

Animal Science Reviewer (100 Questions) By Agriculture Review

Topic Covered: Livestock Husbandry and Management

1. What is the average gestation period of a sow?

- A. 114 days
- B. 150 days
- C. 283 days
- D. 21 days

2. Which term refers to the act of giving birth in swine?

- A. Calving
- B. Farrowing
- C. Kidding
- D. Foaling

3. What is the primary purpose of administering iron dextran injections to piglets within 3 days of birth?

- A. To prevent scouring
- B. To promote faster weaning
- C. To prevent piglet anemia
- D. To increase litter size

4. Which of the following is a maternal breed of swine known for its long body, large litter size, and drooping ears?

- A. Duroc
- B. Pietrain
- C. Landrace
- D. Berkshire

5. What mating system involves the breeding of unrelated animals of the same breed to reduce inbreeding depression?

- A. Inbreeding
- B. Outcrossing
- C. Crossbreeding
- D. Linebreeding

6. Which swine breed is highly valued for its excellent meat quality, marbling, and fast growth rate, typically having a solid red color?

- A. Yorkshire
- B. Hampshire
- C. Duroc
- D. Landrace

7. In swine management, what is the process of gradually introducing solid feed to nursing piglets to prepare them for weaning?

- A. Flushing
- B. Creep feeding
- C. Limit feeding
- D. Phase feeding

8. What is the standard weaning age for piglets in most commercial swine operations to optimize sow reproductive efficiency?

- A. 7-10 days
- B. 21-28 days
- C. 45-60 days
- D. 60-75 days

9. Which of the following practices is performed on newborn piglets to prevent injury to the sow's udder and to other littermates?

- A. Tail docking
- B. Ear notching
- C. Needle teeth clipping
- D. Castration

10. What is the main objective of crossbreeding in commercial swine production?

- A. To produce purebred replacements
- B. To utilize heterosis or hybrid vigor
- C. To concentrate recessive genes
- D. To eliminate the need for artificial insemination

11. Which term describes a young female pig that has not yet farrowed?

- A. Sow
- B. Gilt
- C. Barrow
- D. Boar

12. What is the phenomenon where the performance of crossbred offspring exceeds the average performance of their purebred parents?

- A. Inbreedingdepression
- B. Epistasis
- C. Heterosis
- D. Pleiotropy

13. When managing a farrowing house, what is the ideal environmental temperature for newborn piglets to prevent chilling?

- A. 18-20°C
- B. 24-26°C
- C. 30-32°C
- D. 35-38°C

14. Which of the following refers to the practice of increasing the feed allowance of gilts or sows prior to breeding to increase ovulation rate?

- A. Creepfeeding
- B. Flushing
- C. Ad libitum feeding
- D. Restricted feeding

15. What is the most common identification method used in commercial swine farms that involves a permanent marking on the pig's body?

- A. Ear tagging
- B. Hot iron branding
- C. Ear notching
- D. Tattooing

16. In ear notching, the right ear typically represents the:

- A. Individualpignumber
- B. Litter number
- C. Birth weight
- D. Weaning age

17. Which of the following diseases causes severe reproductive failure in sows, characterized by late-term abortions and mummified fetuses, and respiratory distress in young pigs?

- A. Hog Cholera
- B. PRRS (Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome)
- C. African Swine Fever
- D. Swine Dysentery

18. What is the estrous cycle length of a mature sow?

- A. 14 days
- B. 21 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 35 days

19. During artificial insemination in swine, the catheter must be locked into which part of the female reproductive tract?

- A. Vagina
- B. Cervix
- C. Uterine body
- D. Uterine horn

20. Which breeding system continuously mates closely related individuals (e.g., brother x sister) to increase homozygosity?

- A. Crossbreeding
- B. Outcrossing
- C. Inbreeding
- D. Upgrading

21. What refers to the period from weaning until a sow shows behavioral signs of heat or estrus?

- A. Gestation interval
- B. Weaning-to-estrus interval
- C. Farrowing interval
- D. Lactation length

22. Which of the following is NOT a sign of estrus in a gilt or sow?

- A. Swollen and red vulva
- B. Restlessness
- C. Standing reflex
- D. Decreased vocalization and lethargy

23. When managing sows during gestation, what feeding strategy is typically employed?

- A. Ad libitum feeding to maximize weight gain
- B. Restricted feeding to prevent them from becoming overly fat
- C. Creep feeding
- D. Zero concentrate feeding

24. In a crossbreeding program, what is a terminal cross?

- A. All offspring are kept for breeding
- B. All offspring go to market
- C. Only female offspring go to market
- D. Only male offspring go to market

25. Which disease is highly contagious, viral, characterized by high fever, bluish skin lesions, and currently has no approved vaccine in many countries?

- A. Classical Swine Fever
- B. African Swine Fever
- C. Foot and Mouth Disease
- D. Porcine Circovirus

26. What is the primary reason for tail docking in commercial swine production?

- A. To improve meat quality
- B. To prevent tail biting and subsequent infections
- C. To make the pigs grow faster
- D. To reduce feed conversion ratio

27. Which breed of swine is characterized by its black color with a white belt around its shoulders and front legs?

- A. Berkshire
- B. Hampshire
- C. Poland China
- D. Pietrain

28. What is the condition wherein a sow cannot secrete milk immediately after farrowing?

- A. Mastitis
- B. Metritis
- C. Agalactia
- D. Hypocalcemia

29. A pig weighing 100 kg is typically categorized as a:

- A. Weanling
- B. Grower
- C. Finisher
- D. Roaster

30. Which part of the digestive tract in a pig is responsible for the majority of nutrient absorption?

- A. Stomach
- B. Small intestine
- C. Large intestine
- D. Cecum

31. What hormone is responsible for milk let-down in lactating sows?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Prolactin

32. In selecting replacement gilts, how many functional teats should they ideally possess as a minimum standard?

- A. 8 teats
- B. 10 teats
- C. 12 to 14 teats
- D. 18 teats

33. Which of the following feed ingredients is the primary source of energy in most commercial swine diets in the Philippines?

- A. Soybeanmeal
- B. Fish meal
- C. Corn
- D. Copra meal

34. Which breeding strategy specifically mates an outstanding sire to his daughters to concentrate his superior genetics?

- A. Crossbreeding
- B. Linebreeding
- C. Outcrossing
- D. Species hybridization

35. What is the average gestation length of cattle?

- A. 114 days
- B. 150 days
- C. 283 days
- D. 340 days

36. Which of the following dairy breeds is known for producing milk with the highest butterfat content?

- A. Holstein-Friesian
- B. Jersey
- C. Brown Swiss
- D. Ayrshire

37. What is the first milk produced by a cow after calving, which is essential for providing passive immunity to the calf?

- A. Mastitismilk
- B. Colostrum
- C. Transitional milk
- D. Pasteurized milk

38. Which species classification refers to tropical or humped cattle breeds that exhibit high heat tolerance?

- A. *Bos taurus*
- B. *Bos indicus*
- C. *Bubalus bubalis*
- D. *Capra hircus*

39. What is the most widespread and economically damaging disease affecting the udder of dairy cattle?

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Mastitis
- C. Foot and Mouth Disease
- D. Anthrax

40. Which dairy breed produces the highest volume of milk globally and is characterized by its distinct black and white color?

- A. Jersey
- B. Guernsey
- C. Holstein-Friesian
- D. Milking Shorthorn

41. What refers to the routine procedure of heating raw milk to a specific temperature for a set period to eliminate pathogenic bacteria?

- A. Homogenization
- B. Pasteurization
- C. Sterilization
- D. Fermentation

42. In dairy herd management, what is the 'dry period'?

- A. The period when the cow is in heat
- B. The period when a calf is weaned
- C. The resting period of 45-60 days prior to the next calving where the cow is not milked
- D. The period when pasture grass is unavailable

43. What metabolic disorder in high-producing dairy cows occurs shortly after calving due to a rapid drop in blood calcium levels?

- A. Ketosis
- B. Milk fever (Hypocalcemia)
- C. Grass tetany
- D. Bloat

44. Which compartment of the ruminant stomach is considered the 'true stomach' equivalent to that of monogastric animals?

- A. Rumen
- B. Reticulum
- C. Omasum
- D. Abomasum

45. What is the act of giving birth in cattle called?

- A. Kidding
- B. Farrowing
- C. Calving
- D. Lambing

46. Which beef cattle breed is known for its distinctive hump, loose skin, droopy ears, and excellent resistance to ticks and heat?

- A. Angus
- B. Hereford
- C. Brahman
- D. Charolais

47. In clean milk production, what is the primary test used to quickly detect subclinical mastitis cow-side?

- A. Babcock test
- B. California Mastitis Test (CMT)
- C. Methylene Blue Reduction Test
- D. Phosphatase test

48. What refers to a castrated male bovine?

- A. Bull
- B. Stag
- C. Steer
- D. Heifer

49. Which practice involves the removal of the calf's horn buds at an early age to prevent injury to handlers and other cattle?

- A. Castration
- B. Dehorning
- C. Branding
- D. Docking

50. What is the recommended timing for giving colostrum to a newborn calf for maximum antibody absorption?

- A. Within 2-4 hours after birth
- B. After 24 hours
- C. At exactly 48 hours
- D. On the 7th day after birth

51. Which of the following is NOT an exotic (*Bos taurus*) beef breed?

- A. Angus
- B. Hereford
- C. Sahiwal
- D. Limousin

52. What feeding management system restricts grazing cattle to a specific area of pasture for a short time before moving them, allowing the pasture to recover?

- A. Continuous grazing
- B. Rotational grazing
- C. Zero grazing (Cut and carry)
- D. Strip grazing

53. What refers to the mechanical breakdown of fat globules in milk so that the cream does not separate and rise to the top?

- A. Pasteurization
- B. Standardization
- C. Homogenization
- D. Clarification

54. Which hormone is essential for maintaining pregnancy in cattle?

- A. Estrogen
- B. Testosterone
- C. Progesterone
- D. Oxytocin

55. Which compartment of the bovine stomach is characterized by a honeycomb-like inner structure and traps foreign hardware?

- A. Rumen
- B. Reticulum
- C. Omasum
- D. Abomasum

56. In dairy operations, how long is the standard lactation length aimed for to maximize annual milk yield and reproductive efficiency?

- A. 200 days
- B. 305 days
- C. 365 days
- D. 400 days

57. What is the average duration of the estrous cycle in cows?

- A. 14 days
- B. 21 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 35 days

58. Which of the following is a vital component of 'clean milk production'?

- A. Milking the sick cows first
- B. Washing the udder with cold, untreated water
- C. Using a strip cup to check the first squirts of milk
- D. Leaving the milk exposed to open air to cool

59. In evaluating a dairy cow's conformation, which trait holds the highest percentage of emphasis regarding her longevity and productivity?

- A. Frame size
- B. Dairy character
- C. Udder system
- D. Feet and legs

60. Which physiological process allows calves to bypass the rumen so milk flows directly into the abomasum?

- A. Rumination
- B. Eructation
- C. Esophageal groove reflex
- D. Regurgitation

61. What refers to the process of expelling gas produced from microbial fermentation in the rumen?

- A. Mastication
- B. Eructation
- C. Rumination
- D. Deglutition

62. Which of the following represents an indigenous cattle breed of the Philippines used primarily for draft and meat?

- A. Nellore
- B. Philippine Native Cattle
- C. Brahman
- D. Santa Gertrudis

63. What is the process of removing infertile eggs and dead embryos during incubation using a strong light source?

- A. Debeaking
- B. Sexing
- C. Candling
- D. Dubbing

64. What is the normal incubation period for chicken eggs?

- A. 14 days
- B. 21 days
- C. 28 days
- D. 35 days

65. During the first week of a chick's life, what is the ideal temperature inside the brooder?

- A. 20-22°C
- B. 25-27°C
- C. 32-35°C
- D. 38-40°C

66. Which poultry management practice involves the partial removal of the beak to prevent feather pecking and cannibalism?

- A. Dubbing
- B. Caponizing
- C. Debeaking
- D. Desnooding

67. What refers to a young domestic hen usually under one year of age that has not yet started laying eggs?

- A. Cockerel
- B. Pullet
- C. Broiler
- D. Capon

68. Which type of chicken is genetically bred and raised specifically for rapid growth and efficient meat production?

- A. Layer
- B. Broiler
- C. Bantam
- D. Gamefowl

69. In hatchery management, what is the recommended relative humidity in the setter (first 18 days) for chicken eggs?

- A. 30-40%
- B. 50-60%
- C. 70-80%
- D. 85-95%

70. Why is it important to turn incubating eggs frequently (at least 3-5 times a day) during the first 18 days?

- A. To keep the eggshell warm
- B. To prevent the embryo from sticking to the shell membranes
- C. To increase carbon dioxide levels
- D. To change the sex of the embryo

71. Which of the following is the most popular layer breed of chicken known for its high production of white-shelled eggs?

- A. Rhode Island Red
- B. Plymouth Rock
- C. White Leghorn
- D. Cornish

72. What happens if the brooder temperature is too high for the chicks?

- A. They huddle tightly directly under the heat source
- B. They pile up in corners and chirp loudly
- C. They move away from the heat source and pant
- D. They eat significantly more feed

73. At what day of incubation are chicken eggs typically transferred from the setter to the hatcher?

- A. Day 7
- B. Day 14
- C. Day 18
- D. Day 21

74. Which lighting program is crucial for stimulating and maintaining high egg production in layer flocks?

- A. Decreasing daylength
- B. Providing 24 hours of continuous bright light
- C. Providing a constant 14 to 16 hours of light per day
- D. Keeping them in total darkness

75. What is the primary function of the gizzard in the avian digestive system?

- A. Chemical digestion of proteins
- B. Mechanical grinding of feed
- C. Absorption of water
- D. Storage of ingested food

76. What highly contagious viral disease of poultry is characterized by respiratory distress, nervous signs, and high mortality, and is routinely prevented by vaccination via drinking water or eye drops?

- A. Coccidiosis
- B. Newcastle Disease (NCD)
- C. Fowl Pox
- D. Marek's Disease

77. What organ in the chicken secretes the albumen (egg white) during egg formation?

- A. Infundibulum
- B. Magnum
- C. Isthmus
- D. Uterus (Shell Gland)

78. How long does it take for a hen to complete the formation and laying of one egg?

- A. 12-14 hours
- B. 24-26 hours
- C. 36-40 hours
- D. 48 hours

79. Which part of the avian reproductive tract is responsible for the formation of the hard calcium carbonate shell?

- A. Ovary
- B. Magnum
- C. Isthmus
- D. Uterus

80. What is a castrated male chicken called, known for producing tender, flavorful meat?

- A. Cockerel
- B. Rooster
- C. Capon
- D. Drake

81. Which internal parasite is a major problem in poultry raised on floor litter, causing bloody diarrhea and high mortality due to intestinal damage?

- A. Roundworms
- B. Tapeworms
- C. Coccidia
- D. Flukes

82. What does the term 'molting' refer to in layer management?

- A. The process of laying the first egg
- B. The shedding and replacing of feathers, usually accompanied by a cessation of egg production
- C. The act of mating
- D. The hatching of chicks

83. Which of the following indicates good layer quality when visually culling a flock?

- A. Yellow, heavily pigmented vent
- B. Bright, red, plump comb and wattles
- C. Hard, tight, and rigid abdomen
- D. Dull, shrunken comb

84. What refers to the organ in birds that stores ingested food temporarily before digestion?

- A. Proventriculus
- B. Crop
- C. Gizzard
- D. Cloaca

85. Which parameter in the hatchery must be slightly elevated during the last 3 days in the hatcher to soften the eggshell and assist the chick in pipping?

- A. Temperature
- B. Turning frequency
- C. Relative Humidity
- D. Light intensity

86. What is the feed efficiency metric commonly used in broilers to measure the amount of feed required to produce 1 kg of live weight?

- A. Average Daily Gain (ADG)
- B. Feed Conversion Ratio (FCR)
- C. Laying Percentage
- D. Carcass Yield

87. In poultry anatomy, what is the cloaca?

- A. The true stomach where acid is secreted
- B. The common opening for the digestive, urinary, and reproductive tracts
- C. The voice box of the bird
- D. The specialized organ for grinding seeds

88. What refers to the practice of removing the comb from day-old chicks or breeding males to prevent injuries from fighting or freezing?

- A. Desnooding
- B. Debeaking
- C. Dubbing
- D. Toe clipping

89. Which viral disease causes tumor formation in nerves and visceral organs in chickens, often leading to paralysis, and is vaccinated against 'in ovo' or at day-old?

- A. Fowl Cholera
- B. Marek's Disease
- C. Infectious Coryza
- D. Avian Influenza

90. When observing chicks in a brooder, you notice they are huddled together in small groups but not necessarily under the heat lamp. What does this indicate?

- A. The temperature is perfect
- B. There is a draft (cold wind) entering the brooder
- C. The temperature is too hot
- D. They are ready to be moved to the grower house

91. What feed form is most commonly provided to broiler chicks during their first two weeks of life to ensure high feed intake?

- A. Pellets
- B. Crumbles or Mash
- C. Whole grains
- D. Forage

92. In layer farming, what is the primary consequence of providing fewer than 10 hours of daylight?

- A. Increased feed consumption
- B. Decreased or stopped egg production
- C. Increased egg size
- D. Higher mortality rates

93. What is the main anatomical difference between the digestive systems of swine and cattle?

- A. Swine have a four-compartment stomach; cattle have one
- B. Swine are ruminants; cattle are monogastric
- C. Swine are monogastric; cattle are ruminants
- D. Swine lack a small intestine

94. Which of the following conditions represents a hard-to-solve problem in swine mating systems resulting from breeding animals carrying recessive defects?

- A. Heterosis
- B. Inbreeding depression
- C. Hybrid vigor
- D. Compensatory growth

95. During artificial incubation, an egg candled at Day 7 shows a distinct dark spot with spider-like red blood vessels radiating outward. What does this mean?

- A. The egg is infertile
- B. The embryo died early
- C. The egg contains a live, developing embryo
- D. The egg has a bacterial infection

96. What genetic parameter measures the degree to which a trait in the offspring is influenced by the genes of the parents rather than the environment?

- A. Repeatability
- B. Heritability
- C. Heterosis
- D. Epistasis

97. If a dairy cow is diagnosed with clinical mastitis in one quarter, what is the best management practice?

- A. Milk the affected quarter first to clear the bacteria
- B. Mix the mastitic milk with the bulk tank to dilute it
- C. Milk the affected cow last and discard her milk
- D. Stop milking the cow entirely until she recovers

98. Which reproductive technology involves the extraction of multiple eggs from an elite donor cow, fertilization, and placement into recipient cows?

- A. Artificial Insemination
- B. Embryo Transfer
- C. In Vitro Fertilization
- D. Estrus Synchronization

99. A swine producer notices sudden deaths in fast-growing finishing pigs, often with a pale carcass and bloody intestines. What is the likely disease?

- A. Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea
- B. African Swine Fever
- C. Swine Dysentery
- D. Porcine Proliferative Enteropathy (Ileitis)

100. Calculate the feed conversion ratio (FCR) of a broiler that consumed 3.5 kg of feed to reach a live weight of 2.0 kg. (Assume starting weight is negligible).

- A. 1.5
- B. 1.75
- C. 2.0
- D. 5.5



Answer Key

1. A	21. B	41. B	61. B	81. C
2. B	22. D	42. C	62. B	82. B
3. C	23. B	43. B	63. C	83. B
4. C	24. B	44. D	64. B	84. B
5. B	25. B	45. C	65. C	85. C
6. C	26. B	46. C	66. C	86. B
7. B	27. B	47. B	67. B	87. B
8. B	28. C	48. C	68. B	88. C
9. C	29. C	49. B	69. B	89. B
10. B	30. B	50. A	70. B	90. B
11. B	31. C	51. C	71. C	91. B
12. C	32. C	52. B	72. C	92. B
13. C	33. C	53. C	73. C	93. C
14. B	34. B	54. C	74. C	94. B
15. C	35. C	55. B	75. B	95. C
16. B	36. B	56. B	76. B	96. B
17. B	37. B	57. B	77. B	97. C
18. B	38. B	58. C	78. B	98. B
19. B	39. B	59. C	79. D	99. D
20. C	40. C	60. C	80. C	100. B