

Animal Science Reviewer By Agriculture Review

1. Which of the following is a ruminant stomach compartment where microbial fermentation occurs?

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

2. The function of the crop in birds is to:

- a) Absorb water
- b) Store and soften food
- c) Digest protein
- d) Absorb nutrients

3. The normal body temperature of a healthy cow is:

- a) 36°C
- b) 37.5°C
- c) 38.5°C
- d) 40°C

4. The part of the chicken responsible for producing egg yolk is:

- a) Infundibulum
- b) Ovary
- c) Magnum
- d) Uterus

5. Which species has a monogastric digestive system?

- a) Cattle
- b) Goat
- c) Pig
- d) Sheep

6. The main energy source in animal diets is:

- a) Protein
- b) Minerals
- c) Carbohydrates
- d) Vitamins

7. Which vitamin prevents rickets in young animals?

- a) A
- b) B1
- c) C
- d) D

8. Roughage is important in the ruminant diet because it:

- a) Increases water intake
- b) Stimulates rumen activity
- c) Provides protein
- d) Prevents infection

9. Leguminous forages are good sources of:

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

10. Urea can be safely used as a protein supplement in:

- a) Swine
- b) Poultry
- c) Ruminants
- d) Rabbits

11. Estrus in cattle lasts for approximately:

- a) 4-6 hours
- b) 6-8 hours
- c) 18-24 hours
- d) 36-48 hours

12. A common method of pregnancy diagnosis in cattle is:

- a) Vaginal palpation
- b) Rectal palpation
- c) Blood sampling
- d) Visual inspection

13. Ovulation in a sow usually occurs:

- a) At the beginning of estrus
- b) 12 hours after estrus ends
- c) During estrus
- d) 24 hours after mating

14. The hormone responsible for milk let-down is:

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

15. The gestation period of goats is approximately:

- a) 114 days
- b) 145 days
- c) 285 days
- d) 100 days

16. The physical expression of a gene is called:

- a) Genotype
- b) Heritability
- c) Phenotype
- d) Allele

17. The cross of two animals with unrelated bloodlines within the same breed is called:

- a) Linebreeding
- b) Inbreeding
- c) Outcrossing
- d) Backcrossing

18. In dairy cattle, the trait with highest heritability is:

- a) Milk yield
- b) Fat content
- c) Udder depth
- d) Body conformation

19. Sex in mammals is determined by the:

- a) Egg
- b) Sperm
- c) Environment
- d) Uterus

20. Which of the following is a quantitative trait?

- a) Horn color
- b) Ear length
- c) Milk yield
- d) Coat pattern

21. Which housing system is commonly used for commercial layer chickens?

- a) Deep litter
- b) Battery cage
- c) Free range
- d) Open yard

22. The best floor type for swine housing is:

- a) Soil
- b) Concrete
- c) Wooden
- d) Slippery tile

23. Which livestock is best suited for silvopastoral systems?

- a) Poultry
- b) Goats
- c) Swine
- d) Rabbits

24. Colostrum must be given to newborn animals within:

- a) 24 hours
- b) 48 hours
- c) 12 hours
- d) 72 hours

25. The brooding temperature for chicks during the first week is:

- a) 25°C
- b) 28°C
- c) 32°C
- d) 37°C

26. Anthrax is caused by:

- a) Salmonella
- b) Bacillus anthracis
- c) Brucella abortus
- d) E. coli

27. A symptom of foot-and-mouth disease in cattle is:

- a) Coughing
- b) Lameness
- c) Diarrhea
- d) Skin rash

28. The causative agent of swine erysipelas is:

- a) Pasteurella
- b) Streptococcus
- c) Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae
- d) Clostridium

29. Which is a common internal parasite in ruminants?

- a) Lice
- b) Mites
- c) Roundworms
- d) Ticks

30. A vaccine for Newcastle disease is used in:

- a) Swine
- b) Poultry
- c) Cattle
- d) Rabbits

31. Pasteurization of milk is done to:

- a) Improve flavor
- b) Enhance color
- c) Kill pathogens
- d) Increase fat

32. The major protein in milk is:

- a) Albumin
- b) Casein
- c) Globulin
- d) Pepsin

33. The red color of meat is due to:

- a) Hemoglobin
- b) Myosin
- c) Myoglobin
- d) Actin

34. Meat with PSE condition appears:

- a) Pale, soft, and exudative
- b) Dark, dry, and firm
- c) Spoiled
- d) Bruised

35. Milk let-down can be stimulated by:

- a) Feeding
- b) Music
- c) Washing udder
- d) Injecting antibiotics

36. Which livestock species has the highest feed conversion efficiency?

- a) Sheep
- b) Cattle
- c) Swine
- d) Broiler chicken

37. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease?

- a) Mastitis
- b) Brucellosis
- c) Bloat
- d) Laminitis

38. The indigenous breed of cattle in the Philippines known for draft power is:

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

39. Which goat breed is known for high milk production?

- a) Boer
- b) Saanen
- c) Kiko
- d) Jamunapari

40. Which chicken breed is primarily used for egg production?

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

41. Which mineral prevents milk fever in dairy cows?

- a) Phosphorus
- b) Calcium
- c) Iron
- d) Zinc

42. The process of removing young animals from their mothers is known as:

- a) Weaning
- b) Fostering
- c) Breeding
- d) Branding

43. Which species is most susceptible to heat stress?

- a) Cattle
- b) Goats
- c) Rabbits
- d) Swine

44. The method of preserving green fodder is called:

- a) Curing
- b) Ensiling
- c) Milling
- d) Winnowing

45. Which organ is affected by fascioliasis?

- a) Heart
- b) Liver
- c) Kidney
- d) Lung

46. The average daily milk yield of a good dairy cow is around:

- a) 3 liters
- b) 5 liters
- c) 10 liters
- d) 20 liters

47. Which of the following is a dual-purpose cattle breed?

- a) Jersey
- b) Holstein
- c) Red Sindhi
- d) Tharparkar

48. The ideal temperature range for broiler production is:

- a) 16-20°C
- b) 18-24°C
- c) 31-35°C
- d) 36-40°C

49. Which practice is used to reduce stress and improve animal welfare during transport?

- a) Branding
- b) Castration
- c) Pre-conditioning
- d) Vaccination

50. Which species has the shortest gestation period?

- a) Pig
- b) Goat
- c) Rabbit
- d) Cow

51. Which of the following organs in ruminants absorbs water and reduces particle size?

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

52. The functional unit of the kidney is the:

- a) Nephron
- b) Alveolus
- c) Glomerulus
- d) Ureter

53. What structure in birds corresponds to the stomach in mammals?

- a) Proventriculus
- b) Gizzard
- c) Cloaca
- d) Crop

54. The main gas produced during fermentation in the rumen is:

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Methane
- c) Carbon monoxide
- d) Oxygen

55. Which blood vessel carries oxygenated blood from lungs to the heart?

- a) Pulmonary artery
- b) Vena cava
- c) Pulmonary vein
- d) Aorta

56. The mammary gland alveoli are responsible for:

- a) Filtering milk
- b) Absorb nutrients
- c) Synthesizing milk
- d) Transporting fat

57. Which species has the longest digestive tract relative to its body size?

- a) Goat
- b) Pig
- c) Chicken
- d) Horse

58. The function of bile in digestion is to:

- a) Digest protein
- b) Emulsify fats
- c) Absorb water
- d) Neutralize acid

59. The abomasum in ruminants is equivalent to the:

- a) Large intestine
- b) Small intestine
- c) Monogastric stomach
- d) Esophagus

60. What part of the avian digestive system mechanically grinds food?

- a) Proventriculus
- b) Crop
- c) Cloaca
- d) Gizzard

61. Which hormone maintains pregnancy in mammals?

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) FSH
- d) LH

62. The number of teats in a sow is typically:

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 10-12
- d) 14-16

63. Which structure releases the egg during ovulation?

- a) Uterus
- b) Ovary
- c) Oviduct
- d) Follicle

64. A boar reaches sexual maturity at around:

- a) 4 months
- b) 6 months
- c) 10 months
- d) 12 months

65. Which breeding method involves collecting and depositing semen?

- a) Natural service
- b) Embryo transfer
- c) Artificial insemination
- d) Cloning

66. What is the ideal interval for calving in dairy cattle?

- a) 8 months
- b) 10 months
- c) 12-13 months
- d) 16 months

67. The use of unrelated animals from different breeds is:

- a) Crossbreeding
- b) Inbreeding
- c) Linebreeding
- d) Outcrossing

68. Which organ transports the embryo to the uterus?

- a) Ovary
- b) Oviduct
- c) Cervix
- d) Vagina

69. Fertilization in mammals occurs in the:

- a) Uterus
- b) Cervix
- c) Vagina
- d) Oviduct

70. Superovulation is induced by injecting:

- a) Prostaglandin
- b) Progesterone
- c) FSH
- d) LH

71. Which is a zoonotic disease?

- a) Mastitis
- b) Brucellosis
- c) Coccidiosis
- d) Enterotoxemia

72. Which disease causes abortion in cattle?

- a) FMD
- b) Brucellosis
- c) Anthrax
- d) Swine fever

73. A good biosecurity measure on farms is:

- a) Free access of animals
- b) Sharing equipment
- c) Isolating new animals
- d) Group housing

74. Which is a sign of parasitic infection in livestock?

- a) Bright eyes
- b) Weight gain
- c) Diarrhea
- d) High feed efficiency

75. Vaccination is a form of:

- a) Physical control
- b) Preventive healthcare
- c) Natural therapy
- d) Sterilization

76. Newcastle disease mainly affects:

- a) Swine
- b) Goats
- c) Poultry
- d) Sheep

77. Which disinfectant is commonly used in animal farms?

- a) Vinegar
- b) Formalin
- c) Baking soda
- d) Citric acid

78. Ringworm is caused by:

- a) Virus
- b) Bacteria
- c) Fungi
- d) Protozoa

79. Vitamin A deficiency may lead to:

- a) Rickets
- b) Night blindness
- c) Anemia
- d) Sterility

80. Foot rot is commonly observed in:

- a) Poultry
- b) Sheep
- c) Cattle
- d) Horses

81. The California Mastitis Test (CMT) is used to detect:

- a) Fat content
- b) Protein level
- c) Mastitis
- d) Milk adulteration

82. Which milk component is responsible for its white color?

- a) Lactose
- b) Fat
- c) Casein
- d) Calcium

83. Colostrum is rich in:

- a) Water
- b) Protein
- c) Immunoglobulins
- d) Starch

84. Ghee is mainly composed of:

- a) Water
- b) Protein
- c) Carbohydrates
- d) Fat

85. Which vitamin is absent in egg white?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D

86. Which feed is rich in carotene?

- a) Green fodder
- b) Grains
- c) Oil cakes
- d) Molasses

87. Ration balancing ensures:

- a) More concentrate
- b) Balanced nutrition
- c) Weight loss
- d) High cost

88. What is the first milk secreted after parturition called?

- a) Ghee
- b) Whey
- c) Colostrum
- d) Cream

89. What test detects adulteration in milk with water?

- a) Gerber test
- b) Lactometer test
- c) Resazurin test
- d) Strip test

90. Which nutrient is most important for muscle development?

- a) Carbohydrate
- b) Vitamin
- c) Protein
- d) Fat

91. Urea is a good source of:

- a) Protein
- b) Non-protein nitrogen
- c) Energy
- d) Fiber

92. Which of the following is a concentrate feed?

- a) Straw
- b) Hay
- c) Maize grain
- d) Silage

93. Which vitamin is essential for calcium absorption?

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin B
- c) Vitamin C
- d) Vitamin D

94. Which species produces the richest milk in terms of fat content?

- a) Cow
- b) Goat
- c) Buffalo
- d) Sheep

95. The ideal temperature for milk pasteurization (HTST method) is:

- a) 65°C for 30 minutes
- b) 72°C for 15 seconds
- c) 60°C for 20 minutes
- d) 90°C for 5 minutes

96. The removal of horns in calves is called:

- a) Cauterization
- b) Dehorning
- c) Docking
- d) Castration

97. Which livestock species is most susceptible to heat stress?

- a) Cattle
- b) Goat
- c) Sheep
- d) Poultry

98. The part of the poultry egg that contains most nutrients is:

- a) Albumen
- b) Chalaza
- c) Yolk
- d) Shell

99. Which breed is known as the best dairy cattle in the world?

- a) Jersey
- b) Sahiwal
- c) Red Sindhi
- d) Holstein Friesian

100. The most common method of identifying cattle is:

- a) Ear notching
- b) Tattooing
- c) Branding
- d) Microchipping

Answer Key

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