

Unit 1 Test

Animal Nutrition and Digestion

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that best completes each statement or question.

- ___ 1. The ability of the body to perform functions is referred to as ____.
- A. energy
 - B. maintenance
 - C. nutrition
 - D. physiology
- ___ 2. The feed an animal receives over a 24-hour period is defined as ____.
- A. diet
 - B. ration
 - C. maintenance
 - D. feedstuffs
- ___ 3. Which system protects internal organs and provides support for the body?
- A. endocrine system
 - B. skeletal system
 - C. circulatory system
 - D. respiratory system
- ___ 4. Blood cells are produced by the ____.
- A. endocrine system
 - B. skeletal system
 - C. circulatory system
 - D. respiratory system
- ___ 5. Which system allows movement and necessary functions such as circulation, digestion, and breathing?
- A. skeletal system
 - B. muscular system
 - C. endocrine system
 - D. mammary system

- ___ 6. Which system delivers food and oxygen to the cells of the body and eliminates waste products?
- A. endocrine system
 - B. skeletal system
 - C. circulatory system
 - D. respiratory system
- ___ 7. Which system contains blood which consists of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets?
- A. endocrine system
 - B. skeletal system
 - C. circulatory system
 - D. respiratory system
- ___ 8. Vessels that carry blood from the heart to the body are ___.
- A. veins
 - B. arteries
 - C. platelets
 - D. capillaries
- ___ 9. Small vessels that carry blood to individual cells where oxygen and nutrients are delivered and carbon dioxide and wastes enter the blood are ___.
- A. veins
 - B. arteries
 - C. platelets
 - D. capillaries
- ___ 10. Vessels that carry blood back to the heart are ___.
- A. veins
 - B. arteries
 - C. platelets
 - D. capillaries
- ___ 11. Which system enables animals to breathe in needed oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide?
- A. endocrine system
 - B. skeletal system
 - C. circulatory system
 - D. respiratory system

- ___ 12. Which system allows the body to communicate by sending, receiving, and interpreting signals?
- A. endocrine system
 - B. nervous system
 - C. circulatory system
 - D. respiratory system
- ___ 13. The part of the nervous system that is responsible for receiving information from nerves that pass through the spinal cord and other nerves such as the senses is the ___.
- A. central nervous system
 - B. peripheral nervous system
 - C. primary nervous system
 - D. secondary nervous system
- ___ 14. The autonomic nervous system controls automatic body activities and is a part of the ___.
- A. central nervous system
 - B. peripheral nervous system
 - C. primary nervous system
 - D. secondary nervous system
- ___ 15. Which system filters waste products and some water through the kidneys?
- A. urinary system
 - B. digestive system
 - C. endocrine system
 - D. circulatory system
- ___ 16. Which system releases hormones into the body?
- A. urinary system
 - B. digestive system
 - C. endocrine system
 - D. circulatory system
- ___ 17. Which system breaks food down so that it can be used by the body?
- A. urinary system
 - B. digestive system
 - C. endocrine system
 - D. circulatory system
- ___ 18. A fluid that contains antibodies for the newborn is known as ___.
- A. lactation
 - B. colostrum
 - C. pre-milk
 - D. concentrates

- ___ 19. Which class of nutrients composes over one-half of most animals' bodies and helps dissolve nutrients and regulate body temperature?
- A. water
 - B. protein
 - C. minerals
 - D. carbohydrates
- ___ 20. Which class of nutrients provides the main source of energy for activities the body performs?
- A. protein
 - B. vitamins
 - C. minerals
 - D. carbohydrates
- ___ 21. Which class of nutrients helps produce body heat, provides energy, and stores excess energy?
- A. fats
 - B. protein
 - C. vitamins
 - D. minerals
- ___ 22. Which class of nutrients provides material for growth of bones, teeth, and tissue and also helps regulate many of the body's chemical processes?
- A. fats
 - B. protein
 - C. minerals
 - D. carbohydrates
- ___ 23. Which mineral is a macromineral?
- A. iron
 - B. calcium
 - C. copper
 - D. manganese
- ___ 24. Which class of nutrients helps the body fight stress and prevents infection in the body?
- A. fats
 - B. protein
 - C. vitamins
 - D. carbohydrates

- ___ 25. What vitamin requires the animal to be in sunlight some of the day in order for the vitamin to be produced?
- A. vitamin A
 - B. vitamin D
 - C. vitamin E
 - D. vitamin K
- ___ 26. What nutrient deficiency will cause symptoms such as weakness, reduced feed intake, eyes that appear “sunken in” and lack of saliva production?
- A. fat
 - B. protein
 - C. water
 - D. carbohydrate
- ___ 27. What nutrient deficiency will cause symptoms such as decreased growth and development, body tissue loss, poor hair coat, poor hoof growth, and decreased physical endurance?
- A. fat
 - B. protein
 - C. water
 - D. carbohydrate
- ___ 28. What nutrient deficiency can cause a wide range of problems such as rickets and deformed bones to joint stiffness?
- A. fat
 - B. protein
 - C. mineral
 - D. carbohydrate
- ___ 29. What nutrient deficiency can cause a wide range of problems relating vision and bone strength?
- A. fat
 - B. protein
 - C. vitamin
 - D. carbohydrate
- ___ 30. Hormones that increase growth rates and feed efficiency are ____.
- A. antibiotics
 - B. anthelmintics
 - C. supplements
 - D. growth regulators

- ___ 31. Feed additives that are used for the prevention and treatment of diseases are ____.
- A. antibiotics
 - B. anthelmintics
 - C. supplements
 - D. growth regulators
- ___ 32. Feed additives that are used to control various types of worms are ____.
- A. antibiotics
 - B. anthelmintics
 - C. supplements
 - D. growth regulators
- ___ 33. How many components can be used in the Pearson square?
- A. one
 - B. two
 - C. four
 - D. no limit on components
- ___ 34. The large compartment in the digestive system of ruminants is the ____.
- A. rumen
 - B. reticulum
 - C. omasum
 - D. abomasum
- ___ 35. The digestible portion of feed for ruminants is absorbed in the ____.
- A. rumen
 - B. reticulum
 - C. omasum
 - D. small intestine
- ___ 36. Nonruminants that have a digestive system where special organs soften, crush, and grind feed are ____.
- A. swine
 - B. avians
 - C. equines
 - D. canines

True or False

Indicate if each statement is true or false.

- ___ 37. Excess minerals in some species can cause toxicity, even leading to death.
- ___ 38. There are no obvious symptoms of a carbohydrate deficiency.
- ___ 39. Fat deficiencies are not common in agricultural animals but may occur in poultry.
- ___ 40. Feed additives are not usually considered a nutrient source.
- ___ 41. In the Pearson square, the number that is in the middle of the square must be intermediate between the numbers on the left.
- ___ 42. Ruminants are better adapted to processing and utilizing concentrated feeds such as grains.
- ___ 43. Nonruminants have a greater ability to process and utilize large quantities of bulky roughages.
- ___ 44. Some examples of ruminants are cattle, sheep, and goats.
- ___ 45. Examples of nonruminants with a functional cecum include horses and rabbits.

Matching

Match each term with its definition.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| A. roughages | D. crude protein |
| B. concentrates | E. digestible protein |
| C. amino acids | |
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- ___ 46. protein that can be digested and used by an animal
 - ___ 47. building blocks of protein
 - ___ 48. feed that is high in fiber and low in energy such as grasses, hays, and silages
 - ___ 49. feed that is high in energy and low in fiber such as grains
 - ___ 50. total amount of protein in a feed

Matching

Match each vitamin with its function.

- A. vitamin A
- B. vitamin E
- C. vitamin K

- D. vitamin C
- E. B-complex vitamins

- ___ 51. red blood cell maturation and energy metabolism
- ___ 52. blood clotting
- ___ 53. teeth and bone formation
- ___ 54. healthy eyes and preventing infection
- ___ 55. reproduction and muscle development

Short Answer

56. Why do the nutrient requirements of animals differ?

57. How are feed additives regulated?
