

COURSE : **AHDS 364** CREDIT: **2(1+1)** SEMESTER-
VI

COURSE TITLE:- **SHEEP, GOAT AND POULTRY PRODUCTION**

(Note :- Please Cross-check All the answers of following questions yourself.)

1. It is essential to study the external parts of animals to distinguish the species, breed and -----phenotype.
 - A. A.Group phenotype
 - B. Individual phenotype**
 - C. A and B
 - D. None of these.
2. Tie the animal with the help of rope to a -----.
 - A. Stone
 - B. Chain
 - C. Peg**
 - D. Green grass
3. Which is the precautions to handle an animals.
 - A. Be careful and cautious while approaching the animal.
 - B. Carefully restrain the animal before handling
 - C. Do not excite the animal
 - D. All of these**
4. Poultry feed cost represents ----- % of the total cost of egg production.

A. **70-75 %**

B. 65-70 %

C. 55-60 %

D. 80-85 %

5. Quarter Region is further classified into ----- quarters

A. **2**

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

6. Which body part are include in goat hind quarters .

A. Eyes

B. Neck

C. **Hock joint**

D. Fore arm

7. The domestic fowl possess feathers. The feathers are characteristics feather of this class.

A. Running birds

B. Flying birds

C. **A and B** (Not Sure)

D. None of these

8. ----- is the anterior extremity of the body all these sense organs are situated in this region.

- A. Spur
- B. Trunk
- C. Neck
- D. Head**

9. In fowl ----- is the fleshy outgrowth of the top of the skull .

- A. Comb**
- B. Sickles
- C. C.Went
- D. Lobes

10. Stall fed animals with minimum activity needs a basic maintenance level in the diet and light activity requires about ----- % mare energy

- A. 10 %
- B. 25 %**
- C. 40 %
- D. 60 %

11. In fowl front portion of the body is called

- A. Neck
- B. Wings
- C. Chest (Breast)**
- D. All of these

12. Muscular part of leg above shank is-----

A. Losse

B. Thigh

C. A and B

D. None of these

13. Dairy goats have dry matter intake of -----% of their live weight

A. 3-4 %

B. 5-7 %

C. 6-8 %

D. 8-10 %

14. Which body parts of fowl is include in head region

A. Wattle

B. Nostrils

C. Comb

D. All of these

15-----external opening of the digestive system.

A. Toe

B. Chest

C. Vent

D. Fluff

16. Chromosome number of sheep (2n)-----

A. 54

B. 44

C. 50

D. 60

17. Who organizes the various activities on the farm as a routine. A.

Labour.

A. Farmer

B. Farm manager (Not Sure)

C. None of these

18. In management practices of sheep and goat is key to good health.

A. Sanitation

B. Cleanliness.

C. Pouring

D. Both a and b.

19. Annual Growth rate (%) of sheep

A. 3.17

B. 2.34

C. 1.34

D. 3.39

20. Which body part is absent in goat.

A. Face gland

B. Flesh

C. Thoex

D. Radius

21. Breeding life span in goat

A. 5 – 8 years

B. 6-10 years

C. 1-5 years

D. None of these

22. How many methods of identification in sheep and goat.

A. 3

B. 6

C. 8

D. **5**

23. Side ear notches must be----- shaped.

A. (C) shape

B. (L) shape

C. (V) shape

D. None of these

24. Neck tags prefer----- tags.

A. Metal tag

B. Plastic tag

C. A and B

D. None of these

25. Which is the method of identification marks in poultry.

- A. Nose marking
- A. Toe punching
- B. Leg bands
- C. **All of these**

26. In fowl which body part helps the positioning of the leg on the ground.

- A. **Toe**
- B. Chest
- C. Vent
- D. Fluff

27----- are very sensitive and extremely fast growing .

- A. Goat
- B. Sheep
- C. **Broiler**
- D. All of these.

28. Chromosome number of goat (2n)-----

- A. 54
- B. **60**
- C. 50
- D. 56

29. Which are the management practices for broiler. A.

- A. Preparation for arrival of chicks

B. B.Care after arrival of chicks.

C. Brooding chicks.

D. **All of these.**

30. Perform of sheep and goat depends on, how they are fed during the period of

A. Growth,

B. Pregnancy

C. Lactation

D. **All of these**

31----- are very good climbers in addition to their browsing habit.

A. Fowl

B. **Goat**

C. Sheep

D. All of these

32. What type of feed does goat like ?

A. Siratro,

B. Berseem,

C. Lucerne

D. **All of these**

33. Duration of estrus in sheep

A. 14-20 day

- B. 17-24 day
- C. 24-28 hours**
- D. 16-50 hours

34. Goat can take of total intake as browse A.

- 50 %
- B. 60 %
- C. 70 %
- D. 80 %**

35. On dry feed , an about sheep and goat requires about ----- lit of water par day during winter

- A. 5 lit
- B. 2 lit**
- C. 1 lit
- D. 6 lit

36. Sheep in desert area can stand water deprivation up to ----- day

- A. 6 day
- B. 3 day**
- C. 1 day
- D. 8 day

37. Which body parts of fowl is include in trunk region

- A. Wattle

B. Nostrils

C. Beak

D. **Claw**

38. An average meat goats have dry matter intake is ----- % of their live weight.

A. **3-4 %**

B. 5-7 %

C. 6-8 %

D. 8-10 %

39. What are the source of energy for animal body

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fibre

C. Fats

D. **All of these**

40-----is the basic structural material of all the body tissues.

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fibre

C. Fats

D. **Protein**

41. A minimum level of-----% total protein needs to be provide otherwise feed intake will be reduced .

A. **6 % (Not Sure)**

B. 10 %

C. 2 %

D. 15 %

42. Which body part are include in sheep four quarters

A. Tail

B. Sacrum

C. Rump

D. **Shank**

43. Salt to the extent of----- % may also be mixed with the daily grain ration of goats .

A. 6 %

B. 10 %

C. **2 %**

D. 15 %

44. Which feedstuff have more TDN

A. Oats

B. **Wheat**

C. Sorghum

D. Rice bran

45. The information on nutrient requirement OR standards are published by

A. Bureau of Indian Standard

B. Indian Council of Agriculture Research (Not Sure)

C. Agriculture Research Council , Landan

D. All of these

46. The Sheep & Goat body has generally ----- regions.

A. **4**

B. 3

C. 5

D. 7

TERMINOLOGIES :-

Breed: It is groups of animal that are result of breeding & selection have certain distinguishable characteristics.

Cow: The adult female of cattle from the date of first calving is called cow.

Calf: Young one of cattle or buffalo below the age of six months is called calf.

Dry period: The period after lactation in which the animal does not produce milk.

Dam: Female parent of the calf.

Broiler- It is also called as frier, which is young chicken of either sex, usually 6 to 7 weeks of age (40-45 days), weighing 1.25 to 1.40 kg; that is tender meated with soft, pliable, smooth textured skin and flexible breast bone. Broiler is suitable for broiling or frying,

Egg :- The reproductive body produced by female of birds, more or less oval in shape, enclosed in hard calcareous shell within which embryo develops on fertilisation, containing nutrients for development of embryo.

Poultry :- The domesticated species of birds reared for eggs, meat, feathers, etc. includes chicken, ducks, turkey, quail, geese, guinea fowl, etc.

Hen :- Mature female chicken usually more than 11 to 12 months, with meat comparatively less tender than roaster having non-flexible chest bone

AHDS-364 (Sheep, Goat & Poultry Production)

Question and Objectives

1. Give the importance of sheep and goat in our national economy?
2. Write the care and management practices for lamb and kid?
3. What is upgrading? Enlists the mating (breeding) system for sheep and goat explain flock mating?

4. Give the classification of goats on the basis of utility and write about (Osmanabadi, Sangamneri, Jamunapari, Deccani, Merino, Sannen, Angora, Black Bengal)
5. Define culling? Which is the different reason for culling of goats?
6. Enlists the factor affecting chemical composition of goat milk? Explain any two of them?
7. Discuss the care and management practices for breeding buck/ram, pregnant does/ewes?

[OBJECTIVES OF AHDS-364 SHEEP, GOAT AND

POULTRY] RK.

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8. Enlists the system of feeding/rearing of sheep and goat explain intensive system with advantages and disadvantages?
9. Enlists the different methods of slaughtering? Explain hallal method of slaughtering?

10. Enlists important management practices for sheep and goat? Explain in brief deworming?
11. Write the various diseases of sheep and goat? Write the preventive and curative measures for H.S, FMD, Goat pox
12. What is wool? Give the system of grading of wool and explain American system
13. Classify The Breeds of Poultry on the basis of Utility? And write about RIR, White leghorn, Aseel Etc.,.
14. Enlists The Types of Housing system for poultry Explain about Cages system and Litter system of housing with merits and demerits .
14. Enumerate the Poultry Brooder and write about Artificial brooding for poultry/
15. Draw a well labeled diagram of Digestive system of poultry give the functions of each body parts.

16. Writ short note on;

1. Flushing of ewes and does
2. Grading and marketing of wool
3. Browsing and grazing habitat of sheep & goats
4. Dressing percentage
5. Sign of healthy animals
6. Vaccination schedule for sheep and goat
7. Sign of estrus cycle in goat
8. Housing of sheep and goat (raised level and ground level housing)
9. Cannibalism in Poultry
10. Grading and marketing of Eggs

11. Incubation of eggs

14. Objectives..... Objectives;

Definations;

1. Abattoir; A slaughter house of animal called as Abattir
2. Bleating; A noise or sound produced by goat called as Bleating
3. Buck; A matured male goat
4. Carcass; The dressed body of sheep and goat after offal, pelt feet & head removed
5. Chevon; it is meat of goat
6. Mutton; it is meat of sheep

7. Creep feeding; system of feeding of kids prior to weaning
8. Docking; Removal of tail of sheep for hygienic reason called as Docking
9. Dressing percentage; ratio of carcass weight to live weight which is expressed in %
10. Topping; act of mating in case of sheep
11. Serving; act of mating of goat
12. Kidding; act of giving birth to young one in case of goat
13. Lambing; act of giving birth to young one in case of Sheep
14. Kid; young one of goat
15. Lamb; young one of sheep

16. Goatling; female goat between one to two years of age
17. Shearing; clipping of wool by clipper or power shear
18. Tagging ; removal of wool from around the udder and under of sheep especially for pregnant ewes prior to lambing
19. Wether; castrated male of sheep older than 6 months
20. Teaser ram; vasectomized male ram used for detection of heat in female
21. Ringing; removal of hair around the belly region and part of the reproductive system
22. Culling; removal of unwanted and undesirable animals from the flock
23. Flock; group of sheep and goat
24. Gestation period; period between conception to the parturition

25. Steaming up; Giving an extra grain ration prior to breeding season
26. Dipping; It is a process of eradication of external worms of animals dipped at least once in specific formulation of chemical in provision of dipping tank
27. Cryptorchidism; it is a condition where only single testicle are present in respect of goat and goat does not respond to mating that condition known as Cryptorchidism
28. Debeaking ; Removal of beaks from poultry
29. Moulting; Removal of old feathers or shedding of feathers from poultry.
30. Brooding; It is act of providing warm condition by natural or artificial brooder
31. Hatching; Emergence of chicks from eggs called as Hatching

32. Do as directed;

1. Sannen goat breed- Milk queen of goat
2. Angora- Mohair production
3. Black Bengal- Excellent for meat production
4. Karakul breed of sheep- Fur or Pelt Production
5. Hissrdale- Hissar Govt. farm, Hissar & crsces of bikaneri X Merino
6. Jamunapari- roman nose type breed
7. Sheep- 7.9 % fat in milk and protein- 5.8% and goat milk- 4.2 % fat
8. Gestation period for sheep- 147-148 days and goat-148-152 days
9. Examples of ecto-endo parasite (Ectoparasite- ticks,mice, mite, maggot etc.
and endoparsite- tapeworm, round worm, fluke etc.)
10. Chormosomes no. of goat and sheep for(goat-60 and sheep-54)

33. Origine and home town of following breed I. Merino- Spain

II. Rambullet- France

III. Karakul- Uzebikistan

IV. Sannen – Switzarland

V. Toggenberg- Switzarland

VI. Osmanabadi- Latur (Maharashtra) Sangmaneri- Sangamner (M.S)