

Animal Science Final Study Guide Answer Section

TRUE/FALSE

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 2. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 3. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 4. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 5. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 6. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 7. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 8. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 9. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 10. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 11. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 12. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 13. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 14. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 15. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 16. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |
| 17. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 18. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 19. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 20. ANS: T | PTS: 1 |
| 21. ANS: F | PTS: 1 |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 22. ANS: B | |
| rear | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 23. ANS: D | |
| ammonia | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 24. ANS: C | |
| 55, 70 | |
| PTS: 1 | |
| 25. ANS: A | |
| 4, 10 | |
| PTS: 1 | |

26. ANS: B
2

PTS: 1

27. ANS: A
number of pigs weaned per sow; feed efficiency

PTS: 1

28. ANS: C
contracting

PTS: 1

29. ANS: B
identification

PTS: 1

30. ANS: C
estrus

PTS: 1

31. ANS: D
lice

PTS: 1

32. ANS: C
70 percent

PTS: 1

33. ANS: A
200 to 220

PTS: 1

34. ANS: D
all answers are correct

PTS: 1

35. ANS: B
hedging

PTS: 1

36. ANS: C
shrinkage

PTS: 1

37. ANS: A
60.40

PTS: 1

38. ANS: C
cash

PTS: 1

39. ANS: A
meat

PTS: 1

40. ANS: C
38

PTS: 1

41. ANS: A
Angus

PTS: 1

42. ANS: C
Texas Longhorn

PTS: 1

43. ANS: C
replacement bulls

PTS: 1

44. ANS: B
four

PTS: 1

45. ANS: B
age

PTS: 1

46. ANS: D
6 to 8 months

PTS: 1

47. ANS: C
alfalfa

PTS: 1

48. ANS: D
550 to 700

PTS: 1

49. ANS: B
pelletting

PTS: 1

50. ANS: D
pasture

PTS: 1

51. ANS: C
Both "Supply" and "Demand"

PTS: 1

52. ANS: D
all answers are correct

PTS: 1

53. ANS: C
contracts

PTS: 1

54. ANS: A
culling

PTS: 1

55. ANS: B
corn

PTS: 1

56. ANS: C
two-thirds

PTS: 1

57. ANS: B
feed

PTS: 1

58. ANS: B
upward

PTS: 1

59. ANS: A
ounces

PTS: 1

60. ANS: C
candling

PTS: 1

61. ANS: B
domestication

PTS: 1

62. ANS: C
ruminants

PTS: 1

63. ANS: C
villi

PTS: 1

64. ANS: D
high-energy, low-fiber rations

PTS: 1

65. ANS: C
capillaries

PTS: 1

66. ANS: B
fats

PTS: 1

67. ANS: B
carbohydrates

PTS: 1

68. ANS: E PTS: 1

69. ANS: B PTS: 1

70. ANS: C PTS: 1

71. ANS: B PTS: 1

72. ANS: A
2.25

PTS: 1

73. ANS: A
protein

PTS: 1

74. ANS: A PTS: 1

75. ANS: C PTS: 1

76. ANS: D PTS: 1

77. ANS: B PTS: 1

78. ANS: C PTS: 1

79. ANS: A
predict the results of crossbreeding

PTS: 1

80. ANS: C
chromosomes

PTS: 1

81. ANS: B
crossbreeding

PTS: 1

82. ANS: C PTS: 1

83. ANS: B PTS: 1

84. ANS: D PTS: 1

85. ANS: A PTS: 1

COMPLETION

86. ANS:
6
six

PTS: 1

87. ANS: Corn

PTS: 1

88. ANS: Barley

PTS: 1

89. ANS: Oats

PTS: 1

90. ANS: abscess

PTS: 1

91. ANS: Swine flu

PTS: 1

92. ANS: anemia

PTS: 1

93. ANS:
Porcine stress syndrome
PSS

PTS: 1

94. ANS: Rickets

PTS: 1

95. ANS: sow
PTS: 1
96. ANS: ultrasonics
PTS: 1
97. ANS: pedigree
PTS: 1
98. ANS: Expected Progeny Difference
EPD
PTS: 1
99. ANS: Creep feeding
PTS: 1
100. ANS: Artificial insemination
PTS: 1
101. ANS: Synchronization of estrus
PTS: 1
102. ANS: Preconditioning
PTS: 1
103. ANS: break-even
PTS: 1
104. ANS: Marbling
PTS: 1
105. ANS: Demand
PTS: 1
106. ANS: Molting
PTS: 1
107. ANS: capon
PTS: 1
108. ANS: Debeaking
PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

109. ANS:
Consumers want more lean and less fat.
PTS: 1
110. ANS:
soundness, health, and minimum breeding age
PTS: 1
111. ANS:
testicles that are well developed and of equal size, the lack of umbilical or scrotal hernias, and showing an aggressive desire to mate
PTS: 1
112. ANS:
size, uniformity, health, and type
PTS: 1
113. ANS:
because of the availability of grain for feed
PTS: 1
114. ANS:
The company producing the animals also owns the packing plant that slaughters animals for market.
PTS: 1
115. ANS:
because of automated confinement facilities
PTS: 1
116. ANS:
40 to 60 pounds
PTS: 1
117. ANS:
It ensures the producer an outlet for production and often pays a premium for higher-quality hogs.
PTS: 1
118. ANS:
It was a farrow-to-finish enterprise on farms.
PTS: 1
119. ANS:
carcass traits such as loin eye area, length, muscling score, litter size, litter weight, milking ability, and number of days to market
PTS: 1

120. ANS:
to measure the amount of fat-free lean pork in live hogs to help producers make decisions
- PTS: 1
121. ANS:
efficient use of resources
- PTS: 1
122. ANS:
health problems brought to the farm by the pigs being purchased
- PTS: 1
123. ANS:
It is an enterprise that produces pigs for sale to feeders who then feed them to market weight.
- PTS: 1
124. ANS:
More hogs are raised in confinement; pushing for maximum growth rate; changes that create more stress
- PTS: 1
125. ANS:
Restrict the entry of visitors to the facility and make sure they wear disinfectant footwear.
- PTS: 1
126. ANS:
by giving iron, which may be given by intramuscular injections or by mouth; and by providing clean sod in the pen
- PTS: 1
127. ANS:
to obtain higher prices for hogs and to reduce the risk of loss if prices go down
- PTS: 1
128. ANS:
Its odor is objectionable.
- PTS: 1
129. ANS:
Boars produce more lean meat when compared to barrows.
- PTS: 1
130. ANS:
It measures the depth of fat and muscles by using sound waves.
- PTS: 1

131. ANS:
Because feeding cattle requires more grain supplements than needed for cow-calf herds, grain availability is important.
- PTS: 1
132. ANS:
Steers gain 10 percent faster than heifers on the same feed, and heifers finish at lighter weights than steers.
- PTS: 1
133. ANS:
Because they are higher in protein, calcium, and carotene than hays made from grass.
- PTS: 1
134. ANS:
It lowers the cost of weight gain.
- PTS: 1
135. ANS:
The younger cattle are still developing muscle tissue, which requires more protein.
- PTS: 1
136. ANS:
egg production, broiler production, raising replacement pullets
- PTS: 1
137. ANS:
shell, whites, yolk, air cell
- PTS: 1
138. ANS:
jumbo, extra large, large, medium, peewee, small
- PTS: 1