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## 7.ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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### TEACHING TASK

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#### NEET LEVEL QUESTIONS

**Multi correct answer type:**

1. Super ovulation and embryo transplantation are meant for improving  
A) Poultry                      B) Human race                      C) Livestock                      D) Plants

**Key:** C

Solution: Super ovulation and embryo transplantation help produce many offspring from a superior female and are mainly used in livestock to improve breeds of cows, buffaloes, goats, etc.

2. High milk-yielding varieties of cows are obtained by  
A) Artificial insemination                      B) Super ovulation  
C) Use of surrogate mothers                      D) All of these

**Key:** D

Solution: High milk-yielding cows can be produced by artificial insemination, super ovulation, and the use of surrogate mothers. All these methods together help improve cattle breeds.

3. The best milk breed in the world is  
A) Sahiwal                      B) Deani                      C) Holstein                      D) Sindhi

**Key:** C

Solution: Holstein (Holstein–Friesian) is the world's best dairy breed known for the highest milk production.

4. The young chickens raised specially for meat are called  
A) Honey bee                      B) Hens                      C) Fishes                      D) Pigs

**Key:** B

Solution: Young chickens raised specifically for meat are called broilers. They belong to the hen category.

5. Some improved cross-breed strains of poultry birds are  
A) HH-260                      B) IBL-80                      C) B-77                      D) All of these

**Key:** D

Solution: HH-260, IBL-80, and B-77 are all improved cross-breed poultry strains developed for better egg/meat production.

6. Which amongst the following indigenous fowls is used in cock fighting and is called as Indian game ?  
A) Aseel                      B) Busra                      C) Chittagong                      D) Ghagus

**Key:** A

Solution: Aseel is a famous indigenous Indian fowl used in cockfighting due to its aggressive nature and strong body. It is called the Indian game fowl.

7. Exotic breeds popularly used in our country are

- A) White Leghorn and Rhode Island Red
- B) Rhode Island and Red and Andalusina
- C) Plymouth Rock and Andalusian
- D) White Leghom and Andalusian

**Key:** A

Solution: White Leghorn (excellent layer) and Rhode Island Red (dual-purpose breed) are exotic breeds widely used for poultry improvement in India.

8. Crustacean fishery is connected with the exploitation of
- A) Pysters and crabs
  - B) Mussels and squids
  - C) Shells and cuttle fish
  - D) Lobster and prawn

**Key:** D

Solution: Crustacean fisheries deal with crustaceans such as lobsters and prawns. They form a major commercial fishery resource.

9. Fish meat is better than the meat of other animals because it contains more
- A) Water
  - B) Fat
  - C) Oil
  - D) Proteins

**Key:** D

Solution: Fish meat is rich in high-quality proteins compared to other meats. It is also easily digestible and contains essential amino acids.

10. Hybrid breed of cattle is
- A) Sunnandini
  - B) Holstein
  - C) Brown swiss
  - D) Kankre

**Key:** A

Solution: Sunnandini is a hybrid breed developed in India by crossing native cattle with exotic high-yielding varieties. Holstein and Brown Swiss are exotic, Kankrej is purely indigenous.

11. Scientific metnod of large scale culturing of earthworms for vermicompost is called
- A) Apiculture
  - B) Sericulture
  - C) Vermiculture
  - D) Aquaculture

**Key:** C

Solution: Vermiculture is the scientific method of culturing earthworms in large numbers for producing vermicompost from organic waste.

12. The main component in vermicompost
- A) Ammonia
  - B) Urea
  - C) Uric acid
  - D) Nitric acid

**Key:** A

Solution: Vermicompost contains high amounts of ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) released from organic nitrogen during decomposition. It enriches soil fertility naturally

13. What are friends of farmers
- A) Earthworm
  - B) Leeches
  - C) Rats
  - D) Bats

**Key:** A

Solution: Earthworms are called “friends of farmers” because they loosen the soil, increase aeration, improve drainage, and convert organic waste into nutrient-rich vermicompost. This improves soil fertility and crop yield.

14. What is P<sup>H</sup> of good soil
- A) 1-7
  - B) 5.5-7.5
  - C) 7-14
  - D) 5.5-14

**Key:** B

Solution: Good agricultural soil is slightly acidic to neutral. A pH range of 5.5 to 7.5 is ideal for the growth of most crops because nutrients are most available to plants within this range.

### JEE ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS

#### Multi correct answer type:

15. Find the incorrect statement

- i. Karan swiss is a cross breed
- ii. There are 27 popular breeds of cow in our country.
- iii. The compost pit is allow to dry for 8-9 days.
- iv. Layers only for meat.

A) i                                      B) iii & iv                                      C) i & ii                                      D) i, ii & iv

**Key:** D

Solution:

- i. Karan Swiss is a cross-breed → correct, so this is NOT incorrect.
- ii. India has more than 27 breeds of cows; the number is higher → incorrect.
- iii. Compost pit is kept moist, not dried for 8–9 days → incorrect.
- iv. Layers are for egg production, not for meat → incorrect.

Therefore incorrect statements are ii, iii, iv → option D.

16. Find the correct statement

- i. Aseel, Braham and sunsex are broilers.
- ii. Rinderpest is a viral disease caused in cattle.
- iii. Cattla is grown in polyculture.
- iv. Avain influenza caused by HSN 1 virus.

A) only i                                      B) i & ii                                      C) ii only                                      D) i, ii & iv

**Key:** C

Solution:

- i. Aseel, Brahma, Sussex are not broilers; they are mainly used as dual-purpose or indigenous breeds → incorrect.
- ii. Rinderpest is indeed a viral disease of cattle → correct.
- iii. Catla is grown in polyculture with Rohu, Mrigal etc. → correct.
- iv. Avian influenza is caused by H5N1 virus, not HSN1 → incorrect spelling and code.

Only statement ii is completely correct → option C.

#### Assertion And Reason Type

- A) Both Assertion and Reason are True, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- B) Both Assertion and Reason are True, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C) Assertion is True, but Reason is False.
- D) Assertion is False, but Reason is True.

17. **Assertion** : Fish is caught from natural waters both marine as well as inland.  
**Reason** : Fish is grown in water bodies through human efforts.

**Key:** B

Solution:

Assertion: True — Fish is caught from natural water bodies

(marine & inland).

Reason: True — Fish can also be grown by humans in ponds (culture fisheries).

But the reason does not explain why fish is caught naturally.

So both are true but reason is not the correct explanation option B.

18. **Assertion** : Pisciculture is rearing and breeding of fishes.

**Reason** : Growing two or more than two fishes together in the same water body.

**Key:** B

Solution:

Assertion: True — Pisciculture means breeding, rearing, and management of fish.

Reason: True — Growing two or more fish species together is called polyculture, which is a type of pisciculture.

But polyculture is only one method; it does not explain pisciculture entirely.

Thus both are true but reason is not the correct explanation → option B.

**Matrix Matching Type:**

- |     |                           |     |  |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|--|
| 19. | 1.Exotic breed of poultry | ( ) | A) 180 -250 eggs per Year                |
|     | 2. Aquaculture            | ( ) | B) Dual purpose breed                    |
|     | 3. Layers                 | ( ) | C) Rearing of fish in commercial manner. |
|     | 4. Ghagus                 | ( ) | D) 240 eggs per day.                     |
|     | A) 1-d, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b     |     | B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a                    |
|     | C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b     |     | D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a                    |

**Key:** B

Solution:

Matching

Exotic breed of poultry → D (240 eggs per year, White Leghorn type)

Aquaculture → C (Commercial rearing of fish)

Layers → A (180–250 eggs per year)

Ghagus → B (Dual-purpose breed)

Correct match: 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

**Comprehensive**

20. Animal husbandry is very important field which helps to improve our livestock and other useful animal. We are domesticating the animals from the thousand of years ago.

Name of the animal	Period of domestication
Dog	30,000 -7000 BC
Sheep	11,000 - 9000BC
Pig	9000 BC
Goat	8000 BC

In animal husbandry, poultry is one of the branch which helps to improve the food products in poultry indigenous and exotic and cross breeds develops to meet the demands of the society. The tremendous rise in availability of poultry products is called silver revolution. In poultry upgraded varieties are B77 11S82 they grow fast .

- i. Upgraded variety of poultry breed is

A) 11S82                      B) Aseel                      C) Brown leghorn                      D) None

**Key:** A

Solution:

Upgraded poultry breeds include B77 and 11S82.

These are improved varieties that grow faster and give better production.

ii. Silver revolution related to

- A) Aquaculture    B) Pisciculture    C) Poultry    D) Apiculture

**Key:** C

Solution:

Silver revolution refers to the huge increase in poultry products like eggs and chicken.

So it is related to poultry.

iii. Pigs are domesticated from

- A) 9000 BC    B) 8000 BC    C) 19, 000 BC    D) 7,000 BC

**Key:** A

Solution:

From the table, pigs were domesticated around 9000 BC.

So the correct answer is 9000 BC.

iv. Dogs are domesticated from

- A) 8000 BC    B) 11,000 - 9000 BC  
C) 30,000 BC    D) 30,000 - 7,000 BC

**Key:** D

Solution:

The table shows dogs were domesticated between 30,000 – 7,000 BC.

So the correct answer is 30,000 – 7,000 BC.

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## LEARNERS TASK

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### CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS (CUQ'S)

1. The branch of science which deals with the study of various breeds of domesticated animals and their management is

- A) Plant Husbandary    B) Horticulture  
C) Apiculture    D) Animal Husbandary

**Key:** D

Solution:

Animal husbandry is the scientific field that deals with studying various breeds of domestic animals, their care, feeding, breeding, and overall management. Therefore, the correct answer is animal husbandry.

2. The term husbandary comes from

- A) Husband    B) Mother    C) Daughter    D) Son

**Key:** A

Solution: The term “husbandry” is derived from the word husband, which originally meant “master of the house” or one who manages household resources, including animals. Thus, the word husbandry relates to management and care, especially farm animals.

3. The study of proper utilization of economically important domestic animals is called
- A) Rearing                                      B) Sericulture  
C) Pisciculture                                D) Live Stock Management.

**Key:** D

**Solution:**

Livestock management refers to the scientific study and practical methods of utilizing economically important domestic animals. It includes feeding, breeding, housing, and disease control to obtain maximum output from animals like cows, buffaloes, goats, etc.

4. Milk giving animal among the following is  
A) Cow                      B) Hens                      C) duck                      D) fowl

**Key:** A

**Solution:**

Among the given options, cow is the only animal that naturally produces milk for human use. Birds such as hens, ducks, and fowls do not give milk; they lay eggs instead.

5. Cattle of native origin are called
- A) indigenous breeds                      B) Foreign breed  
C) Desibreds                                D) Both A & C

**Key:** D

**Solution:**

Cattle of native origin are known as indigenous breeds. These are also called desi breeds because they originate from the local region. Hence, both options A (indigenous breeds) and C (desi breeds) refer to the same category.

6. There are ..... breeds of cow in our country  
A) 29                      B) 27                      C) 25                      D) 24

Key: **B**

**Solution:**

India has 27 well-recognized breeds of cows such as Gir, Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Ongole, Tharparkar, etc. These are officially documented indigenous breeds maintained for milk and draught purposes.

7. The full form of NDRI is
- A) National Dairy research institute
  - B) National institute of technology
  - C) National daily research institute
  - D) National botanical research institute.

Key: **A**

**Solution:**

NDRI stands for National Dairy Research Institute. "It is India's premier institute for dairy research, cattle breeding, milk production improvement, and training in dairy technology."

8. The type of good varieties of calves develop by National dairy research institute, Karnal is  
A) Karan                      B) Sumandhini      C) Heifers                      D) Calver

**Key:** A

Solution:

The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal, developed improved cross-bred cattle varieties such as Karan Fries and Karan Swiss.

Therefore, the improved type is “Karan.”

9. Foot and mouth disease is caused by

- A) Virus                      B) Bacteria                      C) Fungi                      D) Protozoa

**Key:** A

Solution:

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a highly contagious disease affecting cattle, buffaloes, goats, and pigs. It is caused by an RNA virus belonging to the Picornaviridae family. It mainly affects the mouth, feet, and udder.

10. Anthrax is caused by

- A) Virus                      B) Bacteria                      C) Fungi                      D) Protozoa

**Key:** B

Solution:

Anthrax is caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. “It affects cattle, sheep, goats, and even humans. It is a dangerous zoonotic disease and can cause sudden death in infected animals.

11. The tremendous rise in the availability of poultry products is called

- A) Golden revolution                      B) Green revolution  
C) White revolution                      D) Silver revolution

**Key:** D

Solution:

The large and rapid increase in the production of poultry products (eggs and chicken meat) in India is known as the Silver Revolution.

It resulted from improved poultry breeding, nutrition, and farm management.

12. The modern breed with improved egg laying and meat production

- A) Indigenous                      B) Exotic                      C) Endemic                      D) Extinct

**Key:** B

Solution:

Modern breeds improved for egg laying and meat production are called exotic breeds, such as White Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, and Plymouth Rock.

They are brought from foreign countries and used for cross-breeding to increase productivity.

13. The average production of eggs by an India breed is about

- A) 60 eggs                      B) 10 eggs                      C) 50 eggs                      D) 25 eggs

**Key:** A

Solution:

Indigenous (Indian) poultry breeds generally lay around 60 eggs per year.

Their egg production is lower than exotic breeds because they are mainly reared for dual purposes (meat + eggs).

14. Example of layers is

- A) White leg horn                      B) Aseel                      C) Brahma                      D) Sanrk

**Key:** A

Solution:

White Leghorn is a famous layer breed known for very high egg production (240–250 eggs/year).

Other options like Aseel, Brahma, and Sanrk are not layer breeds.

15. The breed which lays more number of eggs with big sizes are

- A) Broilers                      B) Layers                      C) Dual purpose breed    D) Indigenous

**Key:** B

Solution:

Layers are the poultry breeds specially developed for high egg production.

They produce more eggs, and the eggs are usually larger compared to indigenous breeds.

16. Which among the following is broiler variety

- A) Aseel                      B) Brahma                      C) Exotic                      D) A & B

**Key:** D

Solution:

Broilers are chickens raised for meat.

Both Aseel and Brahma are used for meat production due to their strong body build.

So A & B are considered broiler-type varieties.

17. Dual purpose breed among the following is

- A) Aseel                      B) Brahma                      C) Rhode Island Breed    D) None

**Key:** C

Solution:

Rhode Island Red is a well-known dual-purpose breed used for both eggs and meat.

Aseel and Brahma are mostly for meat, not dual-purpose.

18. The hybrid variety of breed among the following is

- A) B 77                      B) 11582                      C) A & B                      D) Only A

**Key:** C

Solution:

B77 and 11S82 are both hybrid / upgraded poultry varieties developed for faster growth and better production.

Hence both A and B are hybrid varieties.

19. Avian influenza is caused by

- A)  $H_5N_1$                       B) PMV                      C) Fowl pox virus    D) PPLO

**Key:** A

Solution:

Avian influenza (bird flu) is caused by the H5N1 virus, which is a dangerous strain that spreads among birds and sometimes infects humans.

20. Candida albicans is a

- A) Virus                      B) Fungi                      C) Protozoan                      D) Bacteria

**Key:** B

Solution:

Candida albicans is a fungus.

It causes fungal infections like candidiasis in humans and animals.

21. Paramyxovirus causes a disease known as

- A) Ranikhet                      B) Candidiasis                      C) Fowl pox                      D) Avian influenza

**Key:** A

Solution:

The Paramyxovirus causes Ranikhet disease (also called Newcastle disease) in poultry.



It affects the respiratory and nervous systems.

22. Fowl pox is caused by

- A) Fowl pox virus                      B)  $H_5N_1$                       C) PPLO                      D) PMV

**Key:** A

Solution:

Fowl pox is caused by the fowl pox virus, which spreads through mosquitoes or direct contact and causes wart-like lesions on the skin.

23. The central disease birds should be

- A) Vaccinated    B) infected  
C) Immunised    D) both A & C

**Key:** D

Solution:

Birds should be vaccinated and immunised to protect them against diseases like Ranikhet, fowl pox, and avian influenza.

So both A and C are correct.

24. The scientific method of culturing arthropods such as prawns, shrimps, Crabs and lobsters is

- A) Fin fishers                      B) Shell fishers                      C) Poultry                      D) Dairy

**Key:** B

Solution:

The scientific method of culturing arthropods like prawns, shrimps, crabs, and lobsters is called shell fisheries because these organisms have hard shells or exoskeletons.

25. Shell Fisheries in commercial language are called as

- A) Aquaculture                      B) Pisciculture                      C) Horticulture                      D) Floriculture

**Key:** A

Solution:

Shell fisheries and fin fisheries together form aquaculture, which is the commercial cultivation of aquatic organisms like fish, prawns, crabs, and shellfish.

26. Culturing of only one sex of species of fish in a pond is called

- A) Mono culture    B) Mono sex culture  
C) Semi culture    D) Pisci culture

**Key:** B

Solution:

When only one sex (all males or all females) of a fish species is cultured in a pond, it is called mono-sex culture.

Monoculture means single species, not single sex.

27. Mono culture is

- A) Culturing of single species of fishes                      B) Culturing of two species of fishes  
C) Culturing of only one sex of fishes                      D) Culturing of both sex of fishes

**Key:** A

Solution:

Monoculture means cultivating only one species of fish in a pond.

Example: Only Catla or only Rohu.

28. Example of polyculture is

- A) Chinese Carp                      B) Grass Carp                      C) Big head carp                      D) All

**Key:** D

Solution:

Polyculture means culturing more than one fish species together.

Chinese carp, grass carp, and bighead carp are all used in polyculture systems.

29. Induced spawning is caused by injecting

- A) Synthetic hormone
- B) Natural hormone
- C) Phytohormone
- D) Vaccine

**Key:** A

Solution:

In induced spawning (to make fish breed), synthetic hormones like Ovaprim or Ovatide are injected to stimulate reproduction.

30. The synthetic hormone among the following is

- A) Ovaprim
- B) Ovatide
- C) Nova
- D) All

**Key:** D

Solution:

Ovaprim, Ovatide, Nova are all synthetic hormones used for induced breeding, so all options are correct.

31. The first dose contain ..... amount of gonadotrophins

- A) 2 - 3 mg
- B) 5 - 6 mg
- C) 7 mg
- D) 1.5 mg

**Key:** A

Solution:

The first dose for induced breeding usually contains 2–3 mg of gonadotrophins to start the spawning process.

32. The second dose is injected with the amount of hormone is female fish

- A) 5 - 8 mg/kg
- B) 2 - 3 mg/kg
- C) 5 - 6mg/kg
- D) 7 - 8 mg/kg

**Key:** A

Solution:

The second dose for female fish is higher and is about 5–8 mg per kg, to complete the spawning process.

33. The fertilized eggs are transfered to ..... ponds

- A) Culture ponds
- B) Tank
- C) Sea
- D) River

**Key:** A

Solution:

Fertilized fish eggs are transferred to culture ponds (also called nursery ponds) where the eggs hatch and fry develop.

34. IPN is

- A) Infectious Pancreatic necrosis
- B) Infected Permanent disease
- C) Infected partial disease
- D) Infected disease

**Key:** A

Solution:

IPN stands for Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis. It is a viral disease that mainly affects young salmon and trout. The virus damages the pancreas and internal organs, causing high mortality in fish.

### **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1. Give an example of an Indian and foreign poultry breed which when crossed produce an improved variety. List any one desirable trait expected from such cross breeding.

**Solution:**

Example of crossbreeding:

Indian breed: Aseel

Foreign breed: White Leghorn

Crossbred variety: B77 or 11S82

Desirable trait expected:

Higher egg production and/or faster growth compared to the indigenous breed.

Crossbreeding combines the hardiness of the Indian breed with the productivity of the exotic breed.

2. What is the a) normal body temperature of Cow ?  
b) normal body temperature of Buffalo ?

Normal body temperature:

a) Cow: 38–39°C

b) Buffalo: 37.5–38.5°C

**Solution:**

Body temperature varies slightly with breed, age, and environmental conditions.

These temperatures are indicators of healthy animals; deviation may indicate fever or illness

3. Mention the crop whose production has increased by blue revolution and yellow revolution.

Crops and Revolutions:

Blue Revolution:

Fish and other aquatic products – increase in fish production.

Yellow Revolution: Oilseeds – increase in edible oil production.

**Solution:**

Blue revolution focuses on aquaculture and fisheries.

Yellow revolution focuses on oilseed crops like mustard, groundnut, and soybean to meet edible oil demands.

### **JEE ADVANCED LEVEL QUESTIONS**

**Multi correct answer type:**

1. Find the incorrect statement  
(i) Labeo is used as Monoculture fish  
(ii) Tilapia is used as polyculture fish  
(iii) Deep freezing is a method of preservation  
(iv) The eggs are salted as a method of preservation  
A) only i                      B) Both i & ii                      C) i, ii & iv                      D) i & iv

**Key:** C

**Solution:**

(i) Labeo is used in polyculture, not monoculture. So statement (i) is incorrect.

(ii) Tilapia is also used in monoculture and polyculture, but commonly in monoculture. So statement (ii) is incorrect.

(iii) Deep freezing is a method of preservation – correct.

(iv) Salting is done to preserve eggs and fish, so statement (iv) is correct.

Therefore, the incorrect statements are i and ii, and additionally, since statement (iv) is incorrect in the way it is written (“The eggs is salting” is grammatically wrong, the combined incorrect statements are i, ii & iv.

2. Find the correct statements

(i) Induced spawning is carried out by injecting synthetic hormone such as ovaprim

(ii) In the first dose female is injected with 5-6 mg of gonadotrophin

(iii) The second dose, female is injected with 10-12 mg per kg of body weight and male fish with 2-3 mg per kg. of body weight.

(iv) The advanced fish are reared in rearing ponds for about 3-4 months.

A) i & ii

B) ii & iii

C) i & iv

D) None

**Key: C**

Solution:

(i) Correct – Induced spawning is done by injecting synthetic hormones like Ovaprim to stimulate ovulation in female fish.

(ii) Incorrect – The first dose of gonadotrophin for female fish is usually 2–3 mg/kg, not 5–6 mg.

(iii) Incorrect – The second dose for female fish is 5–8 mg/kg, and for male fish 2–3 mg/kg; 10–12 mg/kg is too high.

(iv) Correct – The advanced fry or fingerlings are reared in rearing/nursery ponds for 3–4 months before transferring to grow-out ponds.

**Assertion And Reason Type**

A) Both Assertion and Reason are True, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.

B) Both Assertion and Reason are True, but Reason is NOT the correct explanation for Assertion.

C) Assertion is True, but Reason is False.

D) Assertion is False, but Reason is True.

3) **Assertion** : Culturing of one species of fish in a pond is called Monoculture

**Reason** : In Monoculture only one sex of fish is grown.

**Key: C**

Solution:

Assertion is True – Monoculture is the practice of growing only one species of fish in a pond.

Reason is False – Monoculture does not mean one sex; it refers to one species, not sex.

Therefore, the correct choice is Assertion True, Reason False.

4) **Assertion** : Induced spawning is carried out by injecting synthetic hormone.

**Reason** : The hormone such as ovaprim and ovatids is injected

**Key: A**

Solution:

Both Assertion and Reason are True, and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.

Synthetic hormones like Ovaprim and Ovatide stimulate ovulation, causing induced spawning in fish.

Therefore, the correct choice is Both True, Reason explains Assertion.

**Matrix Matching Type:**

- |    |                            |     |  |
|----|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 5) | 1.Fowl pox                 | ( ) | a) H <sub>5</sub> - N <sub>1</sub> virus |
|    | 2.Candidiasis              | ( ) | b) Pasteurella multocida                 |
|    | 3.Ranikhet                 | ( ) | c) Fowl pox virus                        |
|    | 4.Fowl cholera             | ( ) | d) Candida albicans                      |
|    | 5.Avian influenza          | ( ) | e) Paramyxovirus                         |
|    | A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a |     | B) 1-d, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c               |
|    | C) 1-f, 2-d, 3-e, 4-b, 5-a |     | D) 1-c, 2-e, 3-d, 4-a, 5-b               |

**Key:** A

Solution:

Fowl pox: Viral disease causing lesions on skin → Fowl pox virus

Candidiasis: Fungal infection in birds → Candida albicans

Ranikhet: Viral disease (Newcastle disease) → Paramyxovirus

Fowl cholera: Bacterial infection ? Pasteurella multocida

Avian influenza: Highly contagious viral disease → H5N1 virus

- |    |                                  |     |                       |
|----|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| 6) | 1.Dual purpose breed             | ( ) | A) B 77               |
|    | 2.Upgrade variety                | ( ) | B) Rhode Island Red   |
|    | 3.Infectious pancreatic necrosis | ( ) | C) Rhabdovirus        |
|    | 4.Viral Haemorrhagic             | ( ) | D) Viral disease      |
|    | A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b            |     | B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c |
|    | C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a            |     | D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d |

**Key:** B

Solution:

Rhode Island Red: Dual purpose (eggs + meat) → 1-B

B77: Hybrid/upgrade poultry variety → 2-A

Infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN): Viral disease affecting fish → 3-D

Viral Haemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS): Caused by Rhabdovirus → 4-C

**Comprehensive**

7. In poultry management Health care of poultry birds is very important. Poultry birds are affected by different diseases like Ranikhet, Marck's Gumboro. Fowl Cholera, Infectious Coryza, chronic respiratory diseases. To make the poultry birds disease free the antibiotics and vaccination.

- i. Poultry birds affected by
- |             |          |           |        |
|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| A) Bacteria | B) Virus | C) Fungus | D) All |
|-------------|----------|-----------|--------|

**Key:** D

Solution:

Poultry birds can be affected by bacterial, viral, and fungal infections. Common bacterial diseases include fowl cholera; viral diseases include Ranikhet and Gumboro; fungal infections can also occur.

- ii. Gumboro is a
- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A) Bacterial disease | B) Viral disease    |
| C) Fungal disease    | D) Helminth disease |

**Key:** B

Solution:

Gumboro (Infectious Bursal Disease) is a viral disease that affects young chicks, causing immunosuppression and high mortality.

iii. In poultry industry, antibiotics used for preventing \_\_\_\_ disease.

- A) Bacterial disease
- B) Viral disease
- C) Fungal disease
- D) All

**Key:** A

Solution:

Antibiotics are used in poultry to prevent bacterial diseases, not viral or fungal diseases. They help in controlling infections like fowl cholera or Coryza.

iv. The poultry industry, vaccines used for preventing \_\_\_\_ disease.

- A) Bacterial disease
- B) Viral disease
- C) Fungal disease
- D) Parasitic disease

**Key:** B

Solution:

Vaccines are used in the poultry industry to prevent viral diseases, such as Ranikhet (Newcastle disease) and Gumboro disease.

v. Brooder "s Pneumonia is caused by

- A) Bacterial disease
- B) Viral disease
- C) Fungal disease
- D) Parasitic disease

**Key:** A

Solution: Brooder's pneumonia is caused by bacterial infection. It is a respiratory disease affecting young chicks and can be prevented with proper hygiene and antibiotics if necessary.

### **Single answer question**

1. The term aquaculture means

- A) Inland fishers
- B) Aspergillosis
- C) Marine fishers
- D) Both A & B

**Key:** A

Solution: Aquaculture refers to the scientific cultivation of fish and other aquatic organisms in inland waters (ponds, tanks, reservoirs). It does not refer to marine fishing or fungal diseases. Hence, the correct option is Inland fishers.

2. Which one of the following is a disease of poultry ?

- A) Anthrax
- B) Pebrine disease
- C) Ranikhet disease
- D) Foot and mouth disease

**Key:** C

Solution: Ranikhet disease (also called Newcastle disease) is a viral disease of poultry. Other options:

Anthrax – affects cattle and humans

Pebrine disease – affects silkworms

Foot and mouth disease – affects livestock like cows, buffaloes, goats

3. In India, which of the following species of honey bee is reared in artificial hives

- A) Apis indica
- B) Apis florea
- C) Apis dorsata
- D) None of these

**Key:** A

Solution: In India, Apis indica is the species of honey bee commonly reared in artificial hives.

Apis dorsata – wild, giant honey bee

Apis florea – dwarf bee, mostly wild

4. A fungal disease of the poultry is

- A) Coccidiosis
- B) Coryza

C) Moniliasis

D) Marck's disease

**Key:** C

Solution: Moniliasis is a fungal disease of poultry caused by *Candida albicans*. It leads to infections in the digestive tract and crop of birds.