

2024 WASSCE SUPER MOCK ANIMAL HUSBANDRY 1

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

PAPER 1

1 hour

OBJECTIVE TEST

[40 marks]

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.

- One of the biological factors affecting the performance of farm animals is
 - nutrition
 - temperature
 - availability of credit facilities
 - availability of inputs
- A type of work carried out by a well-trained and skilled person is referred to as
 - apprenticeship
 - employment
 - profession
 - vocation
- The term 'libido' refers to the
 - rate at which twins are produced
 - sex drive in farm animals
 - loss of appetite in farm animals
 - feeding of farm animals without limitation
- Which of the following organs is correctly matched with the substance it produce?
 - endocrine gland –hormone
 - gall bladder-enzyme
 - lungs – antibody
 - liver –hemoglobin
- The hormone which prepares the uterus for successful implantation is
 - oestrogen
 - progesterone
 - prolactin
 - testosterone
- Vitamin B₂ is also known as
 - Biotin
 - Niacin
 - Riboflavin
 - Thiamine
- 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 litres per day.
 - 1.20
 - 3.40
 - 4.20
 - 5.40
- The fixed portion of feed given to farm animals daily is called.
 - concentrate
 - ration
 - roughage
 - supplement
- Cotton seed cake is an important source of
 - carbohydrate
 - minerals
 - protein
 - vitamins
- Which of the following vitamins is associated with the clotting of blood in animals?
 - Vitamin B
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin E
 - Vitamin K

11. Which of the following processes in farm animals are affected by high fibre content in feed?

- I. feed intake
- II. water intake
- III. digestion

- 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 régime
- 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

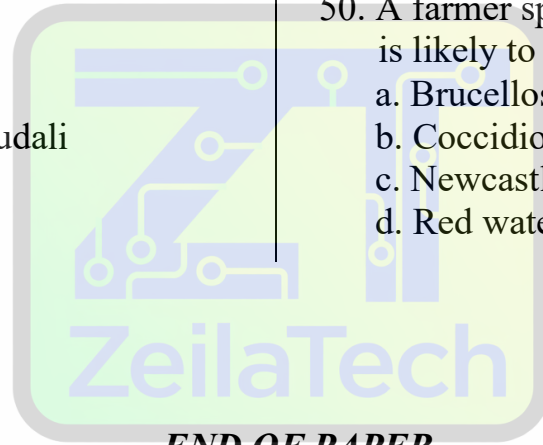
21. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- 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 individuals 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?
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 6
23. Which of the following animals produces the largest number of young ones at birth
- sheep
 - cattle
 - rabbit
 - pig
24. The economic importance of roundworm in agriculture includes the following except?
- increase output and decrease cost of production
 - retards growth rate and cause emaciation
 - blocks digestive tract of some animal
 - causes abdominal pain in some farm animals
25. Which of the following diseases is characterize 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 every graze the field
 - act of moving livestock from one paddock to another
 - provision of cut forage to livestock.
30. The term glimmer refers to
- young female cattle
 - young female pig
 - young female sheep
 - young female goat
31. Cattle are kept in West Africa mainly for
- milk
 - hides
 - meat
 - work
32. Which of the following practices seeks to remove odour from the male animals?
- castration
 - disbudding
 - treading
 - tattooing

33. The act of mating in sheep is known as
- breeding
 - servicing
 - treading
 - tupping
34. In farm animals the periods between fertilization of egg and the arrival of the young one is known as
- Gestation period
 - Oestrus period
 - Ovulation
 - Parturition.
35. A preventive method against the spread of foot and mouth disease in cattle is to
- dip the animal regularly
 - provide adequate water
 - vaccinate all animals
 - vaccinate infected animals
36. where meat is sold as 'hot meat' it means,
- Meat is sold after smoking
 - Meat is sold fresh after slaughtering
 - Meat is sold within a reasonable scale
 - Meat is sold after cooking
37. The functions of the epididymis is to
- store spermatozoa
 - release ova
 - store ovum
 - transport spermatozoa
38. Which of the following is not true about colostrums?
- it is the milk produced on the first 3-4 days of lactation
 - it is small in quantity and is watery
 - it is rich in antibodies
 - it is viscous and contains less proteins
39. Which of the following is not a reason for disbudding farm animals
- risk of damage to hides is greatly reduced
 - breeding is controlled
 - more stock can be accommodated in a given area
 - made easy to handle the stock
40. Reasons for weaning includes the following except?
- to allow the mother come on heat early
 - to allow the mother put on weight
 - to allow the young one come on heat early
 - to control breeding of the young ones
41. Most external parasites of ruminants can be effectively controlled by
- dipping
 - antibiotic treatment
 - drenching
 - clean feeding
42. The true stomach of a sheep is
- omasum
 - abomasum
 - rumen
 - reticulum
43. Immunization of farm animals results in the
- production of antibiotics
 - production of white blood cells
 - destruction of pathogens
 - production of antigens
44. A castrated cock is called
- steer
 - oxen
 - capon
 - wether

45. In ruminants digestion, cellulose breakdown takes place in the
- abomasum
 - omasum
 - reticulum
 - rumen
46. One difference between silage and hay is that hay
- lower palatability than silage
 - higher moisture content than silage
 - higher acidity than silage
 - lower weed content than silage
47. Humpless breed of cattle in West Africa are the
- Zebu and muturu
 - Muturu and N'dama
 - White Fulani and sokoto gudali
 - None of the above
48. The most important reason for grouping cattle, sheep and goats together in the study of farm animals is that they
- are work animals
 - are viviparous
 - are ruminants
 - eat grass
49. Which of the following organs of the body is part of the integumentary system
- heart
 - eye
 - tongue
 - skin
50. A farmer spraying his animals with acaricide is likely to prevent
- Brucellosis
 - Coccidiosis
 - Newcastle
 - Red water.



END OF PAPER

Smart Learning Tools