



FIJI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

College of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry
School of Veterinary Science, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
Department of Animal Husbandry

Trade Diploma in Animal Husbandry-Year 2

Trimester I Final Examination - 2018

[AHB 504] – Principles of Laboratory Animal Production

Time Allowed: 3.00 hours plus (10 minutes reading time) Total Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of six pages including two pages Answer Sheet.
2. Please check to see that all your paper is complete.
3. Answer all the Objective Type Questions on the Answer Sheet and Descriptive Type Question in the Answer Booklet only.
4. No written or printed material and mobile phones are allowed in the examination hall.
5. Marks allocated for each question appears at the side of each question so allocate your time accordingly.
6. This paper is divided into Two Parts. First Part contains Objective Type Questions which is having four Sections – A, B, C and D. All questions of this part are compulsory. Second part is Descriptive Type question which is having eight (8) questions. Attempt any six (6) questions from this section.

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (40 Marks)

To be answered only on the Answer Sheet.

Section A: Fill in the blanks. (10 Marks)

Section B: Multiple Choice (10 Marks)

Section C: True or False (10 Marks)

Section C: Short answers (10 Marks)

II. DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (60 marks)

There are **eight (8)** descriptive type questions provided, please attempt any **Six (6)** questions only and write on the Answer Booklet. Answer every question from a new page to facilitate evaluation.

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Total Marks: 40

A. Fill in the blanks. (20x1=20 Marks)

- The functions of cells and organs are basically the same in _____ and _____.
- The four agencies that look after animal protection in research are _____, _____ and _____.
- The scientific name of rat is _____.
- The two most popular breeds of rabbits used for meat production are _____ and _____.
- The two most popular breeds of rabbits used for fur production are _____ and _____.
- The male rabbit is known as _____ and the female rabbit is known as _____.
- The approximate age of _____ mating for rabbit is around _____ months of age.
- The gestation _____ in rabbit ranges from _____ days.
- Process of giving _____ of new baby of rabbit is known as _____.
- Any rabbit showing signs of coccidiosis should be _____ from the herd.

B. Multiple Choice**(1x10 = 10 Marks)**

11. The scientific name for Guinea pig is:

A.	<i>Cavia porcyllus</i>	C.	<i>Suncus murinus</i>
B.	<i>Cryptotis parva</i>	D.	None of the above

12. Rabbit litter size

A.	5 - 7.	C.	3 - 5
B.	1 - 3.	D.	None of the above

13. There are two common methods for restraining mice.

A.	Hand and tail wrap method	C.	Hand and forceps method
B.	Cage and wooden trap method	D.	All of the above

14. Unhealthy or mis-treated animals will lead to

A.	Unreliable data	C.	Poor research result
B.	Unreliable handler	D.	A & C

15. Animal Rights include putting a stop to

A.	Eating animals	C.	Using animals as police dogs
B.	Using animals as pet	D.	All of the above

17. Corprophagy means

A.	Feeding on feces	C.	Coccidiosis
B.	Conception	D.	All of the above

16. The common diseases of rabbits

A.	Scours	C.	Lameness
B.	Mastitis	D.	All of the above

17. . Rabbit feed should contain: 12 to 18% protein

A	12 to 18% protein	C.	23 to 37% protein
B	Low protein content	D.	Very high protein content

18. To provide good air circulation in a rabbitry, the width of rabbit house must:

A.	Not exceed 8m	C.	Exceed 10m
B.	24m in length	D.	None of the above

19. Rabbits raised for meat are generally marketed as:

A.	chevon	C.	broiler
B.	omega	D.	kidding

C. Write 'True' or 'False'.

(10x1=10 Marks)

1.	Animal welfare act requires humane care for animals .	
2.	Animals are used in research because environment easily controllable to keep experimental variables to a minimum	
3.	Animals are used in research because organs and body systems are similar to humans and other animals.	
4.	Animal are used to train future scientists and health-care professionals.	
5.	Laboratory mice are used in research more often than any other animal species.	
6.	Rabbit meat is good for babies and elderly people.	
7.	In Rabbit farming, the mating ratio for intensive breeding system is 1:15.	
8.	Rabbit meat has low percentage of protein.	
9.	Stressed mice and rats commonly display red tears.	
10.	Rabbit meat has high fat and high caloric value.	

D. Short answers:

(10 Marks)

1. In laboratory animals, all rats are shown in six different varieties. Name them. **3 marks**
2. List four (4) reasons why animals are used in research or experiments. **4 marks**
3. Laboratory animals' diets (physical form) are classified into 4 different types. Name any three (3). **3 marks.**

II. Descriptive type Questions

(60 Marks)

Note: Attempt Any SIX Questions Only. All carries equal TEN (10) marks.

1.	Identify and describe the Three R's of using animal in research.	(10)
2.	Identify ten (10) advantages of keeping rabbits.	(10)
3.	How does animal research help advance human medicine?	(10)
4.	Identify the factors to consider when purchasing foundation stock for rabbits.	(10)
5.	Discuss the three (3) most common diseases of rabbits.	(10)
6.	Discuss why alternatives such as computer models and cell and tissue cultures replace animals in medical research.	(10)
7.	Explain the importance of animals in biomedical research.	(10)
8.	Describe a case where animal research has played a major role in medical advances for both humans and other animals.	(10)

The End

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