

2025 SHS2 END OF SEMESTER EXAM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY 1

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

SECTION A

(50 MINUTES)

1. The following are non-traditional animals except
 - A. Fowl
 - B. Grasscutter
 - C. Rabbit
 - D. Guinea pig
2. Animals that chew the cud include the following except
 - A. Goat
 - B. Sheep
 - C. Pig
 - D. Cattle
3. Which of the following chambers of ruminants is referred to as the honey comb?
 - A. Rumen
 - B. Reticulum
 - C. Abomasum
 - D. Omasum
4. Bloat normally occurs in which of the chambers of ruminants?
 - A. Rumen
 - B. Reticulum
 - C. Abomasum
 - D. Omasum
5. An example of low energy source of animal feed is.....
 - A. Maize
 - B. Millet
 - C. Rice bran
 - D. Sweet potato
6. A large infestation of lice on fowls could lead to
 - A. Cessation of eggs production
 - B. Production of more feathers
 - C. Cannibalism in birds
 - D. Hens eating their eggs
7. In which part of the ruminant stomach does the enzymatic digestion takes place
 - A. Abomasum
 - B. Omasum
 - C. Reticulum
 - D. Rumen
8. *A pullet starts laying when it is*
 - A. 12-14 weeks
 - B. 20-22 weeks
 - C. 26-28 weeks
 - D. 30-32 weeks
9. The act of giving healthy animals recommended drugs to prevent a disease is known as
 - A. Prophylaxis
 - B. Vaccination
 - C. Immunization
 - D. Drenching
10. Dogs lose heat mainly through
 - A. Eating
 - B. Panting
 - C. Sleeping
 - D. Sweating
11. A disease that doesn't show any symptoms that are very severe and stay for a long time is
 - A. Diagnosis
 - B. Chronic
 - C. Acute
 - D. Sub-acute
12. The sign and act of recognizing the disease and distinguishing it from others is known as
 - A. Diagnosis
 - B. Symptoms
 - C. Chronic
 - D. Acute
13. Feed giving to farm animals to supply a deficient nutrient is referred to as
 - A. Basel feed
 - B. Concentrate
 - C. Ration
 - D. Supplement
14. A disease that can affect both livestock and human is called
 - A. Contagious disease
 - B. Infectious disease
 - C. Zoonotic disease
 - C. Epizootic disease
15. A proportion of feed that is not excreted in feces and which has been absorbed by the body of farm animals is called
 - A. Gross energy
 - B. Digestible energy
 - C. Net energy
 - D. Metabolizable energy
16. The total weight of feed minus weight of water is referred to as
 - A. Dry matter
 - B. Crude protein
 - C. Crude fat
 - D. Crude fibre
17. Feed with high fibre content, less digestible and relatively poor in nutrient per mass is called
 - A. Ration
 - B. Supplement
 - C. Concentrate
 - D. Roughage

18. The different kinds of feedstuffs combined and prepared in a mixture for feeding farm animals is called
- Ration
 - Nutrient
 - diet
 - Concentrate
19. The removal of nutrients from the circulatory system and their transport to the body tissues is known as
- Ingestion
 - Digestion
 - Absorption
 - Assimilation
20. Which of the following parts could be obtained from a turkey
- Barrel
 - Drumstick
 - Jowl
 - Lion
21. The onset of puberty is influenced by the following factors except
- Growth rate
 - Nutrition
 - Drugs
 - Parental care
22. Another name for gizzard is
- Proventriculus
 - Ventriculus
 - Duodenum
 - Crop
23. Which of the following stomachs of the ruminant has strong muscular leaves/walls
- Rumen
 - Reticulum
 - Omasum
 - Abomasum
24. The type of work one is suited to do due to the fact that he/she has some suitable skills and education is
- Training
 - Job
 - Vocation
 - Occupation
25. Which of the following animals is a nocturnal feeder?
- Chicken
 - Cattle
 - Grasscutter
 - Goat
26. Which of the following materials could be used as concentrates feed for rabbits?
- Copra cake
 - Rice bran
 - Sugarcane pulp
 - Kitchen left-overs

27. Which of the following plants is leguminous?
- Andropogon gayanus*
 - Kalopogonium mucunoides*
 - Cynodon dactylon*
 - Pennisetum purpureum*
28. Parturition in goats is called
- Lambing
 - Kidding
 - Calving
 - Kindling
29. Which of the following features are characteristics of zebu cattle
- White coat
 - Presence of hump
 - Possession of prominent horns
- I and II only
 - I and III only
 - II and III only
 - I, II and III only
30. The act of mating in sheep is known as
- Threading
 - Tupping
 - Servicing
 - Crossing
31. Using bull cow ratio of 1:25 determine the number of bulls required for 400 cows.
- 9
 - 16
 - 25
 - 40
32. The young/baby dog is called.....
- Bunny
 - Kitten
 - Puppy
 - Cub
33. Groundnut cake in animal feed supplies mainly
- Carbohydrate
 - Fats
 - Protein
 - Vitamins
34. A breed of cattle that is trypanosomiasis tolerant is
- Muturu
 - White Fulani
 - Red Fulani
 - Red Bororo
35. A bird between the ages of 10 weeks and 18 weeks can best be called
- Broiler
 - Finisher
 - Grower
 - Layer

36. An example of disease caused by nutrient deficiency in farm animals is
- A. Influenza
 - B. Pneumonia
 - C. Osteomalacia
 - D. Rinderpest
37. A restless sow with a reddened and swollen vulva is likely to be
- A. Sick
 - B. Pregnant
 - C. On heat
 - D. About to farrow
38. Which of the following pairs of body parts is found in cattle
- A. Snout and jowl
 - B. Muzzle and rump
 - C. Ham and dewlap
 - D. Paw and pastern
39. White leghorn is widely used in west Africa as layers because
- A. It produces eggs which are always in high demand
 - B. It doesn't go broody easily
 - C. It is more tolerant to tropical diseases
 - D. It's meat is tender and white
40. A castrated cock is called
- A. Capon
 - B. Steer
 - C. lamb
 - D. Hog
41. Day Old chicks are
- A. chicks less than 1 day old
 - B. chicks less than 7 days old
 - C. chicks less than 4weeks old
 - D. chicks less than 3days old.
42. A matured male sheep is known as
- A. bull
 - B. ram
 - C. ewe
 - D. capon

43. Mating in poultry is referred to as
- A. servicing
 - B. crossing
 - C. threading
 - D. furrowing
44. The act of parturition in pigs is
- A. shipping
 - B. furrowing
 - C. kidding
 - D. calving
45. An example of ham less cattle is
- A. Sokoto gudali
 - B. Red bororo
 - C. White fulani
 - D. N'dama
46. The breeding age of goat and sheep is
- A. 3months
 - B. 4months
 - C. 5months
 - D. 6months
47. The meat of a young cattle is
- A. beef
 - B. veal
 - C. pork
 - D. chevon
48. The side view of a goat is
- A. dorsal view
 - B. cranial view
 - C. posterior view
 - D. ventral view
49. Anatomy deals with
- A. the structure of the body
 - B. functions of the body
 - C. parts of the body
 - D. nutritional content of the body
50. Sheep and goat stay in
- A. paddocks
 - B. Cells
 - C. pens
 - d. kraals

END OF PAPER