

2023 MOCK 2 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY 1

PAPER 1
OBJECTIVE TEST
[60 marks]

1 hour

Answer **all** the questions.

Each question is followed by **four** options lettered *A* to *D*. Find out the correct option for **each** question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet, the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to **each** question.

1. One of the biological factors affecting the performance of farm animals is
 - a. Nutrition
 - b. temperature
 - c. availability of credit facilities
 - d. availability of inputs
2. A type of work carried out by a well-trained and skilled person is referred to as
 - a. Apprenticeship
 - b. employment
 - c. profession
 - d. vocation
3. The term 'libido' refers to the
 - a. rate at which twins are produced
 - b. sex drive in farm animals
 - c. loss of appetite in farm animals
 - d. feeding of farm animals without limitation
4. Which of the following organs is correctly matched with the substance it produce?
 - a. Endocrine gland –hormone
 - b. gall bladder-enzyme
 - c. lungs – antibody
 - d. liver –hemoglobin
5. The hormone which prepares the uterus for successful implantation is
 - a. oestrogen
 - b. progesterone
 - c. prolactin
 - d. testosterone
6. Vitamin B₂ is also known as
 - a. Biotin
 - b. Niacin
 - c. Riboflavin
 - d. Thiamine
7. The daily water intake of an ewe is 3 liters. If its water intake increases by 40% when it becomes pregnant, determine its new daily water intake is liters per day.
 - a. 1.20
 - b. 3.40
 - c. 4.20
 - d. 5.40
8. The fixed portion of feed given to farm animals daily is called.
 - a. concentrate
 - b. ration
 - c. roughage
 - d. supplement
9. Cotton seed cake is an important source of
 - a. Carbohydrate
 - b. minerals
 - c. protein
 - d. vitamins
10. Which of the following vitamins is associated with the clotting of blood in animals?
 - a. Vitamin B
 - b. Vitamin C
 - c. Vitamin E
 - d. Vitamin K
11. Which of the following process in farm animals are affected by high fibre content in feed?
 - I. feed intake
 - II. water intake
 - III. faced intake
 - a. I and II only
 - b. I and III only
 - c. II and III only
 - d. I, II and III only

12. Brucella metitensis causes brucellosis in

- a. cattle
- b. pigs
- c. rabbits
- d. sheep

13. Which of the following livestock diseases is zoonotic?

- a. babesiosis
- b. erysipelas
- c. mastitis
- d. tuberculosis

14. Homeostasis refers to the maintenance of constant

- a. feeding regime
- b. internal environment
- c. breeding programme
- d. livestock pen temperature

15. Piglets are injected with iron dextrin to

- a. make them grow-fast
- b. increase appetite
- c. prevent anemia
- d. prevent lameness

16. As part of preparation to receive day-old chicks, a brooder house should be treated with,

- a. anthelmintic
- b. antibiotic
- c. coccidiostat
- d. disinfectant

17. A good laying hen has

- a. fleshy thighs
- b. moist vent
- c. thick neck bones
- d. large body size

18. An advantage of the intensive system of keeping animals is that

- a. it saves labour
- b. it saves food
- c. animals can breed easily
- d. it is cheap

19. Which of the following animals is a ruminant?

- a. grasscutter
- b. pig
- c. sheep
- d. rabbit

20. Ouda is a breed of

- a. cattle
- b. goat
- c. pig
- d. sheep

21. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- a. Inbreeding is often used in livestock farming to preserve and concentrate specific qualities.
- b. Cross-breeding is used to introduce new breeds into a herd
- c. Out breeding is the mating of individual which are not closely related but belong to the same breed
- d. Inbreeding, crossbreeding and out breeding cannot be practiced in fowls.

22. If the gestation period of pigs is 115 days, how many times will the sows be expected to be bred in two years?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 6

23. Which of the following animals produces the largest number of young ones at birth?

- a. Sheep
- b. Cattle
- c. Rabbit
- d. Pig

24. The economic importance of roundworm in agriculture includes the following except?

- a. increase output and decrease cost of production
- b. retards growth rate and cause emaciation
- c. blocks digestive tract of some animal
- d. causes abdominal pain in some farm animals

25. Which of the following diseases is characterized by chronic anaemia, weakness, recumbency and death soon after weeks of infection?
- Trypanosomiasis
 - Heart water
 - Tuberculosis
 - Brucellosis
26. All these are breeds of trypanosome tolerant cattle except
- 'Ndama cattle
 - West African short-horn cattle
 - Muturu cattle
 - Zebu cattle
27. Which of the following feedstuffs provides protein for farm animals?
- Rice bran
 - Bone meal
 - Fishmeal
 - Oyster shell
28. The testes of livestock are usually located outside their bodies because
- the animal will not ejaculate
 - the animal cannot mate easily
 - the sperm cell, will be infested by diseases
 - high body temperature will destroy the sperm
29. Zero grazing refers to the
- animals grazing on a pasture at specific times of the
 - control of the animals on pasture so that they do not overgraze the field
 - act of moving livestock from one paddock to another
 - provision of cut forage to livestock.
30. The process of converting poisonous compounds and chemical substances to harmless substance is termed as
- metabolism
 - denaturation
 - detoxification
 - digestion
31. The production of milk at parturition is controlled by
- prolactin
 - relaxin
 - oxytocin
 - progesterone
32. The presence of oxygen in respiration is termed
- transpiration
 - anaerobic
 - aerobic
 - oxidation
33. The daily allocation of feed to animals is referred to as
- nutrient
 - feed stuff
 - bolus
 - ration
34. Amongst the following diseases, which one is not nutritionally related?
- Anaemia
 - Night-blindness
 - Rickets
 - Heart water
35. Conditions that could promote the production of good quality silage include all the following *Except*
- materials with high moisture content must be wilted
 - silage materials should not be compressed
 - chop or cut materials into pieces
 - fermentable substrate should be added to the materials
36. The '*true stomach*' in the digestive tract of the fowl refers to
- crop
 - gizzard
 - proventriculus
 - rectum
37. In ruminant the '*true stomach*' is referred to as
- abomasum
 - reticulum
 - omasum
 - rumen

38. Which of the following animals do not poses incisors on the upper-jaw?
- Cat
 - Dog
 - Cow
 - Rabbit
39. Which part of the avian can you the 'digits'?
- Head
 - Feather
 - Feet
 - Wings
40. Which of these animals' bones is hollow?
- Cat
 - Dog
 - Duck
 - Goat
41. The type of ration that neither decreases nor increases the weight of the animal is called
- Maintenance
 - Production
 - balanced
 - malnutrition
42. The cut and carry system of feeding stock is termed
- creep feeding
 - dry season feeding
 - rotational grazing
 - zero grazing
43. The stomach of ruminants is divided into how many parts
- 3
 - 4
 - 9
 - 7
44. Another name for the rumen is
- punch
 - honey comb
 - many piles
 - butcher's bible
45. Which of the following vitamins is synthesized in the rumen of ruminants
- vitamin A
 - vitamin B
 - vitamin D
 - vitamin E
46. Moldiness in animal feed is caused by
- bacterial
 - fungi
 - insect
 - rodents
47. A burdizzo is used for
- castration
 - de-beaking
 - dehorning
 - ear –notching
48. The French method of silage preparation is the most commonly used in silage making.
- True
 - False
49. Disappearance of wildlife in Ghana is through the following 'Except'
- expansion of infrastructural development
 - poaching
 - deforestation
 - afforestation
50. Common land invasive plant alien species *does not* include
- Azardirachta indica
 - Chromolaera Odorata
 - Arachis hypogeal
 - Camora Spanish

END OF PAPER