

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination-2025
Course Title: Gross Anatomy-I
Course Code: 0912-GRA-101 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any five (5) questions from each section. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.)

SECTION-A

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 1. | a) Define anatomy. Write down the major branches of anatomy. | 1+1 |
| | b) What are the major study methods to learn veterinary anatomy? | 3 |
| | c) Define following terms; rostral, abaxial, palmar, and sagittal plane. | 2 |
| 2. | a) Mention the bony cavities with their contents found in the skull of an ox. | 2 |
| | b) Enlist the pair and unpaired bones of the skull of ox. | 2 |
| | c) What are the vertebral formula of ox, horse, and goat? | 3 |
| 3. | a) Draw and label the visceral surface of liver of goat. | 4 |
| | b) Give the anatomical location of pancreas, rumen and abomasum of an ox. | 3 |
| 4. | a) Mention the sphincters found in the alimentary tract. | 1 |
| | b) What is the common organ for the respiratory and digestive tract? Mention its openings. | 0.5+1.5 |
| | c) Describe the anatomical features of right lung of a goat. | 4 |
| 5. | a) What do you mean by abdominal tunic? | 2 |
| | b) Mention the name of muscles of the abdomen with their origin and insertion. | 5 |
| 6. | a) Differentiate between tendon and aponeurosis. | 2 |
| | b) Write down the osteological features of largest bone of the ox skeleton | 5 |

SECTION-B

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------|
| 7. | a) How do you differentiate the metacarpal from metatarsal in an ox? | 2 |
| | b) Classify bones on the basis of shape and functions with example. | 5 |
| 8. | a) Define vertebral column and vertebral canal. | 2 |
| | b) Draw and label a typical vertebrae of an ox. | 3 |
| | c) How 6 th cervical vertebrae differs from 7 th cervical vertebrae in a cow? | 2 |
| 9. | a) Classify the joints that are founds in the skull of a cow. | 2 |
| | b) Draw and label a typical synovial joint. | 3 |
| | c) Name the joints of forelimb and hindlimb with their bone involvements of an ox. | 2 |
| 10. | a) How are the linea alba and the prepubic tendon formed? | 2 |
| | b) What is mediastinum? Describe its parts and contents | 0.5+1.5 |
| | c) Describe the broadest muscle of the body of a cow. | 3 |
| 11. | a) Enlist the muscles of mastication and respiration. | 3 |
| | b) What are accessory digestive organs found in a goat? | 2 |
| | c) Briefly describe the anatomical features of colon of a cow. | 2 |
| 12. | Write short notes on the followings; | |
| | i) Inguinal canal | 3 |
| | ii) Modification of peritoneum | 2 |
| | iii) Anatomy of larynx of ox | 2 |

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination-2025
Course Title: Communicative English
Course Code: 0231-ENG-101 (T)
Full Marks: 35, Time: 2 Hours

Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer ALL the questions. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.

Section: A

1. Correct the following sentences if they are incorrect. Some of the sentences may be correct. 1x5=5
 - a. If he had some money, he would have travelled abroad.
 - b. CVASU is one of those universities that offer DVM degree.
 - c. Though I thought I will reach home on time, I was late.
 - d. If you are the President, what will you do for the country?
 - e. People are getting used to eat at restaurants these days.

2. Complete the following sentences: 1x5=5
 - a. If I were a bird _____
 - b. _____ though the rich are not always happy.
 - c. It is recommended that _____
 - d. _____ as though he were a great leader.
 - e. When people get old, _____.

3. Recycling is crucial for environmental protection, conserving natural resources and, minimizing landfill waste. Suppose you would like to encourage people to recycle things. Draft a letter to the editor of an English daily in this regard. 7

Section: B

4. Change the following sentences as directed: 1x5=5
 - a. The work has been done. (Change the voice)
 - b. I know that he has put the pen on the table. (Change the voice)
 - c. She is going to open a bank account. (Change the voice)
 - d. Corruption is the most debated issue in Bangladesh. Corruption stands in the way of development. (Join the sentences with subordinating conjunction)
 - e. "Have you saved something for the future?" said the Richman. (Change the speech)

5. Write a paragraph of about 200 words on "the demerits of social media". 5

6. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. 8

Most people can readily conjure images inside their head - known as their mind's eye. But this year scientists have described a condition, aphantasia, in which some people are unable to visualise mental images. Niel Kenmuir, from Lancaster, has always had a blind mind's eye. He knew he was different even in childhood. "My stepfather, when I couldn't sleep, told me to count sheep, and he explained what he meant, I tried to do it and I couldn't," he says. "I couldn't see any sheep jumping over fences, there was nothing to count. "Our memories are often tied up in images, think back to a wedding or first day at school. As a result, Niel admits, some aspects of his memory are "terrible", but he is very good at remembering facts. And, like others with aphantasia, he struggles to recognise faces. Yet he does not see aphantasia as a disability, but simply a different way of experiencing life.

Ironically, Niel now works in a bookshop, although he largely sticks to the non-fiction aisles. His condition begs the question what is going on inside his picture-less mind. I asked him what happens when he tries to picture his fiancée. "This is the hardest thing to describe, what happens in my head when I think about things," he says. "When I think about my fiancée there is no image, but I am definitely thinking about her, I know today she has her hair up at the back, she's brunette. But I'm not describing an image I am looking at, I'm remembering features about her, that's the strangest thing and may be that is a source of some regret. "The response from his mates is a very sympathetic: "You're

weird." But while Niel is very relaxed about his inability to picture things, it is often a cause of distress for others. One person who took part in a study into aphantasia said he had started to feel "isolated" and "alone" after discovering that other people could see images in their heads. Being unable to reminisce about his mother years after her death led to him being "extremely distraught".

At the other end of the spectrum is children's book illustrator, Lauren Beard, whose work on the Fairytale Hairdresser series will be familiar to many six-year-olds. Her career relies on the vivid images that leap into her mind's eye when she reads text from her author. When I met her in her box-room studio in Manchester, she was working on a dramatic scene in the next book. The text describes a baby perilously climbing onto a chandelier. "Straightaway I can visualise this grand glass chandelier in some sort of French kind of ballroom, and the little baby just swinging off it and really heavy thick curtains," she says. "I think I have a strong imagination, so I can create the world and then keep adding to it so it gets sort of bigger and bigger in my mind and the characters too they sort of evolve. I couldn't really imagine what it's like to not imagine, I think it must be a bit of a shame really". Not many people have mental imagery as vibrant as Lauren or as blank as Niel. They are the two extremes of visualisation. Adam Zeman, a professor of cognitive and behavioural neurology, wants to compare the lives and experiences of people with aphantasia and its polar-opposite hyperphantasia. His team, based at the University of Exeter, coined the term aphantasia this year in a study in the journal Cortex. Prof Zeman tells the BBC: "People who have contacted us say they are really delighted that this has been recognised and has been given a name, because they have been trying to explain to people for years that there is this oddity that they find hard to convey to others." How we imagine is clearly very subjective - one person's vivid scene could be another's grainy picture. But Prof Zeman is certain that aphantasia is real. People often report being able to dream in pictures, and there have been reported cases of people losing the ability to think in images after a brain injury. He is adamant that aphantasia is "not a disorder" and says it may affect up to one in 50 people. But he adds: "I think it makes quite an important difference to their experience of life because many of us spend our lives with imagery hovering somewhere in the mind's eye which we inspect from time to time, it's a variability of human experience."

Complete the sentences below (a-d)

Write **NOT MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

- a. Only a small fraction of people have imagination as Lauren does.
- b. Hyperphantasia is to aphantasia.
- c. There are a lot of subjectivity in comparing people's imagination - somebody's vivid scene could be another person's
- d. Prof Zeman is that aphantasia is not an illness.

Do the following statements agree with the information in the reading text? (e-h)

Write:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement agrees with the information |
| FALSE | if the statement contradicts the information |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information on this issue |

- e. Aphantasia is a condition, which describes people, for whom it is hard to visualise mental images.
- f. Niel Kenmuir was unable to count sheep in his head.
- g. People with aphantasia struggle to remember personal traits and clothes of different people.
- h. Niel regrets that he cannot portray an image of his fiancée in his mind.

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

DVM 1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination-2025

Course Title: Animal Science (Theory)

Course Code: 0811-ANS-101 (T)

Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. **Answer any three (3)** questions from each section where question numbers **1 and 5** are compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together)

SECTION-A

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|---|
| 1. | a) | Classify dairy cattle breeds according to purpose with example in each case. | 3 |
| | b) | Describe Holstein Friesian, Brown Swiss and Jersey breeds of dairy cattle. | 4 |
| | c) | Which dairy breed would you recommend for commercial dairy development in Bangladesh? | 4 |
| 2. | a) | Classify animal feedstuff with example. | 4 |
| | b) | Differentiate ruminant from non-ruminant animals with example. | 4 |
| | c) | List the common vices of farm animals with possible remedies. | 4 |
| 3. | a) | Discuss the roles and responsibilities of a good dairy farm manager. | 4 |
| | b) | What is BCS and why is it important? | 4 |
| | c) | Describe different types of housing systems for poultry. | 4 |
| 4. | a) | What factors should you consider for selecting site of a dairy farm? | 4 |
| | b) | List the common types of sheds found in an ideal dairy farm. | 4 |
| | c) | Draw and label a double row face-out system stanchion barn for 100 cows. | 4 |

SECTION-B

- | | | | |
|----|--------|---|----|
| 5. | a) | Elaborate the following terms (any eleven): | 11 |
| | (i) | Stallion | |
| | (ii) | Free martin | |
| | (iii) | Steer | |
| | (iv) | Hog | |
| | (v) | Pullet | |
| | (vi) | Cockerel | |
| | (vii) | Wether | |
| | (viii) | Heifer | |
| | (ix) | Dry cow | |
| | (x) | Boar | |
| | (xi) | Sow | |
| | (xii) | Doe | |
| 6. | a) | Classify sheep breeds with example. | 4 |
| | b) | 'Buffalo is a triple purpose animal' – Justify. | 4 |
| | c) | Describe the following goat breeds: Saanen, Jamnapari and Black Bengal. | 4 |
| 7. | a) | Illustrate the taxonomic classification of four common farm animals. | 4 |
| | b) | Briefly describe any three beef breeds suitable for Bangladesh. | 4 |
| | c) | What are the common management practices in a commercial dairy? | 4 |
| 8. | a) | Mention the important utilities of common farm animals. | 4 |
| | b) | Describe any three swine breeds of economic importance. | 4 |
| | c) | Describe Arabian, Belgian and Percheron breeds of horse. | 4 |

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination-2025
Course Title: Basic and Circulatory Physiology (Theory)
Course Code: 0912-BCP-101 (T)
Full Marks: 35, Time: 2 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer three (3) questions from each section where question number 1 and 5 are compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.)

SECTION-A

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | a) Define Physiology. What are the branches of Physiology? | 1+1=2 |
| | b) Draw a typical animal cell and label it's organelles. | 2 |
| | c) List the name of three textbook of Physiology with their author's. | 1 |
| 2. | a) Mention the fate of RBC while keeping in isotonic, hypotonic and hypertonic solution. | 2 |
| | b) Differentiate between serum and plasma. | 2 |
| | c) How does Na ⁺ -K ⁺ pump maintain cell volume? | 2 |
| 3. | a) Differentiate between active transport and passive transport in a tabular form. | 2 |
| | b) Why is hemoglobin important for maintaining good oxygen flow to the body? | 2 |
| | c) Define CSF. State the physiological importance of CSF. | 1+1=2 |
| 4. | a) Classify blood vessels with examples. | 2 |
| | b) "Sino-atrial node is called the pacemaker of heart"-justify this statement. | 2 |
| | c) List the exceptional features of fetal circulation with brief description. | 2 |

SECTION-B

- | | | |
|----|---|---------|
| 5. | a) Define emulsoids, suspensoids, crystalloids and colloids. | 0.5x4=2 |
| | b) Briefly describe the mechanism of endocytosis and exocytosis with figure. | 2 |
| | c) Enumerate the functions of cytoskeleton in a cell. | 2 |
| 6. | a) Differentiate between morphological features of lymphocyte and monocyte. | 2 |
| | b) State the process of erythropoiesis. | 2 |
| | c) Define lymph with its composition and function. | 2 |
| 7. | a) What are the indications of blood transfusion? What are the precautions need to be taken during collection of blood? | 1+1=2 |
| | b) List the factors in the blood coagulation system. | 2 |
| | c) Briefly describe the defensive properties of white blood cells. | 2 |
| 8. | a) List the name of transcellular fluids. Enumerate the functions of synovial fluid. | 1+1=2 |
| | b) Describe various derivatives of hemoglobin. | 2 |
| | c) Explain the significance of hepatic portal and renal portal system. | 2 |

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination-2025
Course Title: Rural Sociology and Anthropology
Course Code: 0314-RSA-101 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer four (4) questions from each section where question number 1 and 6 are compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.)

SECTION-A

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|-----|
| 1. | a) | Define Sociology and society. | 2.0 |
| | b) | Write down the reasons of studying Sociology as a student of Veterinary Medicine. | 3.0 |
| | c) | How does the livestock sector contribute to the development of rural community in Bangladesh? | 3.0 |
| | | | |
| 2. | a) | State the characteristics of social institution. | 3.0 |
| | b) | Discuss the functions of social institutions. | 3.0 |
| | c) | How does modernization enhance human capabilities? | 3.0 |
| | | | |
| 3. | a) | Define organization, institution, and association. | 4.0 |
| | b) | Is marriage an institution or organization? Justify your answer. | 5.0 |
| | | | |
| 4. | a) | Define food chain. | 2.0 |
| | b) | Discuss the major causes of environmental pollution in Bangladesh. | 3.5 |
| | c) | How are social activities related to environmental pollution? | 3.5 |
| | | | |
| 5. | a) | Discuss various types of social survey. | 5.0 |
| | b) | Differentiate between census and survey. | 4.0 |

SECTION-B

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------|
| 6. | a) | Define Anthropology. | 2.0 |
| | b) | Differentiate between social science and natural science. | 3.0 |
| | c) | Enlist the common social problems in Bangladesh. | 3.0 |
| | | | |
| 7. | a) | Define social change. Discuss the factors affecting social change in Bangladesh. | 1+2=3 |
| | b) | Describe the environmental causes of social change. | 4.0 |
| | c) | What is ecological niche? | 2.0 |
| | | | |
| 8. | a) | Define migration. Discuss various types of migration. | 1+3=4 |
| | b) | Explain the causes and effects of migration. | 5.0 |
| | | | |
| 9. | a) | Define gender. Mention the causes of gender-based discrimination in rural Bangladesh. | 1+2=3 |
| | b) | Differentiate between rural and urban communities. | 3.0 |
| | c) | What is juvenile delinquency? | 3.0 |
| | | | |
| 10. | Write short notes (any three) to the followings: | | 3x3=9 |
| | i) | Personality | |
| | ii) | Cultural lag | |
| | iii) | Socialization | |
| | iv) | Globalization | |

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

DVM 1st Year 1st Semester Final Examination-2025

Course Title: Histology and Embryology-I

Course Code: 0912-HEM-101 (T)

Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer five (5) questions from each section. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.)

SECTION-A

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|---------|
| 1. | a) | Why is mitochondria called power house of the animal cell? | 2 |
| | b) | How does lysozyme maintain the recycling system of the cell? | 2 |
| | c) | Describe the structures involved in the cytoskeleton of the animal cell? | 3 |
| 2. | a) | Why is pseudostratified epithelium called so? | 2 |
| | b) | Classify the glands based on the mode of secretion with example. | 3 |
| | c) | Describe the unicellular gland of the body. | 2 |
| 3. | a) | Enlist the wandering cells observed in connective tissue. | 1 |
| | b) | Enumerates the origin, structures, and functions of connective tissue fibers. | 3 |
| | c) | Describe the haversian system of bone with diagram. | 3 |
| 4. | a) | Why myocyte is also called muscle fiber? | 1 |
| | b) | Write the differences among muscle tissues in a tabular form. | 3 |
| | c) | What is sarcomere? How does it relate to muscle contraction? | 1+2 |
| 5. | a) | Classify the neuron based on function with example. | 2 |
| | b) | Draw and label a typical multipolar neuron. | 3 |
| | c) | Define ganglia. How sensory ganglia differ from autonomic ganglia? | 0.5+1.5 |
| 6. | a) | Enlist the cells of spermatogenic lineage. | 1 |
| | b) | How does spermatogenesis differ from oogenesis? | 2 |
| | c) | Describe the process of fertilization. | 4 |

SECTION-B

- | | | | |
|-----|----|--|---|
| 7. | a) | Why the basic knowledge of histology is needed for a veterinary student? | 3 |
| | b) | What do you mean by "fluid mosaic model" in relation to cell membrane? | 3 |
| | c) | Which organelles are involved in protein synthesis? | 1 |
| 8. | a) | What are the significance of mitotic and meiotic cell division in an animal? | 3 |
| | b) | Which types of lining epithelium are found in the following organs;
Renal pelvis, Duodenum, Bronchus, and Rumen | 4 |
| 9. | a) | How do the cartilagenous cells get nutrition? | 1 |
| | b) | Differentiate among the different types of cartilage. | 3 |
| | c) | Describe the origin, structure and functions of plasma cell and mast cell. | 3 |
| 10. | a) | Classify the synapse based on morphology. | 3 |
| | b) | Describe the myelination in the CNS and PNS. | 4 |
| 11. | a) | Write down the major derivatives of germ layers. | 3 |
| | b) | Illustrate the formation of trilaminar embryonic disc from zygote. | 4 |
| 12. | a) | Describe the processes of erythropoiesis. | 2 |
| | b) | What are the event occurs during capacitation of spermatozoa? | 2 |
| | c) | Draw and label a typical spermatozoon. | 3 |