

CAVY BOWL STUDY GUIDE

What is the correct name for a female cavy?

A. Sow

What is the correct name for a male cavy?

A. Boar

What is the correct name for a baby cavy?

A. Pup

How many toes are on the front foot of a cavy?

A. Four

How many toes are on the hind foot of a cavy?

A. Three

Cavies are in what Biological Order?

A. Rodentia

Are Cavies Herbivores, Carnivores or Omnivores?

A. Herbivores

Why do cavies need wood available to chew on?

A. They have ever-growing teeth.

Cavies cannot produce which vitamin so it must be supplemented in their diet?

A. Vitamin C

Name two foods that will provide Vitamin C for a cavy:

A. Any fresh, dark green, red, yellow or orange vegetable or fruit. (Individual cavies may not like certain foods and should be given several choices).

Cavies have what number of teats or mammary glands?

A. Two

How often do Cavies come into heat?

A. They have a continuous breeding season.

What is the gestation period for a cavy?

A. Two months.

What is the usual number of pups in a cavy litter?

A. One to Three.

A cavy with an inflamed mammary gland has?

A. Mastitis.

Cavies are usually weaned when they are how old?

A. Three weeks.

Cavies were first domesticated where?

A. South America

What is the normal weight range for a cavy?

A. Two to four pounds.

What is the normal life span for a cavy?

A. Five to seven years.

How many breeds of cavies are currently recognized by the ACBA?

A. Thirteen

A permanent change in hereditary material is called?

A. Mutation

What is the most common breed of cavy with a short, smooth coat?

A. American

What breed has ten rosettes in its coat?

A. Abyssinian

Where are the rosettes located on an Abyssinian?

A. Two on the shoulder, four on the saddle, two on the hips, and two on the rump.

Which breed has long, smooth hair, parted in the middle of the back that grows over the head and face?

A. Peruvian

What breed has long, smooth hair that does not grow over the head and face and is not parted down the middle of the back?

A. Silkie

What breed has a short, wiry, kinky coat with a plush feeling?

A. Teddy

What breed has ringlet or curls and short, kinky hair on the head?

A. Texel

Which breed has a short, smooth coat with a single white rosette on the forehead?

A. White Crested

Which breed has a fur type characterized by a finer diameter hair shaft and a more transparent hair shell?

A. Satin

A subdivision of breed based on color is called:

A. Variety

Longer guard hairs dispersed throughout the coat are called:

A. Ticking

Even distribution of white hair with any other colored hair is called:

A. Roan

Intermingling of red and black hair is called:

A. Brindle

Two or more distinct patches of color distributed over the body and head describes which group:

A. Broken

A roan variety should never be bred with which variety because a fatal gene combination may occur?

A. Roan

A document identifying the parents and ancestors of a purebred cavy is called a:

A. Pedigree

List proper attire for showing a cavy.

A. Long sleeved shirt, hair short or tied back, nothing dangling ie: jewelry, ties.

An ear tag number belongs in which of the cavies ears?

A. Left

If a cavy has a number in its right ear what is it for?

A. Registration number

Is an ear tag required to show a cavy at the county fair?

A. Yes

At a show a cavy under 4 months old is referred to as a:

A. Junior

A cavy 4 to 6 months old at a show is in the _____ class?

A. Intermediate

All cavies over 6 months old at a show are called:

A. Seniors

Name a disqualification for cavies at a show:

A. Malocclusion; extra or missing toes; toenails, fur or eyes the wrong color for the breed;

A defect in which the teeth do not meet properly is called:

A. Malocclusion

A hereditary condition of having extra toe or toes on the feet is called:

A. Polydactyl

Diarrhea may be caused by an improper diet or what disease of the digestive system?

A. Coccidiosis

Untreated wounds may result in a large infection under the skin called an:

A. Abscess

Ear canker is caused by an infection with what organism?

A. Ear mites

Common fur mites or burrowing mites cause what condition in cavies?

A. Mange

Another skin infection in cavies causes the fur to come out in a circular shape and is caused by a fungus is called:

A. Ringworm

Dirty cages or sharp objects in the floor of the cage are often the cause of what problem in cavies?

A. Bumblefoot

A disease caused by lack of Vitamin C in the diet is called:

A. Scurvy

RABBIT BOWL STUDY GUIDE

What is the correct name for a female rabbit?

A. Doe

What is the correct name for a male rabbit?

A. Buck

What is the correct name for a baby rabbit?

A. Kitten

How many toes are on the front foot of a rabbit?

A. Five

How many toes are on the hind foot of a rabbit?

A. Four

Rabbits are in what Biological Order?

A. Lagomorpha

Are rabbits Herbivores, Carnivores or Omnivores?

A. Herbivores

Why do rabbits need wood available to chew on?

A. They have ever-growing teeth.

Rabbits are coprophagous which means they eat what?

A. Part of their feces called cecal pellets.

Rabbits may have what number of teats or mammary glands?

A. Six, Eight or Ten

How often do rabbits come into heat?

A. They have a continuous breeding season.

What is the gestation period for a rabbit?

A. Thirty-one days.

What is the usual number of kittens in a rabbit litter?

A. Six to Ten.

What is the difference in the newborn young of a rabbit and a hare?

A. The rabbit young are hairless, blind and remain in the nest for at least 10 days; the hare young are furred with open eyes and able to leave the nest within a few hours.

A rabbit with an inflamed mammary gland has?

A. Mastitis.

How many breeds of rabbits are currently recognized by the ARBA?

A. Forty-six

Rabbits were probably first domesticated by who?

A. The Romans in Africa or Italy.

A permanent change in hereditary material is called?

A. Mutation

Name two breeds of rabbit raised for meat production.

A. American White/Blue, American Chinchilla, American Sable, Beveren, Californian, Champagne D'Argent, Cinnamon, Crème D'Argent, English Spot, Flemish Giant, Florida White, Giant Chinchilla, Harlequin, Hotot, Lilac, Mini Lop, New Zealand, Palomino, Rex, Silver Fox, Silver Martin.

Name two breeds of rabbit raised for pelt production.

A. American White/Blue, American Chinchilla, Beveren, Californian, Champagne D'Argent, Crème D'Argent, English Spot, Flemish Giant, Florida White, Giant Chinchilla, Havana, Himalayan, Mini Lop, Mini Rex, Mini Satin, New Zealand, Rex, Palomino, Satin, Silver Fox, Standard Chinchilla, Tan, Thrianta.

Name two breeds of rabbits usually raised for fancy only.

A. American Fuzzy Lop, Belgian Hare, Britannia Petite, Dutch, Dwarf Hotot, Himalayan, Holland Lop, Netherland Dwarf, Polish, Rhinelander, Silver.

Name two breeds of rabbits raised for wool production.

A. American Fuzzy Lop, English Angora, French Angora, Giant Angora, Jersey Wooley, Satin Angora.

Giant rabbits weigh 12 - 20 pounds as adults. Name two breeds of giant rabbits.

A. Checkered Giant, Flemish Giant, French Lop, Giant Chinchilla.

Large rabbits reach 9 - 12 pounds at maturity. Name two large breeds of rabbit.

A. American White/Blue, American Chinchilla, Beveren, Californian, Champagne D'Argent, Cinnamon, English Lop, Giant Angora, Hotot, New Zealand, Palomino, Satin, Silver Fox.

Medium rabbits weigh from 6 - 10 pounds. Name two medium breeds of rabbit.

A. American Sable, Belgian Hare, Crème d'Argent, French Angora, Harlequin, Rex, Rhinelander, Satin, Silver Martin, Standard Chinchilla.

Small weight rabbits are between 4 -7 pounds. Name two small breeds of rabbit.

A. Dutch, English Angora, English Spot, Florida White, Havana, Lilac, Mini Lop, Silver, Tan.

The smallest rabbits weigh from 2 ½ - 4 ½ pounds. Name two of these very small breeds.

A. American Fuzzy Lop, Britannia Petite, Dwarf Hotot, Himalayan, Holland Lop, Jersey Wooley, Mini Rex, Netherland Dwarf, Polish.

Name the very smallest rabbit breed and the very largest rabbit breed.

A. Netherland Dwarf, Flemish Giant.

White New Zealand, Florida White and Ruby-Eyed White Britannia Petite all have white fur and pink eyes. What is their most obvious difference?

A. Size - Britannia Petite 2 ½ pounds, Florida White 4-6 pounds, and New Zealand 10-11 pounds.

Californian and Himalayan rabbits are both white with colored points. What are the points and what color can they be?

A. Points are ears, nose, tail and feet. Californian point color is chocolate or black, Himalayan point color is chocolate, black or blue.

Which breed has colored head and ears with a white blaze extending from the nose to the ears, a white saddle and the rear half colored with a straight division between the two?

A. Dutch

Which two breeds are solid white with a black eyeband?

A. Hotot and Dwarf Hotot.

Which breed has ears that are a minimum of 21 inches from base to tip?

A. English Lop

Where is a butterfly found on a rabbit?

A. The nose.

Name the four fur types found in rabbits.

A. Normal, Rex, Satin and Angora

Which fur type is characterized by fluffy 3 inch length?

A. Angora

Which fur type is characterized by standing upright with guard hairs almost as short as the undercoat, about 5/8 inch long?

A. Rex

Which fur type is characterized by a finer diameter hair shaft and a more transparent hair shell?

A. Satin

Which fur type is characterized by 1 inch length and returns quickly to its natural position and lies smoothly over the body when stroked toward the rabbits head?

A. Normal

What is a hair shaft that has three or more bands of color called?

A. Agouti

The following equipment is used for what procedure? Pliers, ink, character pins, disinfectant.

A. Tattooing

A tattoo number belongs in which of the rabbits ears?

A. Left

If a rabbit has a number in its right ear what is it for?

A. Registration number

Is a tattoo required to show a rabbit at the county fair?

A. Yes

At a show a rabbit under 6 months old is referred to as a?

A. Junior

A rabbit 6 to 8 months old at a show is in the _____ group?

A. Intermediate

Rabbits over 8 months old at shows are called:

A. Seniors

How many rabbits does a show meat pen contain?

A. Three

What is the required weight for a rabbit in a meat pen?

A. 2 ½ to 5 pounds.

Name a disqualification for rabbits at a show:

A. Malocclusion; broken toe or toenail; toenails, fur or eyes the wrong color for the breed.

A defect in which the teeth do not meet properly is called:

A. Malocclusion

A very contagious, deadly disease in rabbits may have the symptoms of a cold, abscesses, or wry neck. What is the bacteria that causes these symptoms?

A. Pasteurella multocida

Diarrhea may be caused by an improper diet or what disease of the digestive system?

A. Coccidiosis

Untreated wounds may result in a large infection under the skin called an:

A. Abscess

Ear canker is caused by an infection with what organism?

A. Ear mites

Common fur mites or burrowing mites cause what condition in rabbits?

A. Mange

Another skin infection in rabbits causes the fur to come out in a circular shape and is a fungus called:

A. Ringworm

Dirty cages or sharp objects in the floor of the cage are often the cause of what problem in rabbits?

A. Sore Hocks

4-H GOAT BOWL STUDY GUIDE (Pygmy)

1. What is the name for a young goat under six months of age?
A. Kid.
2. What is a female goat called?
A. Doe.
3. What is a male goat called?
A. Buck.
4. True or False. Kidding is the act of giving birth to young?
A. True.
5. What is the father of a goat called?
A. Sire.
6. What is the mother of a goat called?
A. Dam.
7. What is the name of the mammary or milk-producing glands of the female?
A. Udder.
8. What is the name of the first milk produced by the dam after giving birth?
A. Colostrum.
9. What is lactation?
A. The time during which milk is produced.
10. What is the gestation period?
A. The time during which the doe carries her young (pregnant period).
11. What three things should you consider when choosing your goat?
A. A record of its production, production of its ancestors and physical appearance of the animal.
12. Should you have a wood, dirt or concrete floor, for the shed and exercise pen?
A. Dirt.
13. True or False. Pan feeding kids is easier than bottle feeding.
A. True.
14. True or False. When feeding kids, all milk must be warmed to no more than 100 degrees before feeding.
A. True.
15. What is a good substitute for goat's milk for kids?
A. Cow's milk or high fat lamb's milk replacer for part of the milk or goat milk replacer.
16. True or False. Kids will start nibbling high quality alfalfa hay at a few days old.
A. True.

17. At what age should you start offering water to a kid?
A. From day one.
18. True or False. Pasture is a good supplement for feeding your doe.
A. True.
19. Irrigated pasture is an excellent breeding ground for what parasites?
A. Stomach Worms and Liver Fluke.
20. What can you do to help prevent lameness in your goats?
A. Trim their hoof regularly.
21. At what age should you castrate your male goat that you do not want to keep for breeding purposes?
A. 1 to 14 days old.
22. Three to four weeks before kidding, what should you do to the doe?
A. Clip around udder, hind quarters and tail for cleanliness and vaccinate.
23. Shortly before parturition, what should you do to the doe?
A. Separate and place in a clean pen with water available.
24. Name three external parasites of goats?
A. Lice, mange mites, ticks, fleas, flies or screw worms.
25. Name two internal parasites of goats?
A. Roundworms, lungworms or liver flukes.
26. Name a disease of goats that effects primarily young goats.
A. Coccidiosis.
27. What is an infection of the doe's udder called?
A. Mastitis.
28. True or False. Abscesses can be contagious from goat to goat.
A. False.
29. Is foot rot contagious?
A. Yes.
30. What can you do to the feet to help prevent foot rot?
A. Trim them regularly.
31. Is pink eye an infectious disease?
A. Yes, it is very infectious.
32. Name some ways that the organism that causes tetanus may enter the goat's body?
A. 1) Untreated navels at birth. 2) Puncture wounds. 3) Castration time. 4) Disbudding time. 5) At tattooing. 6) Ear tagging time.

33. What is another name for Enterotoxemia?
A. Overeating disease.
34. What are three to four symptoms of Pneumonia?
A. Rapid breathing, fever, nasal discharge, depression, cough, sunken eyes and lethargic.
35. What is used to prevent white muscle disease?
A. An injection of Vitamin E and selenium compounds (Bo-Se or Mu-Se).
36. Lesions which are found on the mouth and are highly contagious, and which may spread to the udder, may be what disease?
A. Sore mouth.
37. True or False. Ringworm is caused by a tiny worm.
A. False. It is caused by a fungus.
38. What country did Pygmy goats originate?
A. Western Africa.
39. Name 3 colors of a pygmy goat.
A. Blue agouti, black agouti, carmel and white agouti.
40. The maximum height of a Pygmy goat is?
A. 22 ½ inches.
41. How many front teeth do Pygmy goats have?
A. Eight.
42. True or False. Pygmy goats are body clipped like a dairy goat for showing.
A. False. Pygmy goats are not clipped.
43. True or False. Pygmy goats are judged on the length and condition of their goat hair.
A. True.
44. What two breeds and what percentage of each breed make up a Kinder goat?
A. 50% Nubian and 50% Pygmy.
45. What metabolic disease is known as pregnancy disease or pregnancy toxemia?
A. Ketosis.
46. What is the primary cause of ketosis in late pregnancy?
A. Inadequate energy in the doe's diet.
47. What is the normal pulse rate for kid goats?
A. 100 to 120 beats per minute.
48. What is the normal pulse rate for adult goats?
A. 70 to 130 beats per minute.

49. What is the normal respiratory rate for kid goats?
A. 12 to 20 per minute.
50. What is the normal respiratory rate for adult goats?
A. 9 to 15 per minute.
51. True or False. Rumen contractions are observed in the right flank.
A. False. In the left flank.
52. How do you set a pygmy goats legs when showing?
A. The legs should be set square. This gives them a blocky appearance.
53. True or False. Miniature goats produce an average of 600 pounds of milk per year.
A. True.
54. Miniature goat's milk is higher in _____ than the larger dairy breeds.
A. Fat.
55. What is the normal temperature of a goat?
A. 102 degrees to 103 degrees
56. Where did Nigerian Dwarfs originate?
A. West Africa.
57. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs weight at maturity is 75 pounds and are a maximum of 22.5" in height.
A. True.
58. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs are seasonal breeders.
A. False. They breed year-round.
59. What color is not acceptable for Nigerian Dwarfs?
A. Agouti coloring.
60. What is agouti coloring?
A. A salt and pepper look.
61. What is the average birth weight for a Nigerian Dwarf?
A. Two pounds.
62. Nigerian bucks can breed at what age?
A. 7 weeks (very fertile).
63. True or False. It is common for Nigerian Dwarfs to have 3-4 offspring per kidding.
A. True.
64. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs should be 10 months old and weigh at least 50 pounds before breeding.
A. True.
65. True or False. A collar and lead rope are used to show Nigerian Dwarfs.
A. False. A small chain is used only.

66. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs are shown like the larger dairy breeds?
A. True.
67. What is the major difference between the Pygmy goat and the Nigerian Dwarf?
A. The pygmy is a stocky built miniature known for its cobbiness. The Nigerian Dwarf is a refined, flat bone miniature dairy goat.

PRIMARY MEMBER GOAT BOWL QUESTIONS

1. What is a baby goat called?
A. Kid.
2. What is a girl goat called?
A. Doe
3. What is a boy goat called?
A. Buck.
4. What country did pygmy goats come from:
A. Western Africa.
5. Name 3 colors of a pygmy goat.
A. Blue agouti, black agouti, carmel and white agouti.
6. The maximum height of a pygmy goat is:
A. 22 ½ inches.
7. How many teeth do pygmy goats have?
A. Eight.
8. True or False. Pygmy goats are body clipped like a dairy goat for showing.
A. False. Pygmy goats are **NOT** clipped.
9. True or False. Pygmy goats are judged on the length and condition of their goat hair.
A. True.
10. True or False. Pygmy goats are shown with a chain collar like dairy goats.
A. False. Pygmy goats are shown with a collar and lead rope.
11. How do you set a pygmy goat's legs when showing?
A. The legs should be set square. This gives them a blocky appearance.
12. True or False. Miniature goats produce an average of 600 pounds of milk per year.
A. True.
13. Miniature goat's milk is higher in _____ than the larger dairy breeds.
A. Fat.
14. What is the normal temperature of a goat?
A. 102 to 103 degrees.
15. Where did Nigerian Dwarfs originate?
A. West Africa.
16. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs weigh 75 pounds at maturity and are a maximum of 22.5" in height.
A. True.
17. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs are seasonal breeders.

- A. False. They breed year round.
18. What color is not acceptable for Nigerian Dwarfs?
A. Agouti coloring.
19. What is agouti coloring?
A. A salt and pepper look.
20. What is the average birth weight for a Nigerian Dwarf?
A. Two Pounds.
21. Nigerian bucks can breed at what age?
A. 7 weeks (very fertile).
22. True or False. It is common for Nigerian Dwarfs to have 3-4 offspring per kidding.
A. True.
23. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs should be 10 months old and weigh at least 50 pounds before breeding.
A. True.
24. True or False. A collar and lead rope are used to show Nigerian Dwarfs.
A. False. A small chain is used only.
25. True or False. Nigerian Dwarfs are shown like the larger dairy breeds?
A. True.
26. What is the major difference between the Pygmy goat and the Nigerian Dwarf?
A. The pygmy is a stocky built miniature known for its cobbiness. The Nigerian Dwarf is a refined, flat bone miniature dairy goat.

CANINE BOWL STUDY GUIDE

How many teeth does a dog have?

- a. 42

True or False: 4-H is only in the United States.

- b. False

Name two gaits acceptable in the show ring

- c. the walk and the trot

What are three types of immunity?

- d. Active, Passive, and Natural

What is the most common cause of vomiting in dogs?

- e. Overeating

Define: Leather

- f. The ear flap

In this abnormal condition the dog's lower eyelid rolls in toward the eye causing the eyelashes to rub against the cornea. What is the name of this condition?

- g. Entropion

What are two causes of mastitis?

- h. Too much milk, not being suckled enough, being scratched by puppies

Define: Puppy

- i. A dog of either sex that is under one year old

How many teeth does a dog have on the top and how many on the bottom?

- j. 20 on top and 22 on bottom

Define: Dam

Female parent

a.

What does gestation mean?

- k. Pregnancy

Define: Retrieve

- l. The act of bringing something to the handler

True or False: A blaze is a strip of white hair running the length of the back.

- m. False. It is a strip of white hair running up the center of the face, usually between the eyes.

Define: Stud dog

n. Male dog used for breeding purposes

Define: Gait

o. The manner in which a dog walks, trots, or runs.

In a healthy dog, what is the purpose of panting?

p. To lower body temperature

What are two symptoms of parvo virus?

q. High fever, vomiting, diarrhea which is often bloody.

In obedience what is meant by the term lagging?

r. The dog is behind the handler

Define: Winging

s. A gaiting fault where one or both front feet twist outward as the limbs swing forward.

Define: Tri-color

t. Dogs of three colors, usually black, tan, and white

In obedience and showmanship classes, on which arm do you wear your armband identification?

u. Left arm

Give the name of the organization that performs radiographic evaluations of pelvic phenotypes in respect to Canine Hip Dysplasia.

v. Orthopedic Foundation for Animals (OFA)

In the Novice class, what are the only three commands that can be given with both a voice command and a hand signal?

w. The stand command, the stay command, and the down command

At what age should a puppy have its first DHLPP shot?

x. Six to eight weeks

When gaiting two dogs down and back together, in which direction do you turn the dogs at the end of the pattern?

y. Away from each other

A male dog used for breeding purposes is called a _____ dog.

z. Stud

What is a major symptom of kennel cough?

aa. Dry hacking cough, sounds like the dog is trying to vomit.

The streak of color between dog's eyes is called a _____.

bb. Blaze

How long are the Long Sit and the Long Downs in obedience?

cc. Long Sit is for one minute and Long Down is for three minutes.

What is the common term for ovariohysterectomy?

dd. Spaying

The highest part of the shoulders immediately behind the neck is call the _____.
ee. Withers

What is another name for Para-influenza?
ff. Kennel Cough

Name two signs of congestive heart failure.
gg. Coughing after resting, decreased exercise, difficult breathing, enlargement of abdominal organs.

What is an Elizabethan collar?
A large round collar placed around the dog's neck to keep from licking and biting at wounds.

Define: Mask
Dark color (shading) on the muzzle and foreface.

True or False: A broken leg in a dog will not heal and the leg must be amputated.
False

True or False: The rules of showing dogs in 4-H are different than those in AKC.
True

When giving first aid, what is the quickest and easiest way to avoid being bitten?
Muzzle the dog

What is the dog's knee called?
Stifle

How many digits does a dog have on one foot?
Four

How many pairs of ribs does a dog have?
13 pair or 26 ribs

Define: Bite
The way the upper and lower teeth meet when the mouth is closed.

What is it called when a dog's ears are trimmed and shaped by a vet?
Crop

What is the proper term for a male dog?
Dog

How is Rabies transmitted?
Contact with infected saliva

Heatstroke should be initially treated by _____.
Cooling the dog as quickly as possible.

May mixed breed dogs be shown in 4-H?

Yes

Short hair, lying close is called a _____ coat.
Smooth

When gaiting a dog in showmanship, in which hand do you hold the lead?
The hand closest to the dog.

Name five diseases that a dog may be immunized against.
Distemper, Hepatitis, Tracheobronchitis (kennel cough), Leptospirosis, Corona virus, Rabies,
Parvo virus.

Define: Tail set
How the base of the tail sets on the rump

To reduce your dogs weight if it is obese you should _____.
Decrease the amount of food.

When you are leaving your dog from a stay, which foot do you step off with?
Your right foot

What are the major symptoms of ringworm?
Circular scaly areas with no hair on the skin

True or False: Allergies can cause respiratory problems.
True

How often should you vaccinate your dog for Rabies?
Every three years

If you dog flunked the recall would you have to stay for the long sits and downs?
Yes. A dog must compete in all exercises of the class it is entered unless disqualified or
excused.

When heeling your dog, which foot should you step off on?
Your left foot

How often should a dog be wormed?
When worms are detected

What are two of the first symptoms of heartworm infection?
Shortness of breath, shallow cough, and a tendency towards easy tiring

How long should an obedience-training leash be?
Six feet

Should you immediately switch your puppy's food to a brand you like?
No. It may upset his stomach

Where will you primarily find ticks on a dog?
Around the head, neck, ears and toes

Avian Bowl Study Questions

1. What is the method used to judge interior egg quality?
A. Candling
2. Name the four USDA grades of quality for eggs.
A. AA, A, B, & Inedible
3. Name the four main parts of an egg.
A. Albumen, Yolk, Shell, & Shell Membrane.
4. What happens to the air cell of an egg as it ages?
A. It becomes larger.
5. How deep may an air cell be for an egg to be graded as AA quality? (& for A & B quality?)
A. 1/8 inch. The air cell in A quality eggs is less than 3/16 inch, B quality is more than 3/16 inch.
6. How visible should the yolk of a fresh egg be when candled?
A. Only slightly visible. The yolk becomes more visible as it ages.
7. How are eggs with blood spots graded?
A. If the blood spots are smaller than 1/8 inch in diameter, the egg is B quality. If the spots are larger, then the egg is inedible.
8. How can you tell the chalaza of an egg from a blood spot when candling?
A. There will be a bright area of refracted light accompanying the shadow of the chalaza.
9. What are the three grades of exterior quality of an egg?
A. A, B, & Dirty.
10. What causes an egg to be classified as dirty?
A. Adhering dirt on the eggshell (larger than 1mm in area) and/or prominent stains covering as little as 1/32 of the shell.
11. What external faults could an egg have that would cause it to be graded as B quality instead of A?
A. Examples: Strange shape, small stains, rough areas, pronounced ridges, thin spots in shell.
12. What are three factors used in judging ready-to-cook poultry?
A. Exposed parts, broken & disjointed bones, & missing parts.
13. Locate the following parts of a hen:
A: Comb Top of head Wattle Under beak
 Cape Back of neck Primaries Wing
 Secondaries Wing Hock Leg
 Spur Leg Shank Leg
 Web Foot
14. Name the four disqualifications general to poultry.
A. Deformed beak, crooked back, split, slipped, or clipped wing, twisted feathers in primaries or

secondaries of wing & sickles or main tail feathers, split tails, absence of some main tail feathers, wry tails, squirrel tails (except Japanese Bantams), crooked breast or keel bone (Turkeys), duck foot.

15. Name three types of bacteria that cause food poisoning:
A. Staph (Staphylococcus aureus), Salmonella, Clostridium perfringens, Campylobacter jejuni, botulism (Clostridium botulinum).
16. What is a baby goose called?
A. A gosling.
17. How is avian blood different from human blood?
A. Avian blood is nucleated (has a nucleus in each blood cell).
18. True or False: Certain bones in birds are connected to its respiratory system and hold air.
A. True. These are called Pneumatic bones.
19. True or False: A hen takes the calcium for making egg shells from her own bones.
A. True. Bones which supply calcium are called Medullary bones.
20. What is a crop in a bird used for?
A. It holds food until the bird is ready to digest it.
21. What are two diseases that can spread from chickens to turkeys?
A. Blackhead and Sinusitis.
22. What is culling?
A. The removal of sick, injured, or unwanted birds from your flock.
23. Why should you cull your flock?
A. To stop the spread of disease, to keep your flock productive, and to keep unwanted traits from reappearing in future generations.
24. What is a class of chickens?
A. A class is a group of breeds from the same geographic area. The class's name can tell you where those breeds originated.
25. What is a breed of chickens?
A. A group of chickens which possess a given set of physical features, such as body shape, skin color, carriage or station, feathered or non-feathered shanks, or number of toes.
26. How is a variety different from a breed?
A. A variety is a subdivision of a breed, meaning that chickens within a variety are differentiated from the other varieties by certain features such as plumage comb, comb type, or presence of a beard or muff.
27. What is a strain?
A. A strain is a subdivision of a variety or a breed that was the product of a breeding program.
28. What does the term "Bantam" mean?
A. Bantam means that the chicken is a miniature, bred specifically for showing.
29. How much should a Bantam chicken weigh in comparison to its larger counterparts?
A. One-fifth as much.

30. What are "frizzles"?
A. Frizzles are chickens with a genetic modification that causes each feather to curl back towards the bird's head instead of lying naturally towards the tail. Although listed as a breed, frizzling can be easily introduced into any population of chickens.
31. Name four game birds raised for shooting preserves.
A. Quail, mallard ducks, chukars, and pheasants.
32. Define "bloom:"
A. A natural coating that seals pores in the egg shell, keeping the egg from spoiling as fast.
33. Define "chalaza:"
A. Strands of egg white that hold the yolk in place.
34. Define "Haugh unit:"
A. A measurement used to determine albumen quality.
35. Define "oviposition:"
A. Laying of a hen's egg.
36. Define "pullet:"
A. A hen less than one year old.
37. Are chickens cannibalistic?
A. Yes. This is why beak trimming is sometimes necessary.
38. Is a seed diet alone enough for a pet bird?
A. No. Seeds lack certain trace nutrients necessary for a bird's health.
39. Name five different Ratites.
A. Rheas, Kiwis, Cassowaries, Emus, & Ostriches
40. What two Ratites are not grown commercially?
A. Kiwis and Cassowaries.
41. How big can ostriches become?
A. They can grow eight feet tall and weigh 400 pounds.
42. Which breed of chicken is most often used for egg production?
A. Single Comb White Leghorn.
43. Which breed of turkey is used most often in the turkey industry?
A. The Beltsville White.
44. Why are Beltsville Whites used most often in the turkey industry?
A. They have a faster weight gain and feed conversion ratio.
45. Why are white turkeys favored over darker turkeys in the turkey industry?
A. Dark-colored turkeys sometimes leave dark or black pin feathers in the skin.

46. True or False: Birds chew their food with their bill.
A. False.
47. True or False: Preening is when birds smooth their feathers with their feet.
A. False: birds smooth their feathers (preen) with their bill.
48. True or False: Feathers distinguish birds from all other types of animals.
A. True.
49. True or False: A baby bird's egg tooth is used for eating.
A. False. It is used for hatching.
50. True or False: Molting is when birds lose their old feathers and grow new ones.
A. True.
51. True or False: An ornithologist is a person who studies birds.
A. True.
52. True or False: Only roosters roost.
A. False.
53. What is a cockerel?
A. A male bird under one year of age.
54. What do birds eat to help grind up their food.
A. Grit.
55. How old are most fryers and broilers when they are sold?
A. Around 6 to 13 weeks old.
56. What is a stewing chicken?
A. A chicken after the fryer and broiler stage.
57. How many eggs will an average hen lay in one day?
A. One
58. What type of egg (green, white or brown) has the most nutritional value?
A. They are all equal.
59. Which is impossible for a hen to lay an egg without a shell, an egg with two yolks, an octagonal-shaped egg or an egg without a rooster?
A. An octagonal-shaped egg
60. The color of an egg may help you determine:
A. The breed of the chicken
61. What does the unhatched chicken eat?
A. The egg yolk
62. What are oyster shells used for when raising poultry?

- A. Calcium for hard shells
63. What is a tail of a fowl called when it is permanently carried to one side?
A. Wry tail
64. What wild bird is probably the ancestor of today's domestic pigeon?
A. Blue Barred Rock Pigeon
65. Which of the following is not one of the three basic classes of pigeons?
A. Passenger
66. How many different kinds of birds are there in the world?
A. More than 8000
67. What are the longest feathers on a bird's wing?
A. Primaries
68. What do migratory birds do?
A. Fly north for the summer and south for the winter