

DEFINITIONS / TERMINOLOGIES

1. **Abattoir:** A slaughter house is known as Abattoir.
2. **Adaptation:** adjustment of an individual to the changed environmental conditions.
3. **Ad libitum:** term refers to the availability of feed on a free choice basis.
4. **Anestrous:** it means absence of estrous cycle.
5. **Animal science:** The branch of science which deals with the study of feeding, breeding and management practices of livestock.
6. **Anorexia:** refers to lack of appetite.
7. **Artificial insemination:** It is a technique in which semen with live sperms collected from the male and deposited in the female genital tract by mechanical means.
8. **Beef:** the meat of cattle is known as beef.
9. **Breed:** A breed is a group of individuals of common ancestors which are genetically identifiable.
10. **Breeding:** It is the manipulation of hereditary material in accordance of the terms of demand decades.
11. **Breeding bull:** An uncastrated male cattle of above 2.5 years of age which is mainly used for breeding purpose.
12. **Breeding Efficiency:** It means the reproductive ability of an animal to transmit the desired inheritance.
13. **Broiler:** A chicken of either sex usually of 8 – 10 weeks of age that is tender meat with flexible breast bone, cartilage, suitable for flying.
14. **Brooder or Hover:** An apparatus used for keeping the chickens warm.
15. **Brooding:** Rearing of chicks after hatching till the age upto which warmth has to be provided.
16. **Bull:** An uncastrated male cattle of above 2 years of age is known as bull.
17. **Bullock:** A castrated male cattle which is mainly used for draught work.
18. **Calf:** A young one of cow class of either sex is known as calf.
19. **Calving:** Act of giving birth to the young one in case of cattle is known as calving.
20. **Calving interval:** It is the period between two successive calvings.
21. **Capon:** A castrated male chicken. *distraction*
22. **Castration:** The process of removal of testicles is known as castration.
23. **Chevon:** the meat of goat is known as chevon.
24. **Chicken:** Domestic fowls including chicks, hens, pullets, cockerels.
25. **Cock:** A mature male chicken is known as cock.
26. **Conception:** The successful union of male and female gamete to form zygote and implantation of zygote is known as conception. It is an act of becoming pregnant.
27. **Colostrums:** The first secretion from the udder of cow after parturition. It is rich in nutrients and antibodies, vitamins and serves as a food for the newly born calf.

28. **Concentrates:** These are the feeds which contain less than 18 per cent crude fiber and having more than 60 per cent TDN.
29. **Cow:** A matured female ox which has produced a single calf at least once.
30. **Cryptorchidism:** The failure of testes to descend fully into the scrotum.
31. **Culling:** The process of removal of unproductive, unwanted, undesirable and diseased animals from the herd.
32. **Dam:** The female parent of calf is known as Dam.
33. **Dehorning:** It is the term used to denote the removal of horns within a week after birth of the young one.
34. **Deworming:** It is the term used to denote the removal of worms which are inside the abdomen of animal. Deworming is done by the use of wormicides.
35. **Disease:** Disease may be defined as any condition in which there is a deviation from health of normal functioning of any of all the tissues and organs of animal body.
36. **Domestication:** the process of adapting life in intimate association with and to the advantages of man.
37. **Down calve:** A female ox which is nearly ready to give birth to its calf.
38. **Dry period:** The period from drying of a milch cow to the subsequent date of parturition.
39. **Drying off:** It is the process of making a lactating but pregnant cow to dry approximately 60 days before next calving.
40. **Embryo:** A young organism in the early stages of development.
41. **Estrous cycle:** The period from one estrus or heat period to the next is known as Estrous cycle.
42. **Estrus:** The period of heat or sexual excitement in female is known as Estrus phase.
43. **Exotic:** The term used to describe animals foreign to a region or locality.
44. **Farrowing:** The act of giving birth to the young one in case of swines.
45. **Fecundity:** The capacity of female to produce large number of functional ovas, regardless of what happens to them after they are produced.
46. **Fertility:** It is the ability of an animal to reproduce or produce young ones.
47. **Flock :** A group of goat is known as flock.
48. **Foaling:** The act of giving birth to the young one in case of horses and ass.
49. **Foetus:** Developing individual in intra uterine life when the body parts are formed before birth of that individual.
50. **Free -Martin:** When a female calf is born as a twin alongwith a male calf, female calves are always sterile.
51. **Full sibs:** Individuals with both common parents.
52. **Gait:** The forward motion or style of animal.
53. **Gestation:** The period of pregnancy is known as gestation.
54. **Gestation period:** The period from the the date of successful conception to the date of parturition.

55. **Grooming:** It is the careful brushing and combing of the body hair coat and dead hairs and scalp.
56. **Hatching:** To bring forth young from the eggs by natural or artificial incubation.
57. **Health:** Health is the state of condition of body when all systems function normally and animal is able to perform sufficient amount of work without feeling unduly fatigued.
58. **Heifer:** A female cattle of over one year of age which has not calved.
59. **Hen:** A matured female chicken is known as hen.
60. **Herd:** Group of animals of cattle is known as Herd.
61. **Incubation:** Hatching of eggs by means of artificial or natural heat.
62. **Lactation period:** The period between the date of calving to the date of drying.
63. **livestock:** The animals which belongs to the class Mammalia such as Cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, swine, horse, etc which are domesticated or pet are considered as Livestock.
64. **Ovulation:** Mature follicle of the ovary ruptures and ovum is released, this process is known as Ovulation.
65. **Parturition:** Parturition is the expulsion of foetus and its membranes from the uterus through birth canal by natural forces.
66. **Pause:** It is the period between two clutches in which eggs are not laid by hen.
67. **Pork:** The meat which comes from swine is known as pork.
68. **Poultry:** Domesticated species of birds reared for egg, meat or feathers include chickens, ducks, turkey, etc.
69. **Prepotency:** It is an ability of an individual animal to stamp a given set of characteristics on its offspring.
70. **Prolificacy:** Ability to give birth to a large number of young one.
71. **Puberty:** The period of life at which the reproductive organs first became functional. This is characterized by estrus and ovulation in the female and semen production in the male.
72. **Pullets:** Female birds of 18 – 26 weeks of age.
73. **Purebred:** Any animal that traces back through all its lines to the foundation stock of the breed it represents.
74. **Roaster:** A young chicken of meat type weighing more than 1.5 kg.
75. **Shoeing:** Shoeing is the method of putting shoes i.e. metal plates over the sole.
76. **Sire:** The male parent of calf is known as sire.
77. **Species:** A group of individuals which have certain common characteristics that distinguish them from other group of individuals within a genera or genus.
78. **Sperm:** Male gamete is known as sperm.
79. **Spermatogenesis:** The process of formation of sperms is known as spermatogenesis.
80. **Steaming Up:** It is the feeding method by allowing additional ration during advanced pregnancy of a cow support the foetus for nourishment and development.
81. **Sterility:** A permanent loss of ability to reproduce is known as sterility.

82. **Vaccine:** A suspension of attenuated or partially killed organisms such as bacteria, viruses, which is administered to an individual for the prevention against an infectious disease.
83. **Veal:** The meat of calf below the age of 3 months is known as veal.
84. **Zygote:** Fertilized ovum is known as Zygote.

FILL IN THE BLANKS / TRUE OR FALSE/ ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

1. Age of maturity of bull is about 2.5 – 3 years.
2. Breeding bull is also known as 50 % of the herd.
3. Age of maturity of heifer is about 2.5 – 3 years.
4. Heifers are also known as Future cows.
5. Age of castration of bull is about 1 year.
6. Average lactation period of buffalo is 270 days.
7. Meat of sheep is called as Mutton.
8. Meat of goat is called as Chevon.
9. Meat of pig is called as Pork.
10. Meat of poultry is called as Chicken.
11. Meat of calf is known as Veal.
12. Meat of buffalo is known as Buffein.
13. Gestation period of cow is about 280 days.
14. Gestation period of buffalo is 310 days.
15. Gestation period of goat is 147 days.
16. Gestation period of ewes is about 150 – 155 days.
17. Milk fever is due to decrease in the level of Ca in tissue fluid.
18. Disease which is caused by shortage or faulty intake of sugar is called as Ketosis.
19. Brucellosis causes abortion or gives birth to a dead calf.
20. Scientific castration is done by using an instrument Burdizzo's castrator.
21. Pulse rate of cattle is 40 – 50 /minute.
22. Normal respiration rate per minute of cattle is 12 – 20 times.
23. Normal respiration rate of buffalo is 16 times/minute.
24. FMD is caused by virus.
25. FMD is also known as Aphthous fever.
26. In local language, FMD is known as Lalya-Khurkut.
27. Rinderpest is a viral disease.
28. Rinderpest is also known as Cattle plague or Bovine typhus.
29. In local language, Rinderpest is known as Bulkandi.
30. Anthrax is a bacterial disease.
31. Causal organism of Anthrax is *Bacillus anthracis*.
32. Anthrax is also known as Wool sorter's disease or Splenic fever.
33. In local language, anthrax is known as Kalpuli.
34. Black Quarter is a bacterial disease.
35. Black Quarter is caused by *Clostridium chauvoei*.
36. Black Quarter is also known as Farrya.
37. Haemorrhagic septicemia is a bacterial disease.

38. Causal organism of H.S. is *Pasturella multoceda*.
39. Haemorrhagic septicemia is also known as Ghatsurp.
40. Ranikhet disease in fowl is a viral disease.
41. Causal organism of Brucellosis is *Brucella abortus*.
42. Dipping or Spraying is done to kill Ectoparasites.
43. Ketosis is a **metabolic** disease.
44. Tympanities is a **dietary** disease.
45. Fowl pox is a highly infectious disease of poultry.
46. Coccidiosis is a **protozoan** disease of poultry.
47. Disease which can cause sickness in man is Brucellosis.
48. Kankrej is heaviest & powerful breed of cattle.
49. Jersey is smallest dairy breed.
50. Per cent of fat is **highest** in the milk of Jersey.
51. Per cent of fat is **lowest** in the milk of HF.
52. Aryshire is most beautiful dairy breed.
53. Hostein Freisian is heaviest breed in the world.
54. Khillar is the best draught breed in Maharashtra.
55. Sahiwal is also known as Lola.
56. Sahiwal is a **highest** milk producing indigenous cattle.
57. Tharparkar is the most disease resistant breed.
58. Gir have longest lactation period.
59. Kankrej is most priced breed.
60. Swaichal is important character of Kankrej.
61. Mehsana is a cross of Murrah & Surti.
62. Mehsana have longest lactation period in buffaloes.
63. Jafrabadi have the **maximum** lactational yield.
64. Sickle shaped horn is important character of Surti buffalo.
65. Buffaloes are **seasonal** breeders.
66. Buffaloes have **low cost** of milk production per litre.
67. Buffalo bull attains sexual maturity later than ox bull.
68. Bhadawari milk contains highest amount of fat in buffalo.
69. Number of breed of buffalo in India is 17.
70. Number of breeds of cattle in India is 26.
71. Scientific name of Indian cattle is *Bos indicus*.
72. Scientific name of European cattle is *Bos taurus*.
73. Scientific name of Buffalo is *Bubalus bubalis*.
74. Cattle belongs to family Bovidae.
75. Group IV cattle animals are also known as Mysore type cattle.
76. Zebu means **Indian** cattle.
77. Castrated male cattle is known as Bullock or Steer.

78. NDRI is located at **Karnal**.
79. **AI** was first time started in India at **Mysore**.
80. Average yield of Indian cow per year is **500 kg**.
81. Per capita availability of milk in India is **232 gm/day**.
82. **Punjab** has highest per capita availability of milk.
83. Meat availability/person/year in India is **135 gm**.
84. **White leg horn** breed is used for egg production.
85. **Minorca** is heaviest breed of poultry.
86. Space requirement for broiler is **1 sq.ft**.
87. Space requirement for layer is **2.5 sq.ft**.
88. Castrated male chickent is known as **Capon**.
89. **Hover** is used for keeping chicken warm.
90. Standard weight of an egg in International Market is **2 ounces**.
91. Poultry population is increased by **40.1 %**.
92. Out of total poultry **93.5 %** are fowls.
93. The poultry which are raised for meat production is known as **Broiler**.
94. Broiler starter feed contains **24 %** protein.
95. Broiler finisher feed contains **22 %** protein.
96. Average body weight of broiler at 8 weeks of age is **1.8 – 2.0 kg**.
97. **Marek's** disease in poultry is caused by virus.
98. **Domestic fowl** belongs to the genus **Gallus**.
99. **Plymouth rock** is mainly used for broiler purpose.
100. **White leg horn** is excellent layer.
101. **Plymouth rock** poultry breed is an **American** breed.
102. **Asseel** is an **Asiatic** poultry breed.
103. **White leg horn & Minorca** are **Mediterranean** poultry breeds.
104. **Australorp & Sussex** are **English** poultry breeds.
105. There are **18** breeds of poultry.
106. Time taken in hatching of eggs in incubator is **20 – 21** days.
107. The chicks hatched in an incubator are called as **Straight run** chicks.
108. Period of Estrous cycle in cows is **20 – 22** days.
109. Proestrus period is of **8 hrs to 2** days.
110. Estrus period lasts for **12 – 24** hrs in cows.
111. Estrus period lasts for **1 – 2** days in ewes.
112. Metestrus phase is of **1 – 5** days.
113. Diestrus phase is the **longest** phase of estrous cycle.
114. Animal exhibits sings of heat in **Estrus phase** of Estrous cycle.
115. **Metestrus** is not observed in continuous breeder.
116. **Estrogen & Progesterone** hormone are **inversely** related.
117. **Maximum level of Estrogen** in the Estrus phase.

118. Optimum time of insemination for cows in heat is **Late heat**.
119. **Rectal palpation** is the best method to detect the pregnancy in animals.
120. Foetus develops in **Uterus** of female.
121. Fertilization occurs in **Fallopian tube**.
122. Removal of ovary is known as **Spaying**.
123. Production of **sperms** is known as **Spermatogenesis**.
124. **Oogenesis** refers to the production of ovas.
125. **Ovulation** refers to rupture the ova from ovary.
126. **Spermatogenesis** is affected by **temperature**.
127. **Sperms** are produced from **Testes**.
128. **Ova** are produced from **Ovary**.
129. Pregnant cow does not come in heat because **Corpus luteum** is present.
130. **Oviscan** equipment is used for scanning to detect the pregnancy.
131. Poor quality of semen is due to deficiency of **Vitamin A & Iodine**.
132. **Uterine & Abdominal** forces are responsible for the expulsion of foetus.
133. Expulsion of placenta within **6 – 8 hrs** regarded as normal.
134. **Oxytocin** hormone is responsible for let down of milk.
135. Milking should be completed within **7 minutes**.
136. Normal dry period of cow should be **60 – 65 days**.
137. **Dry period** of cow should not be more than **10 weeks**.
138. Intercalving period in cows should be **13 – 15 months**.
139. **Machine** milking is convenient & easy for heavy milkers.
140. **Full hand** milking is most safe & natural method of milking.
141. **Knuckling** is the wrong method of milking.
142. **Lactometer** is mainly used for measuring the **Density** of milk.
143. Freshly drawn milk has a P^H value of **6.5 – 6.7**.
144. Boiling point of milk is **100 – 102° C**.
145. Freezing point of milk is **-0.55° C**.
146. Specific gravity of cow milk is **1.018**.
147. Bacterial content is **maximum** in **Foremilk**.
148. Fat percentage is **maximum** in **Strippings**.
149. **Colostrums** is a rich source of **Antibodies** and **Vitamin A**.
150. Deworming should be done with the help of **Wormicide**.
151. Deworming should be done at regular interval of **4 – 6 months**.
152. At the age of **15 days** the calf should be inoculated with **H.S. vaccine**.
153. At the age of **3 months** calf should be vaccinated against **Anthrax**.
154. **Dehorning** should be done at an early age i.e. when calf is of **15 days**.
155. The rate of milk feeding should be about **10 %** of the calf's body weight per day.
156. **Dairy barns** should be located in **North-South** direction.
157. If number of cows are less than **10**; then **single row shed** is used.

- 158. If number of cows are **more than 60**; **double row shed** is used.
- 159. **Ear notching** is mostly used to mark the **pigs**.
- 160. **Tattooing** is used to mark the animals with **light coloured ears**.
- 161. **Ear tags** are generally used to mark the **goats**.
- 162. Size of **Nose ring** for a bull of over 2 years of age is **3.5 inch diameter**.
- 163. **1 breeding bull** is sufficient for a herd of **20 cows** by natural mating.
- 164. **Breeding bull** can be used up to the age of **12 years**.