micronising	B	Pressure cooking
	C	Reconstitution	D	Exploding
Q. No. 76.	Which is not one of the advantages of grinding?			
	A	Improve feed utilization	B	Improve palatability
	C	Increase surface area for enzymatic action	D	Increase feed passage time
Q. No. 77.	Equipment used for expressing particle size of feed in terms of modulus of uniformity & modulus of fineness			
	A	Rotap Sieve Shaker	B	Ribbon blender
	C	Hammer mill	D	Double paddle horizontal mixer
Q. No. 78.	Micronizing uses microwaves with cycles/sec. for processing of grains			
	A	3×10^8 to 3×10^{11}	B	3×10^{11} to 3×10^{12}
	C	3×10^5 to 3×10^8	D	None
Q. No. 79.	Popping is produced by action of dry heat @ ⁰ F for 15 to 30 seconds.			
	A	700 to 800	B	600 to 700
	C	370 to 425	D	121
Q. No. 80.	Roasting is done by passing through flame resulting in heat to about ⁰ F.			

	A	300	B	200
	C	400	D	400
Q. No. 81.	Exploding is subjecting the grain to high pressure steam to Psi for 20 seconds.			
	A	300	B	200
	C	400	D	250
Q. No. 82.	Dry processing of roughage can be done by.....			
	A	Baling	B	Cubing
	C	Pelleting	D	All
Q. No. 83.	Feed additives....			
	A	Enhances feed consumption	B	Decreases growth rate
	C	Increases feed intake	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 84.	Feed additives includes			
	A	Colouring gents	B	Nutrients
	C	Both A & B	D	None
Q. No. 85.	Prebiotic is a.....			
	A	Live microbes	B	oligosaccharides
	C	Antibiotic	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 86.	Example(s) of antioxidants is/are...			
	A	BHT	B	Vitamin C
	C	BHA	D	All
Q. No. 87.	Shell grit in poultry supplies.....			
	A	Phosphorus	B	Calcium
	C	Energy	D	Iron
Q. No. 88.	Enzyme to be supplemented in barley based poultry diet should be.....			
	A	Xylanase	B	Beta glucanase
	C	Both A & B	D	None
Q. No. 89.	Antibiotic that has been recently banned in poultry ration is.....			
	A	Bacitracin	B	Colistin
	C	Streptomycin	D	Chlortetracyclin
Q. No. 90.	Which is not the function of antibiotic as feed additive?			
	A	Spare other nutrients like protein	B	Prevents subclinical function
	C	Thickens the wall of intestine	D	Increases absorption of nutrients via intestine
Q. No. 91.	Sodium sorbate is used as.....			
	A	Antibiotic	B	Anthelmintic
	C	Antifungal additives	D	Both B & D
Q. No. 92.	HSCAS stands for			
	A	Hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicate	B	Hydrated sulphur calcium aluminosilicates
	C	Hydrogenated sodium calcium aluminosilicates	D	None
Q. No. 93.	HSCAS is used as..... In poultry diets.			

	A	Mycotoxin Binder	B	Antibiotic
	C	Antifungal	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 94.	Which one of these is not a mycotoxin binder?			
	A	Activated Charcol	B	HSCAS
	C	Tetracyclin	D	Both A & C
Q. No. 95.	Yucca extracts is used as..... in poultry.			
	A	Deodouriser	B	Flavouring Agent
	C	Antibiotic	D	None
Q. No. 96.	Antibiotics are discouraged in animal feeding due to.....			
	A	Antibiotic resistance	B	Better growth rate
	C	Increased feed intake	D	None
Q. No. 97.	Shell grit feeding in layers ensures.....			
	A	Prevention of cage layer fatigue	B	Both A & C
	C	Slow release of calcium	D	None
Q. No. 98.	Animal protein factor is present in.....			
	A	Meat meal	B	Fish meal
	C	Both A & B	D	Soybean meal
Q. No. 99.	Additives that affect health of the animal.....			
	A	Antifungals	B	Anticoccidials
	C	Anthelmenthics	D	All
Q. No. 100.	Synbiotic is a term for			
	A	Probiotic	B	Both A & C
	C	Prebiotic	D	Only probiotic
Q. No. 101.	Mix indicator used in Crude Protein estimation.....			
	A	Bromocresol Green & Methyl Red	B	Methyl Red & Bromothymol Blue
	C	Bromocresol Green & Methyl Orange	D	Bromothymol Blue & Methyl Orange
Q. No. 102.	% & normality of sulphuric acid used in CF estimation.....			
	A	1.25% & 0.255N	B	1.25% & 0.313N
	C	12.5% & 0.255N	D	12.5% & 0.313N
Q. No. 103.	% & normality of NaOH solution used in CF estimation			
	A	1.25% & 0.255N	B	1.25% & 0.313N
	C	12.5% & 0.255N	D	12.5% & 0.313N
Q. No. 104.	% of Ammonium Hydroxide solution used in Calcium estimation			
	A	30	B	50
	C	80	D	60
Q. No. 105.	Which one these is neutral detergent soluble?			
	A	Hemicellulose	B	Organic acids
	C	Cellulose	D	Lignin
Q. No. 106.	Neutral detergent fibre constitute			
	A	Starch	B	Organic acids

	C	NPN compounds	D	Cellulose
Q. No. 107.	Acid detergent fibre comprise(s) of.....			
	A	Lignin	B	Silica
	C	Cellulose	D	All
Q. No. 108.	Strength of Boric Acid used in CP estimation is			
	A	1	B	2
	C	2.5	D	3
Q. No. 109.	Which one these acts as indicator during titration for calcium estimation of a feed sample?			
	A	Phenolphthalein	B	Nascent Oxygen
	C	Methyl red	D	Both A & B
Q. No. 110.	Which of the following can't be directly estimated in laboratory?			
	A	Hemicellulose	B	NFE
	C	CF	D	CP
Q. No. 111.	Amount of H ₂ SO ₄ (97% purity) to prepare 1.25% of 1 litre H ₂ SO ₄ solution.....			
	A	7 ml	B	8.9ml
	C	27.42 ml	D	12.5 g
Q. No. 112.	Methods of Dry matter estimation of feed are.....			
	A	Oven Drying	B	Freeze drying & Infra red moisture meter
	C	Toluene distillation	D	All
Q. No. 113.	Volume of H ₂ SO ₄ (97% purity) to prepare 1 litre of N/10 H ₂ SO ₄ solution.....			
	A	26.6 ml	B	21 ml
	C	27.42 ml	D	7 ml
Q. No. 114.	Soxhlet apparatus is used in estimation of			
	A	Crude Fibre	B	Crude Protein
	C	Ether Extracts	D	All
Q. No. 115.	Kjeldahl's assembly is used in estimation of			
	A	Crude Fibre	B	Crude Protein
	C	Ether Extracts	D	All
Q. No. 116.	Salseed meal contains			
	A	Tannins	B	Chrysophenic acid
	C	Gossypol	D	Cyanogens
Q. No. 117.	Chrysophenic acid is an antinutritional factor in.....			
	A	Babul pods	B	<i>Cassia tora</i>
	C	Vilayati Babul pods	D	Mangoseed kernel
Q. No. 118.	% of Sodium Hydroxide solution used in C P Estimation			
	A	30	B	40
	C	70	D	60
Q. No. 119.	Role of copper sulphate in digestion mixture during digestion is			
	A	Increase boiling point of contents	B	As catalyst to speed up reaction
	C	Both A & B	D	None

Q. No. 120.	Factor used for calculation of crude protein % in the milk sample is			
	A	6	B	6.25
	C	25	D	6.38

For Answers mail your responses to : rodramukhi@gmail.com