

ANIMAL SCIENCE REVIEWER BY AGRICULTURE REVIEW

1. Which of the following livestock breeds is primarily used for dairy production in the Philippines?

- a) Large White
- b) Saanen
- c) Holstein Friesian
- d) Duroc

2. In ruminants, microbial fermentation of fiber mainly occurs in which part of the digestive system?

- a) Abomasum
- b) Rumen
- c) Omasum
- d) Reticulum

3. Which Philippine law provides the legal framework for animal welfare standards?

- a) RA 9296
- b) RA 8485
- c) RA 10611
- d) RA 8048

4. Which of the following poultry diseases is caused by a paramyxovirus and leads to respiratory distress and drop in egg production?

- a) Avian influenza
- b) Gumboro disease
- c) Newcastle disease
- d) Fowl pox

5. What is the primary purpose of artificial insemination in livestock production?

- a) To increase the frequency of natural mating
- b) To preserve feed resources
- c) To accelerate genetic improvement
- d) To improve pasture management

6. Which swine breed is known for its excellent mothering ability and high prolificacy?

- a) Duroc
- b) Hampshire
- c) Landrace
- d) Berkshire

7. In proximate analysis of feeds, crude protein content is determined through which method?

- a) Kjeldahl method
- b) Soxhlet extraction
- c) Gravimetric method
- d) Chromatography

8. Which is the top goat-producing region in the Philippines as of recent PSA reports?

- a) Ilocos Region
- b) Central Luzon
- c) Western Visayas
- d) SOCCSKSARGEN

9. The disease “mastitis” in dairy cattle primarily affects which part of the animal?

- a) Lungs
- b) Uterus
- c) Udder
- d) Hooves

10. In egg grading, an egg with a small air cell, clear albumen, and a centered yolk is classified as:

- a) Grade A
- b) Grade B
- c) Grade C
- d) Reject

11. Which poultry breed is commonly used in the Philippines for high egg production?

- a) Plymouth Rock
- b) White Leghorn
- c) Rhode Island Red
- d) Cornish

12. The Philippines is one of the largest importers of which livestock product due to African Swine Fever outbreaks?

- a) Pork
- b) Beef
- c) Goat meat
- d) Poultry meat

13. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease that can be transmitted from cattle to humans through unpasteurized milk?

- a) Mastitis
- b) Brucellosis
- c) Foot-and-Mouth Disease
- d) Coccidiosis

14. Which goat breed is widely raised in the Philippines for milk production?

- a) Boer
- b) Anglo-Nubian
- c) Saanen
- d) Kambing Kalahari

15. Which nutrient deficiency in poultry leads to rickets and poor bone development?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin K
- d) Vitamin E

16. Which Philippine government agency is responsible for regulating animal health and welfare?

- a) PCC
- b) NMIS
- c) BAI
- d) BFAR

17. Which of the following livestock wastes is a major source of methane emission contributing to climate change?

- a) Poultry litter
- b) Swine slurry
- c) Cattle manure
- d) Sheep manure

18. Which component of milk is responsible for its coagulation during cheese-making?

- a) Casein
- b) Lactose
- c) Whey proteins
- d) Minerals

19. Which Philippine region is the top producer of carabao?

- a) Cagayan Valley
- b) Central Luzon
- c) Western Visayas
- d) SOCCSKSARGEN

20. Which poultry management practice reduces cannibalism and feather pecking in flocks?

- a) Brooding
- b) Molting
- c) Debeaking
- d) Forced feeding

21. Which poultry disease is characterized by swelling of the face, nasal discharge, and foul odor in chronic cases?

- a) Fowl cholera
- b) Infectious coryza
- c) Avian influenza
- d) Gumboro disease

22. Which of the following is the main energy source in swine diets in the Philippines?

- a) Soybean meal
- b) Rice bran
- c) Yellow corn
- d) Copra meal

23. Which breed of cattle is primarily used in the Philippines for draft power?

- a) Holstein Friesian
- b) Brahman
- c) Philippine native cattle
- d) Jersey

24. In poultry production, brooding refers to which management practice?

- a) Feeding hens with layers mash
- b) Care of chicks during the first weeks of life
- c) Inducing hens to lay more eggs
- d) Forcing birds to molt

25. Which of the following is the causative agent of hog cholera?

- a) Bacterium
- b) Virus
- c) Protozoan
- d) Fungus

26. Which mineral deficiency causes milk fever (parturient paresis) in dairy cattle?

- a) Calcium
- b) Phosphorus
- c) Magnesium
- d) Sodium

27. The Philippine native chicken is highly valued for which characteristic?

- a) High egg production
- b) Slow growth
- c) Unique meat flavor
- d) Resistance to disease

28. Which by-product of rice milling is commonly used as a feed ingredient for livestock in the Philippines?

- a) Copra meal
- b) Rice bran (darak)
- c) Cassava meal
- d) Molasses

29. Which part of the hen's reproductive tract is responsible for shell formation?

- a) Magnum
- b) Isthmus
- c) Uterus (shell gland)
- d) Vagina

30. The Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) was established primarily to:

- a) Promote hog production
- b) Improve native chicken breeds
- c) Conserve, propagate, and promote carabao as draft, meat, and milk source
- d) Regulate poultry imports

31. Which mineral deficiency in poultry is most commonly associated with rickets?

- a) Iron
- b) Calcium
- c) Copper
- d) Iodine

32. In dairy cattle, what is the primary purpose of the California Mastitis Test (CMT)?

- a) Detect ketosis
- b) Diagnose mastitis
- c) Measure milk yield
- d) Check milk fat content

33. Which breed of goat in the Philippines is recognized for high milk production?

- a) Boer
- b) Saanen
- c) Katjang
- d) Anglo-Nubian

34. Which poultry housing system allows birds free access to open range during the day?

- a) Battery cage system
- b) Deep litter system
- c) Free-range system
- d) Slat floor system

35. The scientific name of the cattle tick, a major ectoparasite of livestock, is:

- a) Haematobia irritans
- b) Boophilus microplus
- c) Hypoderma bovis
- d) Oestrus ovis

36. Which part of the ruminant stomach is also called the "true stomach"?

- a) Rumen
- b) Reticulum
- c) Omasum
- d) Abomasum

37. In swine production, which practice refers to the removal of the tail to prevent tail biting?

- a) Castration
- b) Docking
- c) Notching
- d) Clipping

38. The indigenous Philippine chicken breed recognized for its adaptability and dual-purpose use is:

- a) Kabir
- b) Darag
- c) Rhode Island Red
- d) Plymouth Rock

39. Which vitamin is essential for preventing curled-toe paralysis in chicks?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin E
- d) Vitamin B2

40. In dairy cattle, which of the following is a common metabolic disease occurring after calving due to low calcium levels?

- a) Ketosis
- b) Milk fever
- c) Acidosis
- d) Bloat

41. Which hormone is primarily responsible for milk letdown in dairy animals?

- a) Prolactin
- b) Oxytocin
- c) Estrogen
- d) Progesterone

- 42. In swine production, which breed is known for its excellent mothering ability and white color?**
- a) Landrace
 - b) Duroc
 - c) Hampshire
 - d) Pietrain
- 43. In animal breeding, the mating of closely related animals such as siblings is termed:**
- a) Crossbreeding
 - b) Inbreeding
 - c) Linebreeding
 - d) Outcrossing
- 44. Newcastle disease in poultry is caused by which type of pathogen?**
- a) Bacteria
 - b) Virus
 - c) Fungi
 - d) Protozoa
- 45. The process of removing testicles of young male animals to improve meat quality and manage behavior is called:**
- a) Docking
 - b) Castration
 - c) Notching
 - d) Dehorning
- 46. Which dairy breed is known for producing the highest butterfat content in milk?**
- a) Holstein-Friesian
 - b) Jersey
 - c) Brown Swiss
 - d) Ayrshire
- 47. Which parasite causes coccidiosis in poultry?**
- a) Ascaris suum
 - b) Eimeria species
 - c) Trichuris trichiura
 - d) Fasciola hepatica

48. In livestock nutrition, urea is commonly used as a source of which nutrient?

- a) Protein
- b) Energy
- c) Nitrogen
- d) Fiber

49. Which Philippine cattle breed is a cross between native cattle and Indian zebu, adapted to tropical conditions?

- a) Holstein
- b) Brahman
- c) Philippine Native
- d) Philbra

50. Which vitamin is crucial in preventing night blindness in animals?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin K
- d) Vitamin B12

Agriculture Review

Answer Key

1. c	14. c	27. c	40. b
2. b	15. b	28. b	41. b
3. b	16. c	29. c	42. a
4. c	17. c	30. c	43. b
5. c	18. a	31. b	44. b
6. c	19. a	32. b	45. b
7. a	20. c	33. b	46. b
8. a	21. b	34. c	47. b
9. c	22. c	35. b	48. c
10. a	23. c	36. d	49. d
11. b	24. b	37. b	50. a
12. a	25. b	38. b	
13. b	26. a	39. d	