

TOPIC : POULTRY NUTRITION
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1. Which of the following is not considered as an essential amino acids for growing pullets
(a) Tryptophan (b) Threonine
(c) Tyrosine (d) Arginine
2. Protein efficiency ratio can be calculated by following formula
(a) g wt. gain/ g protein absorb (b) g N retained/ g N absorb
(c) g wt. gain/ g protein consumed (d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is a good precursor of vitamin A
(a) Myxoxanthin (b) Xanthine
(c) Beta carotene (d) Xanthophylls
4. Which of the following does not fall in the category of NFE
(a) Starch (b) Fat
(c) Protein (d) Carbohydrate
5. is essential for prevention of perosis in chicken
(a) Biotin (b) Vit B₁₀
(c) Choline (d) Vit B₅
6. The percent of CF should not be more thanin layer ration
(a) 10 % (b) 12 %
(c) 6 % **(d) 8 %**
7. The normal ration of layers the % of lysine should be
(a) 0.5% **(b) 0.65%**
(c) 1 % (d) 0.3 %
8. Vitamin E deficiency in poultry causes the following condition especially when diet contain high level of unsaturated fatty acids
(a) Exudative diathesis (b) Nutritional roup
(c) Crazy chick disease (d) All of the above
9. The calcium and phosphorus ratio in layer's ration should be
(a) 1:1 (b) 2:1
(c) 3:1 **(d) 6:1**

10. The most refined measure of food energy for poultry is
(a) **ME** (b) DE
(c) NE (d) None
11. FCR of layer is influenced by
(a) Pen temperature (b) Rate of egg production
(c) Quality of ration (d) **All**
12. Excess protein in poultry ration leads to
(a) Deposition of calcium urate crystal in liver
(b) Degeneration of the kidney
(c) Raise in blood uric acid
(d) **All of the above**
13. Higher fat deposition in carcass occurs due to
(a) Narrow C:P ratio (b) Wider C:P ratio
(c) **Wider C:P ratio** (d) Both a and b
14. For production of prothrombin, the vitamin needed is
(a) C (b) B₆
(c) **K** (d) D
15. Which of the following act as an antagonist to vitamin K, leading to haemorrhagic spots or bleeding
(a) Antibiotics (b) Hormones
(c) **Sulfa drugs** (d) B₇
16. Bowing of legs with enlargement of hock joint without slipping of achilles tendon is caused by deficiency of
(a) Calcium (b) **Choline**
(c) Nicotinic acid (d) Carotene
17. Which of the following is needed for maturation of RBC in poultry
(a) Biotin (b) Pantothenic acid
(c) **Folic acid** (d) B₆
18. Deficiency ofvitamin causes rough and scaly dermatitis on the bottom of chick foot
(a) Nicotinic acid (b) Ascorbic acid
(c) **Biotin** (d) Retinol
19. The vitamin not essential in the diet of poultry but needs supplementation during summer stress is
(a) Nicotinic acid (b) Biotin
(c) **Ascorbic acid** (d) Retinol
20. The chief source of calcium in poultry diet is
(a) Bone meal (b) calcium phosphate

- (c) Oyster shell (d) None
21. Manganese is essential for the synthesis
(a) Fatty acids (b) Oxidative phosphorylation
(c) Organic matrix of bone (d) All of these
22. Among the poultry feed ingredients as a source of energy which one stands at the top
(a) Rice polish (b) Barley
(c) Maize (d) Oats
23. The best protein feed which contain all the essential amino acid required for chicken is
(a) Meat meal (b) Ground nut cake
(c) Fish meal (d) Lucern meal
24. Premix should not be prepared for
(a) Vitamin (b) Antibiotics
(c) Fish meal (d) Coccidiostate
25. Commonest limiting amino acid in poultry
(a) Tyrosine (b) Arginine
(c) Methionine (d) Aspartic acid
26. Molybdenum is essential for
(a) Carbonic anhydrase (b) Catalase
(c) Xanthine oxidase (d) All
27. Thiamine deficiency symptom is
(a) Curled toe paralysis (b) Nutritional myopathy
(c) Polyneuritis (d) All
28. Phosphorus utilization enhanced by supplementingin diet
(a) High protein (b) Goiterogens
(c) Phytase enzyme (d) All
29. Which of the following is responsible for olive coloured yolks in chicken egg
(a) Xanthophyll (b) GNC
(c) Cottonseed cake (d) Sesame cake
30. Which of the following is used as a flavor enhancer in poultry ration
(a) Lignocellulose (b) Egg powder
(c) Monosodium glutamate (d) None
31. Scurfy skin, thin hair, slow growth and a characteristic goose stepping in poultry is due to deficiency of
(a) Thiamine (b) Riboflavin
(c) Pantothenic acid (d) Nicotinic acid
32. Necrotic dermatitis of chicken feet is occurred due to deficiency of
(a) Mn (b) F
(c) Zn (d) Nicotinic acid

33. Gossypol of cottonseed meal react with
 (a) Zinc (b) Manganese
(c) Iron (d) Selenium
34. Weight gain per unit weight of protein consumed refers to
 (a) GPV (b) BV
(c) PER (d) EAAI
35. The first limiting amino acid in chick diets based on maize sesame meal is
 (a) Threonine (b) Methionine
(c) Lysine(d) Tryptophan
- To classify as animal protein supplement the ingredient has to contain a protein content of more than
 (a) 55 % (b) 60 % **(c) 47 %** (d) 30%
36. The following vitamin is a constituent of coenzyme A
 (a) Biotin (b) Pyridoxine **(c) Pantothenic acid** (d) Folic acid
37. The following vitamin is required in higher quantities in breeder diets than in layer diets for chicken
 (a) Biotin (b) Vitamin A **(c) Vitamin E** (d) Folic acid
38. Energy content of a egg is
 (a) 80 Kcal (b) 60 Kcal **(c) 90 Kcal** (d) 125 Kcal
39. The following amino acid is essential for growth but not for egg production
 (a) Lysine (b) Methionine (c) Glycine **(d) Arginine**
40. The major end product of nitrogen metabolism in chicken is
 (a) Ammonia (b) Urea **(c) Uric acid** (d) Creatinine
41. The major end product of nitrogen metabolism in mammals is
 (a) Ammonia (b) Uric acid **(c) Urea** (d) Creatinine
42. The major end product of nitrogen metabolism in fish is
 (a) Uric acid (b) Urea **(c) Ammonia** (d) Creatinine
43. The concentration of vitamin A in the ration of poultry should be highest for which class of birds
 (a) Laying hens (b) Broiler starter
(c) Breeding hens (d) Broiler finishers
44. Digestibility of a feed decreases because of an increase in its
 (a) Starch content (b) Vitamin Content
(c) Lignin content (d) NFE content
45. Increasing the level of feeding decreases digestibility because of
 (a) Increased surface area (b) Higher exposure time to enzymes
(c) Lower exposure time to enzymes (d) Compacting of feed
46. The most important animal factors that affect digestability of feed are
 (a) level of feeding (b) species of animal
 (c) physiological status of the animal **(d) All the above**

47. The most important feed factors that affect digestability of feed are
 (a) Preparation of the feed. (b) **Feed composition**
 (c) Ration composition (d) All the above
48. The heat production in an animal can be measured
 (a) Only by direct calorimetry (b) Only by indirect calorimetry
 (c) **By direct and indirect calorimetry** (d) By slaughter studies
49. Loss of nitrogen in urine when an animal is fed protein free diet
 (a) MFN (b) N equilibrium
 (c) **EUN** (d) all the above
50. Loss of nitrogen in feces when an animal is fed protein free diet
 (a) EUN (b) N equilibrium
 (c) **MFN** (d) all the above
51. Animal origin protein supplements contain protein level
 (a) Less than 20% (b) Between 30% and 40%
 (c) **Mostly above 45%** (d) Between 20% and 30%
52. The deficiency ofin the diet of poultry leads to lesser intake of water
 (a) K (b) Ca
 (c) **Na** (d) Mn
53. The number of thin shelled and soft shelled increases subsequently egg production and hatchability show marked decline
 (a) Vitamin B₂ (b) Vitamin B₅
 (c) **Vitamin D₃** (d) Vitamin C
54. Chicks show Dermatitis, severe lesions of bottom of feet in early stages and mandibular lesion at a later stage is due to deficiency of
 (a) Vitamin B₂ (b) Vitamin B₅
 (c) **Biotin** (d) Folic acid
55. Microcytic, hypochromic anemia in chicken is due to deficiency of
 (a) Na (b) Mn
 (c) **Fe/Cu** (d) K
56. Microcytic, hyperchromic anemia in chicken is due to deficiency of
 (a) thiamine (b) Mn
 (c) Na (d) **folacin**
57. As per BIS (1992) ME Kcal/kg feed in starter broiler mesh is
 (a) 3100 (b) 2700
 (c) 2900 (d) **2800**
58. Chelation is used to enhance the absorption of
 (a) Protein (b) Fat
 (c) **Mineral** (d) Carbohydrate
59. The rancidity developed in good quality rice polish is due to
 (a) High protein (b) High minerals

- (c) **High fat** (d) high carbohydrate
60. A chick needs a dietary supply of the amino acid in addition to the ten amino acids is
(a) Serine (b) Alanine
(c) Glutamic acid (d) **Glycine**
61. Nicotinic acid can be synthesized in the chicks from
a. **Tryptophane** b. Ribose
c. Thiamin d. Lysine
62. Exogenous requirements of choline in birds is influenced by the dietary level of
(a) Lysine (b) **Methionine**
(c) Calcium (d) Phosphorus
63. Xanthine oxidase involved in purine metabolism contains
a. Zinc b. Iron
c. Cobalt d. **Molybdenum**
64. Phosphoprotein in egg yolk is
(a) **Phosvitin** (b) Provitin
(c) Ovalbumin (d) Flavin
65. DCP is rich source of calcium contains approximately
a) **29 %** b) 20 % c) 35 % d) 15 %
66. Which of the following feed component imparts yellow pigmentation to egg yolk
(a) Chlorophyll (b) Carotene
(c) Cryptoxanthine (d) **Xanthophyll**
67. Protein contains of a egg is:
(a) 20 % (b) 18 % (c) 9 % (d) **12 %**
68. Find out the Antifungal feed additives:
(a) propionic acid (b) sodium propionate
(c) nystatin (d) **All of the above**