

Practice Questions and Answers

# AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

FOR

Senior Secondary School

3



AKADALEARN

© 2019 All rights reserved.

AkadaLearn

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval

system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying,

recording or otherwise, without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a

license permitting restricted copying.

All trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners. The use of any

trademark in this text does not vest in the author or publisher any trademark ownership

rights in such trademarks, nor does the use of such trademarks imply any affiliation with or

endorsement of this book by such owners.

AkadaLearn though not direct author/publisher has sought the right to distribute this publication from respective authors and content owner, in case of infringement from our partner, we will not bear such liabilities but transfer to the content providers.

For detail referencing and credit please see [www.akadalearn.com/publication\\_credits](http://www.akadalearn.com/publication_credits)

# QUESTIONS

## TOPIC: ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. One major advantage of inbreeding in animals is that it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. increases hybrid vigour
  - B. increases multiple births
  - C. eliminates undesirable traits
  - D. reduces the number of males needed in a herd
  
2. Selection and hybridisation are all methods of animal \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. insemination
  - B. grading
  - C. quarantine
  - D. improvement
  
3. In methods of animal improvement, the physical transfer of animals from their country of origin to another country is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. addiction
  - B. introduction
  - C. intrudiction
  - D. alteration
  
4. The kuri breed of cattle is commonly found in \_\_\_\_\_ state.
  - A. Borno
  - B. Sokoto
  - C. Plateau
  - D. Oyo
  
5. The process of mating different breeds of animals is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crossbreeding
- B. inbreeding
- C. outbreeding
- D. linebreeding

6. Nagana in cattle is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. trypanosomiasis
- B. babesiosis
- C. ascariasis
- D. fascioliasis

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tubular device used for artificial insemination.

- A. Catheter
- B. Test-tube
- C. Pipe
- D. Funnel

8. The mating of animals with close genetic relationship is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. outbreeding
- B. resourceful breeding
- C. inbreeding
- D. crossbreeding

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mating of animals with close genetic relationships.

- A. Outbreeding
- B. Crossbreeding
- C. Concise breeding
- D. Inbreeding

10. Which of the following kind of breeding leads to the development of hybrid vigour animals?

- A. Crossbreeding
- B. Inbreeding
- C. Outbreeding
- D. Latebreeding

11. Which of the following are breeds of cattle?

- A. Muturu and sahel
- B. Ouda and white fulani
- C. Ndama and keteku
- D. Gudali and red sokoto

12. When different breeds of animals are mated, the process is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cross breeding
- B. in-breeding
- C. out-breeding
- D. line breeding

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mating of distant relations of animals belonging to the same specie and breed.

- A. Outbreeding
- B. Crossbreeding
- C. Centre breeding
- D. Outing breeding

14. The following are breeds of goats except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nubian
- B. kano brown
- C. n'dama

D. sokoto red

15. The breed of goat noted for its production of high quality Morocco leather is the \_\_\_\_\_

A. West African dwarf

B. sokoto red

C. ouda

D. bornu red

16. The introduction of male sperm cell into the female genital tract without the normal natural mating by the male is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. arteficial insemination

B. artificial insemination

C. inbreeding

D. selection

17. Heterosis in animal breeding is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hybrid vigour

B. dominance

C. recessivity

D. mutation

18. \_\_\_\_\_ can be referred to as the process of transferring an inherited superiority from one domesticated animal to another of the same specie.

A. Animal reduction

B. Animal implementation

C. Animal improvement

D. Animal racing

19. The exotic breeds of rabbits found in Nigeria include all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. New zealand white

- B. Rhode island red
- C. American albino
- D. Flemish giant

20. Using N'dama bull to mate Muturu cow is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inbreeding
- B. introduction
- C. artificial insemination
- D. crossbreeding

21. Which of the following is the definition of artificial insemination?

- A. The introduction of male sperm cell into female sperm.
- B. The introduction of male sperm cell into the female genital tract without naturally mating with the male.
- C. The introduction of the female ova into the male sperm.
- D. None of the above

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mating of unrelated breeds of animals belonging to the same specie.

- A. Inbreeding
- B. Outbreeding
- C. Crossbreeding
- D. Water breeding

23. The resulting calf from crossing a White Fulani bull with a Muture cow is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Kuri
- B. Keteku
- C. Ndama
- D. Bororo

23. The resulting calf from crossing a White Fulani bull with a Muture cow is \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. Kuri
- B. Keteku
- C. Ndama
- D. Bororo

25. Which one of the following is not a type of breed of goats?

- A. Nubian
- B. Kano brown
- C. N'dama
- D. Sokoto red

26. The system of breeding that is practiced when N'dama cows are mated by Muturu bulls is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inbreeding
- B. out crossing
- C. cross breeding
- D. line breeding

## TOPIC: CROP IMPROVEMENT

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. The factor that controls the appearance of a given character in an organism is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gane
- B. gene
- C. genetics
- D. gamatics

2. Mendel's law of segregation states that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. when two impure breeding organisms with a pair of contrasting characters are crossed, only the dominant character is expressed in first filial generation.

B. when two pure breeding organisms with a pair of contrasting characters are crossed, only the dominant character is expressed in the first filial generation.

C. when three pure and impure breeding organisms are crossed only the recessive character is expressed.

D. none of the above

3. When a genotype consist of a dominant and a recessive allele, the phenotype will be like \_\_\_\_\_ allele.

- A. the recessive
- B. the dominant
- C. the dominant recessive
- D. none of the above

4. An allele is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a homozygous genotype
- B. a hetirozygous genotype
- C. another word for a gene
- D. one of several possible forms of gene

5. Artificial colostrum can be prepared by mixing the following materials except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. groundnut oil
- B. antibiotics
- C. milk
- D. egg

6. There are two heterozygous parents with genetically inherited dominant trait. What is the probability that they will have a child together who has this trait in his or her phenotype?

- A. 25%
- B. 100%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

7. Which of the following is not an aim for crop improvement?

- A. To produce crops that mature early
- B. To meet the needs of growers
- C. To increase the quantity of produce
- D. To decrease resistance to diseases and pests

8. An organism's expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. genotype
- B. gamete
- C. phynotype
- D. phenotype

9. The punnett squares can be used to predict the probability of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. being exposed to a contagious disease and contracting it
- B. having an inherited disease or a genetically determined physical traits

- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

11. Mendel's law of independent assortment states that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when two pure breeding organisms with two or more pair of contrasting characters are crossed, the characters assort independently in the second filial generation.
- B. when three pure organisms with three pairs of contrasting characters are crossed, the characters assort independently in the third filial generation.
- C. the phenotypic expression of the second filial generation is tall plants all through.

12. There are two homozygous parents with genetically inherited recessive trait. What is the probability that they will have a child who does not have this trait in his or her phenotype?

- A. 0%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 100%

13. Mendel's principle of \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the idea that for any particular trait, the pair of alleles of each parent separates and only one allele from each parent passes to an offspring.

- A. independent assortment
- B. hybridization
- C. segregation
- D. assorted

14. If two living things who are both carriers for a genetically inherited fatal recessive disease decide to become parents, what will be the odds that their children will also be carriers?

- A. 1 out of 4
- B. 3 out of 4
- C. 2 out of 4
- D. 4 out of 4

15. What is crop improvement?

- A. is the development of existing crop varieties so as to evolve new varieties.
- B. is the order in which crops are planted and processed.
- C. means to reduce or decrease the amount of fertilizer applied on crops.
- D. All of the above.

16. Which one of the following statements is true about Mendel?

- A. He believed that genetic traits of parents will usually blend in their children.
- B. His ideas about genetics apply equally to plants and animals.
- C. His discoveries concerning genetic inheritance were generally accepted by the scientific community when he published them during the mid 19th century.
- D. None of the above.

17. Hybrid vigour in is brought about through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduction
- B. mass selection
- C. inbreeding
- D. cross breeding

18. Mendel's first law of genetics is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. law of sagregation
- B. law of aggregation
- C. law of segregation
- D. law of deviation

19. If a female animal is homozygous normal and a male animal heterozygous for a genetically inherited recessive disease and they decide to become parents, what is the probability that they will have a healthy child?

- A. 2 out of 4
- B. 3 out of 4

C. 4 out of 4

D. 1 out of 4

20. Mendel believed that the characteristics of pea plants are determined by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inheritance of units or factors from both parents.
- B. inheritance of units or factors from one parent
- C. relative health of the parent plants at the time of pollination
- D. inheritance of units or factors from offspring

21. Which of the following is an aim for crop improvement?

- A. To reduce the yield of crops.
- B. To increase the rate of weed growth.
- C. To increase the yield of crops.
- D. To produce crops with disease.

22. In the cross-pollination between a true-breeding yellow pod plant (gg) and a true-breeding green pod plant (GG) where green pod colour is dominant, the resulting offsprings will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1/4 green, 3/4 yellow green
- B. all yellow
- C. 1/4 yellow, 3/4 green
- D. all green

23. Improvement of yam through breeding is difficult because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it possesses no sexual reproductive system
- B. naturally growing wild types have to be used
- C. its rapid multiplication is very difficult
- D. its genes do not segregate

24. Phenotype refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of an individual.

- A. genetic makeup
- B. recessive alleles
- C. actual physical appearance
- D. intelligence quotient

25. \_\_\_\_\_ are the unit of inheritance which determines the various characteristics of crops.

- A. Chromosomes
- B. Nuclei
- C. Genes
- D. Cytoplasm

26. In a dihybrid cross, the expected ratio in the F<sub>2</sub> generation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 4:1
- B. 3:1
- C. 9:3:3:1
- D. 8:4:2:2

27. Gregor Mendel was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an English scientist who carried out research with Charles Darwin
- B. a little known central European monk
- C. an early 20th century Dutch biologist who carried out genetic research
- D. an American biologist

28. Leaf rust affects \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cocoyam
- B. cereals
- C. vegetables
- D. fruits

29. Transplanting is best carried out in the evening because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it allows for greater plant respiration
- B. roots show positive geotropism
- C. moisture losses are lower in cold environment
- D. plants grow faster in the dark

30. The process of meiosis in plants ensures the production of reproductive cells with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the same number of chromosomes like the parent plant
- B. half the number of chromosomes of the parent plant
- C. no chromosome unlike the parent plants
- D. thrice the number of chromosomes of the parent plant

31. Mendel's principle of \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the idea that different pairs of alleles are passed to offspring independently.

- A. segregation
- B. independent assortment
- C. unit inheritance
- D. inheritance

32. Improvement of soil nutrient can be done by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. flooding
- B. erosion
- C. bush burning
- D. crop rotation

33. An organism that has two different alleles for a single trait is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. heterozygous
- B. homozygotic
- C. hetero



D. haploid

34. Self fertilizing crops are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. authogamous crops
- B. autologous crops
- C. autogamous
- D. automatic

35. Which one of the following crops cannot be easily improved by cross-breeding?

- A. Yam
- B. Cowpea
- C. Oil palm
- D. Maize
- E. crop improvement

36. If the allele for green pod colour (G) is dominant over the allele for yellow pod colour (g), which of the following genotypes would a plant with yellow pods have?

- A. GG
- B. Gg
- C. gg
- D. gG

37. Mendel referred to the parental generation in the cross pollination between two true breeding plants as the \_\_\_\_\_ generation.

- A. F1
- B. F2
- C. P
- D. P1

38. Which of the following effects is not a consequence of introduction in crop improvement?

- A. Introduced crops may mature faster than the local varieties.
- B. Introduced crops may have high yield.
- C. Introduced crops improve the quality of existing crops.
- D. Introduced crops hamper the growth of local varieties.

## TOPIC: FISH FARMING AND FISHERY REGULATION

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. Which of the following is not considered when siting a fish pond?

- A. Reliable source of water supply
- B. Type of soil
- C. Topography
- D. Climatic conditions

2. Control of water level in a fish pond with minimal loss of fish can be achieved with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wooden panels only
- B. monk with panels, screens and outlet channel
- C. wooden panel and screen
- D. monk and outlet channel

3. Which one of the following is not a factor required for establishing a fish pond?

- A. Availability of fish feed
- B. Availability of freezing facility
- C. Adequate water supply
- D. Vegetation of the area

4. The major cause of spoilage in fresh fish is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high humidity
- B. fungal attack
- C. high moisture content
- D. bacterial attack

5. Which of the following factors is not considered when selecting fish for stock?

- A. Marketability of the species
- B. Ease of caring for fingerlings
- C. Colour of the fingerlings
- D. Ability of being reared in captivity

6. A person who sells fish is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fish seller
- B. fish trader
- C. fishmonger
- D. fish farmer

7. The best methods of regulating fish capture are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gill netting, electrofishing
- B. quota, mesh-size control
- C. beach seine method, passive netting
- D. active netting, passive netting

8. The following are fish products except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fish meal
- B. fish silage
- C. palm oil
- D. leather

9. Which of the following is a method of preserving fish?

- A. Canning
- B. Salting
- C. Smoking

D. All of the above

10. The factory where fishes are processed and put in tins is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. canning factory

B. canner

C. cannery

D. can producer

11. The following are types of ponds in a fresh water fish farm except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. nursery pond

B. breeding pond

C. production pond

D. storage pond

13. The method of fish preservation in which most of the moisture is lost is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. frying

B. salting

C. drying

D. canning

14. Detailed survey for the site of a fish pond is necessary for the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. location and dept of the spillway

B. determination of the depth of the pond

C. site inspection

D. height of the dam

15. A fish pond is an enclosed body of water for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. storing fishes and other organisms

B. rearing fishes and other aquatic mammals

- C. rearing fishes for consumption
- D. rearing aquatic organisms for feeding

16. Which of the following is not a part of fish?

- A. Scales
- B. Fins
- C. Lateral line
- D. Claws

17. Spoilage of fresh fish can be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nematode activity
- B. protozoa
- C. the size of the river
- D. bacteria

18. A method of harvesting fish is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. draining of pond
- B. the use of sickles
- C. swimming
- D. the use of gammalin 20

19. Which one of the following may cause diseases in a fish pond?

- A. Mixed stocking
- B. Liming
- C. Poor management practices
- D. Harvesting

20. A common means of aerating a fish pond is by stirring the water and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. removing dead and decaying matter
- B. adding water plants
- C. adding cold water
- D. pumping oxygen into the water

21. Which of the following practices may cause fish diseases in a pond?

- A. Poor management
- B. Mixed stocking
- C. Harvesting
- D. Grading

22. A person who sells fish is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fish seller
- B. fish trader
- C. fishmonger
- D. fish farmer

23. Fish, fish products and aquatic organisms are used for the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. soap
- B. medicine
- C. gun powder
- D. fertilizer

24. In which one of the following ways can fish be processed and preserved?

- A. Salting and smoking
- B. Salting and fermentation
- C. Smoking and fermentation
- D. Smoking and pasteurization

25. Fishes are classified according to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. scaly and non scaly
- B. Bones and cartilage
- C. fresh water and salt water
- D. habitat and morphology

26. Dissolved oxygen in fish ponds is maintained at normal level in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accelerate decay of plants materials
- B. prevent disease attacks
- C. prevent aquatic plants from competing with fish
- D. keep fish activities normal

27. Fish preservation includes all except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. salting
- B. boiling
- C. drying
- D. smoking

28. The depth of a fish pond depends on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. location
- B. landscape
- C. age of the fish
- D. type of the fish to be reared

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of preserving vegetables.

- A. Refidgeration
- B. Drying
- C. Salting
- D. Smoking



30. Which of the following materials is not allowed in the harvesting of fish?

- A. Nets
- B. Baskets
- C. Traps
- D. Chemicals

31. Temperature is an important factor which is monitored in fish ponds because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it determines the feeding rates of fishes
- B. its fluctuation retards fish reproduction
- C. it affects the metabolic processes in fish
- D. it decreases the reaction of fishes to other water organisms

32. The fertility of a soil is an important factor in the selection of site for a fish pond because a fertile soil will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage the growth of trees within the pond
- B. stimulate growth of lower plants which are sources of food to fish
- C. add minerals to the water for fishes resistance to diseases
- D. prevent the pond from drying up

33. Which one of the following is the type of soil recommended for pond foundation?

- A. Sandy loam.
- B. Humus.
- C. Clay.
- D. Loam.

34. Which of the following practices may cause fish disease in a pond?

- A. Mixed stocking
- B. Desilting
- C. Poor management

D. Harvesting

35. Control of water level in a fish pond with minimal loss of fish can be achieved with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wooden panels only
- B. monk with panels, screens and outlet channel
- C. wooden panel and screen
- D. monk and outlet channel

36. The following are types of ponds in a fresh water fish farm except \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. nursery pond
- B. breeding pond
- C. production pond
- D. storage pond

## TOPIC: IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. Which one of the following factors is not considered in the use of irrigation?

- A. Prevention of salt accumulation through adequate drainage
- B. Cost of maintenance
- C. Availability of water
- D. Build up of pests and diseases

2. Irrigation water is passed underneath the soil through \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sprinklers
- B. canals
- C. drips
- D. pipes

3. The advantage of providing drainage ditches in farms is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. requires periodic clearing
- B. is inconvenient for farm mechanisation
- C. is easily adopted by small scale farmers
- D. is unsuitable for draining the basement of farm building

4. The appropriate irrigation method for upland rice field is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. sprinkler
- B. drip
- C. flooding
- D. underground

5. The following are systems of irrigation except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surface irrigation
- B. sub-surface irrigation
- C. sprinkler irrigation
- D. overhead irrigation

6. The most efficient irrigation method on large scale farms involves the use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. overhead irrigation facilities
- B. flooding system
- C. underground porous pipes
- D. shadoof system

7. Which one of the following is not associated with surface irrigation?

- A. Natural flooding
- B. Check flooding
- C. Sprinkler irrigation
- D. Mole drains

8. Which one of the following method of irrigation is best for a farm with an undulating landscape?

- A. Sprinkler
- B. Flooding
- C. Furrow
- D. Basin

9. Farm drainage does not lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improvement of soil structure
- B. reduction in soil alkalinity
- C. increased soil aeration
- D. improvement in soil temperature

10. How does an underground drainage function?

- A. Excess water is removed in ditches.
- B. Water collects in furrows.
- C. Water seeps into the tiles to reach an outlet where water is disposed
- D. Water is pumped through underground perforated pipes to crops

11. The following are advantages of the sprinkler method of irrigation except that the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rate of application of irrigation water can be controlled
- B. portable nature of many sprinkler systems makes them suitable for use
- C. method may be difficult for local farmers to use
- D. method can be used where topography affects harrowing of land

13. Flood irrigation is mainly used in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. arid area
- B. subtropical area
- C. tropical area
- D. sloppy area

14. Which one of the following is not an advantage of drip-irrigation?

- A. Fertilizers can be applied through the system.
- B. Water savings, since only those areas directly around the plant's root zone are irrigated.
- C. Weed growth is reduced because areas between plants are not irrigated.
- D. Its efficiency on water distribution in steep slopes is poor.

15. Soil can be drained by the use of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sprinklers
- B. channels
- C. gutters

D. ditches

16. Farm drainage does not lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improvement of soil structure
- B. improvement of soil temperature
- C. increased soil aeration
- D. reduction of soil alkalinity

17. Which one of the following does not occur as a result of poorly drained soil?

- A. Mottling near the top
- B. Decrease in rooting depth
- C. Increase in oxygen level of the soil
- D. Decrease in organic matter content

18. Drainage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. removal of excess water from the soil
- B. removal of nutrients from the soil
- C. addition of water to the soil
- D. protection of soil from erosion

19. The method of irrigation suitable for use on a steep slope is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. furrow irrigation
- B. flooding
- C. sprinkler irrigation
- D. shadoof

20. Which of the following sources of water is least useful for irrigation purposes?

- A. Sea
- B. River

C. Lake

D. Bore hole

## TOPIC: MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. Which one of the following is a reason for marketing harvested crops immediately after harvest?

- A. There is lack of storage of facilities for harvested crops.
- B. Crops cannot be processed immediately.
- C. Much more income is generated by early sale.
- D. Pests attack only harvested crops.
- E. The crops will get spoilt soon after harvest.

2. Which one of the following is not a problem of marketing?

- A. Bulkiness of crops
- B. Very high quality products
- C. Transportation problems
- D. Perishability of agricultural products

3. Advertising in order to create consumer awareness is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. marketing failure
- B. marketing process
- C. marketing spray
- D. naming process

4. Common boards are responsible for the marketing of the following crops except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. yam
- B. grains
- C. groundnut
- D. palm produce



5. Which one of the following is not a marketing agent?

- A. Marketing boards
- B. Co-operative societies
- C. Wholesalers
- D. Fishermen

6. Marketing functions include the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. planting of crops
- B. transporting farm produce
- C. financing agricultural production
- D. storage of farm produce

7. In agriculture, all the activities involved in the flow of goods and services from the producers to the final consumer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agricultural extension
- B. agricultural marketing
- C. agricultural establishment
- D. agricultural economics

8. Which one of the following is a marketing process or activity?

- A. Packaging of goods
- B. Packaging of money
- C. Branding of money
- D. Double naming

9. The process of exchange of agricultural produce and money between the consumer and farmer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. production
- B. marketing

- C. processing
- D. transportation

10. Peasant farmers sell almost all their produce immediately after harvesting because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. stored produce will be lost to pests
- B. there are inadequate storage facilities
- C. stored produce lose their quality
- D. the produce are perishable

11. Marketing processes do not include \_\_\_\_\_ of products.

- A. production
- B. assembling
- C. processing
- D. distributing

12. Which one of the following is not a marketing function?

- A. Transporting farm produce
- B. Financing agricultural production
- C. Storage of farm produce
- D. Planting of crops

13. The people or process through which goods and services pass before they are offered for sale are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. producers
- B. consumers
- C. marketing agents
- D. final consumers

14. The efficiency of agricultural production is not usually improved by the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. use of improved crop varieties and breeds of livestock
- B. increased use of manure and fertilizers
- C. increased demand for crops and livestock
- D. use of better farm equipment and tools

15. What is a market?

- A. A market is a place where people meet to buy and sell commodities.
- B. A market is a place where people meet to play games.
- C. A market is a place where people meet to sing songs.
- D. A market is a place where we learn how to buy and sell.

16. What marketing agents normally make the biggest profit margin per unit?

- A. The processors
- B. The wholesalers
- C. The retailers
- D. The commission agents

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is not included in the main processes involved in marketing cotton.

- A. Weeding
- B. Grading
- C. Packaging
- D. Processing

18. Broilers are generally marketed at the age of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. 4-6 weeks
- B. 8-10 weeks
- C. 17-19 weeks
- D. 20-22 weeks

19. The equilibrium price of rice is the price at which \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. its demand exceeds supply
- B. its supply exceeds demand
- C. its supply equals demand
- D. consumers cannot buy the quantity they want

20. Which of the following is not a function or service performed by agricultural market agents?

- A. Distribution
- B. Stumping
- C. Assembling
- D. Grading

21. Which one of the following options is the effect of stability of market price on a produce?

- A. Profit of the producer would be constant if there is no increase in the cost of inputs
- B. Profit of the retailer will decrease
- C. Wholesalers will earn more from sales
- D. Consumers will willingly buy more of the produce

22. Broilers are generally marketed at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 4 -10 weeks
- B. 14 - 17 weeks
- C. 18 -21 weeks
- D. 22 - 29 weeks

23. The supply of farm produce to markets in West Africa is mostly dictated by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. governments
- B. commodity boards
- C. climatic conditions
- D. the consumers

## TOPIC: PRINCIPLES OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. Which of the following factors determines the degree of an animal's resistance to disease?

- A. High temperature
- B. Low temperature
- C. Age of the animal
- D. Low pit medium

2. The most common ectoparasites of birds are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lice
- B. fleas
- C. ticks
- D. mites

3. Where can the parasite fasciola hepatica be found in animals?

- A. In the heart
- B. The rectum
- C. The crop
- D. The bile duct

4. Which of the following is a hermaphrodite?

- A. Tse tse fly
- B. Earthworm
- C. Tick
- D. Liver fluke

5. An animal infected by trypanosomiasis usually develops\_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. bloat and diarrhea
- B. sore legs and running nose
- C. anaemia and swollen lymph gland
- D. swollen legs and constipation

6. The most common exoparasites of birds is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. houseflies
- B. lice
- C. flies
- D. ticks

7. The best control measure for rinderpest disease in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sanitation
- B. vaccination
- C. use of antibiotics
- D. eradication of infected stock

8. Which of the following livestock endoparasites is a hermaphrodite?

- A. Flukeworm
- B. Tapeworm
- C. Trypanosome
- D. Liverfluke

9. The most important symptom of brucellosis in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. abortion
- B. swollen testes
- C. lameness
- D. swollen joints

11. The parts of the body affected by Newcastle disease of poultry are the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. circulatory systems  
B. reproductive tracts  
C. nervous system and respiratory tract  
D. air-sac and the comb
12. Diarrhoea tainted with blood is a symptom of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. typanosomiasis  
B. coccidiosis  
C. ketosis  
D. brucellosis
13. The brownish, flattened and leaf-like parasites found in cattle are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. earthworms  
B. ticks  
C. liverflukes  
D. centipede
14. The deficiency symptoms peculiar to vitamin B in livestock is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. loss of appetite and weight  
B. decay in blood clotting  
C. night blindness  
D. infertility
15. Iodine is normally applied to the severed umbilical cord of a piglet so as to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. supply iodine needed by the piglets for growth  
B. reduce maturity period  
C. prevent the entry of micro-organisms into the piglet

D. produce pigs without much abdominal fat

16. The brownish flattened and leaf-like parasites found in cattle are called \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. tapeworms

B. liver flukes

C. ticks

D. roundworms

17. In birds, loss of appetite, respiratory difficulties and nervous paralysis are symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. coccidiosis

B. fowl pox

C. newcastle disease

D. fowl typhoid

18. The disease that causes abortion in cattle in the later stages of pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. milk fever

B. pneumonia

C. brucellosis

D. foot and mouth disease

19. Which one of the following group of diseases mostly affect goats in Nigeria?

A. Diarrhoea, anthrax and bloat

B. Foot-rot, pneumonia and mange

C. Anthrax, foot-rot and mange

D. Foot and mouth, mastitis and

20. Sleeping sickness is a disease caused by \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. house fly



- B. toilet fly
- C. bush fly
- D. tse tse fly

21. Which one of the following is not a factor that can predispose animals to diseases?

- A. Poor housing
- B. Malnutrition
- C. Immunity
- D. Physical injuries

22. Which one of the following livestock diseases is transmitted by ticks?

- A. Red water
- B. Coccidiosis
- C. Aspergillosis
- D. Trypanosomiasis

23. When an animal is being fed on a ration that does not increase its value but keeps the animal in good health and constant weight, the animal is said to be on a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. production ration
- B. creep feed
- C. maintenance ration
- D. concentrate

24. A livestock disease caused by a fungus is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aspergillosis
- B. coccidiosis
- C. red water
- D. brullellosis

25. A sick animal completely removed from the rest of the stock is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quarantined
- B. culled
- C. isolated
- D. confined

26. Maintenance of osmotic balance in body cells of animals is regulated by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. calcium, phosphorus
- B. magnesium, calcium
- C. sodium, potassium
- D. iron, phosphorus

27. The purpose of vaccination is to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. treat parasites' infestation
- B. prevent disease infection
- C. control parasites
- D. treat diseases

28. Minerals such as contained in oyster-shell helps animal to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. build up their body tissue
- B. develop their bones and teeth
- C. have balanced diet
- D. develop immunity against deficiency diseases

29. The anti-sterility vitamin in livestock nutrition is vitamin \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. K
- B. E
- C. C
- D. B

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the tapeworm used in holding firm to the host.

- A. rostellum
- B. hook
- C. sucker
- D. segment

31. The natural ability of the body of a farm animal to resist diseases is called \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. isolation
- B. vaccination
- C. immunity
- D. strength

32. The symptoms of vitamin deficiency diseases in livestock include the following except \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. scurvy
- B. loss of appetite
- C. poor blood clotting
- D. improved fertility

33. Voiding of blood stained droppings by birds is a symptom of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. fowl cholera
- B. coccidiosis
- C. newcastle disease
- D. fowl typhoid

34. The deficiency symptom peculiar to vitamin B in livestock is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. night blindness
- B. sterility
- C. loss of appetite and weight

D. delay in blood clotting

35. Which one of the following livestock disease is not caused by virus?

- A. Anthrax
- B. Foot and mouth disease
- C. Rinderpest
- D. Newcastle disease

36. A tapeworm is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a nematode
- B. a parasite
- C. an insect
- D. a pest

37. The disease that causes abortion in cattle at the later stage of pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. milk fever
- B. pneumonia
- C. brucellosis
- D. foot and mouth disease

38. The mode of infection of rinderpest disease in cattle is through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. feeding
- B. drinking water
- C. a vector
- D. inhalation

39. The following are signs of ill-health in farm animals except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. watery faeces
- B. bright eyes

- C. loss of appetite
- D. nasal discharge

40. Which of the following is not a symptom of malnutrition in livestock?

- A. Bloat
- B. Night blindness
- C. Milk fever
- D. Infertility

41. The head of the tapeworm is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sucker
- B. rostellum
- C. scolex
- D. hook

42. The aim of vaccination is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. control parasites
- B. prevent disease infections
- C. treat diseases
- D. treat parasite infections

43. The most effective method of controlling ectoparasites in farm animal is by regular \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exposure of animal to sunlight
- B. dipping of animals in a solution of pesticides
- C. hand-picking of ectoparasites
- D. isolation of infested animals

44. Which one of the following livestock endoparasites is a hermaphrodite?

- A. Liverfluke

- B. Trypanosome
- C. Tapeworm
- D. Roundworm

45. Which one of the following factors cannot predispose animals to diseases?

- A. Immunity
- B. Poor housing
- C. Malnutrition
- D. Physical injuries

46. A protozoan disease of livestock not transmitted by a vector is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. coccidiosis
- B. babesiosis
- C. trypanomiasis
- D. redwater

47. The sugar most commonly found in the blood of animals is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. glucose
- B. galactose
- C. lactose
- D. sucrose

# ANSWERS

## TOPIC: ANIMAL IMPROVEMENT

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. One major advantage of inbreeding in animals is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. increases hybrid vigour
- B. increases multiple births
- C. eliminates undesirable traits
- D. reduces the number of males needed in a herd

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Selection and hybridisation are all methods of animal \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. insemination
- B. grading
- C. quarantine
- D. improvement

The correct answer is option [D]

3. In methods of animal improvement, the physical transfer of animals from their country of origin to another country is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. addiction
- B. introduction
- C. intrudiction
- D. alteration

The correct answer is option [B]

4. The kuri breed of cattle is commonly found in \_\_\_\_\_ state.

- A. Borno
- B. Sokoto



C. Plateau

D. Oyo

The correct answer is option [A]

5. The process of mating different breeds of animals is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. crossbreeding

B. inbreeding

C. outbreeding

D. linebreeding

The correct answer is option [A]

6. Nagana in cattle is otherwise known as \_\_\_\_\_.

A. trypanosomiasis

B. babiosis

C. ascariasis

D. fascioliasis

The correct answer is option [A]

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tubular device used for artificial insemination.

A. Catheter

B. Test-tube

C. Pipe

D. Funnel

The correct answer is option [A]

8. The mating of animals with close genetic relationship is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. outbreeding

B. resourceful breeding

- C. inbreeding
- D. crossbreeding

The correct answer is option [C]

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mating of animals with close genetic relationships.

- A. Outbreeding
- B. Crossbreeding
- C. Concise breeding
- D. Inbreeding

The correct answer is option [D]

10. Which of the following kind of breeding leads to the development of hybrid vigour animals?

- A. Crossbreeding
- B. Inbreeding
- C. Outbreeding
- D. Latebreeding

The correct answer is option [A]

11. Which of the following are breeds of cattle?

- A. Muturu and sahel
- B. Ouda and white fulani
- C. Ndama and keteku
- D. Gudali and red sokoto

The correct answer is option [C]

12. When different breeds of animals are mated, the process is known as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cross breeding

- B. in-breeding
- C. out-breeding
- D. line breeding

The correct answer is option [A]

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mating of distant relations of animals belonging to the same specie and breed.

- A. Outbreeding
- B. Crossbreeding
- C. Centre breeding
- D. Outing breeding

The correct answer is option [A]

14. The following are breeds of goats except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nubian
- B. kano brown
- C. n'dama
- D. sokoto red

The correct answer is option [C]

15. The breed of goat noted for its production of high quality Morocco leather is the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. West African dwarf
- B. sokoto red
- C. ouda
- D. bornu red

The correct answer is option [B]

16. The introduction of male sperm cell into the female genital tract without the normal natural mating by the male is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. arteficial insemination
- B. artificial insemination
- C. inbreeding
- D. selection

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Heterosis in animal breeding is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hybrid vigour
- B. dominance
- C. recessivity
- D. mutation

The correct answer is option [A]

18. \_\_\_\_\_ can be referred to as the process of transferring an inherited superiority from one domesticated animal to another of the same specie.

- A. Animal reduction
- B. Animal implementation
- C. Animal improvement
- D. Animal racing

The correct answer is option [C]

19. The exotic breeds of rabbits found in Nigeria include all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. New zealand white
- B. Rhode island red
- C. American albino
- D. Flemish giant

The correct answer is option [B]

20. Using N'dama bull to mate Muturu cow is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inbreeding
- B. introduction
- C. artificial insemination
- D. crossbreeding

The correct answer is option [D]

21. Which of the following is the definition of artificial insemination?

- A. The introduction of male sperm cell into female sperm.
- B. The introduction of male sperm cell into the female genital tract without naturally mating with the male.
- C. The introduction of the female ova into the male sperm.
- D. None of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is the mating of unrelated breeds of animals belonging to the same specie.

- A. Inbreeding
- B. Outbreeding
- C. Crossbreeding
- D. Water breeding

The correct answer is option [C]

23. The resulting calf from crossing a White Fulani bull with a Muture cow is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Kuri
- B. Keteku

C. Ndama

D. Bororo

The correct answer is option [C]

23. The resulting calf from crossing a White Fulani bull with a Muture cow is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Kuri

B. Keteku

C. Ndama

D. Bororo

The correct answer is option [C]

25. Which one of the following is not a type of breed of goats?

A. Nubian

B. Kano brown

C. N'dama

D. Sokoto red

The correct answer is option [C]

26. The system of breeding that is practiced when N'dama cows are mated by Muturu bulls is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. inbreeding

B. out crossing

C. cross breeding

D. line breeding

The correct answer is option [C]

## TOPIC: CROP IMPROVEMENT

**DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.**

1. The factor that controls the appearance of a given character in an organism is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gane
- B. gene
- C. ganetics
- D. gamatics

The correct answer is option [B]

2. Mendel's law of segregation states that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when two impure breeding organisms with a pair of contrasting characters are crossed, only the dominant character is expressed in first filial generation.
- B. when two pure breeding organisms with a pair of contrasting characters are crossed, only the dominant character is expressed in the first filial generation.
- C. when three pure and impure breeding organisms are crossed only the recessive character is expressed.
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

3. When a genotype consist of a dominant and a recessive allele, the phenotype will be like \_\_\_\_\_ allele.

- A. the recessive
- B. the dominant
- C. the dominant recessive
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

4. An allele is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a homozygous genotype
- B. a heterozygous genotype
- C. another word for a gene
- D. one of several possible forms of gene

The correct answer is option [D]

5. Artificial colostrum can be prepared by mixing the following materials except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. groundnut oil
- B. antibiotics
- C. milk
- D. egg

The correct answer is option [A]

6. There are two heterozygous parents with genetically inherited dominant trait. What is the probability that they will have a child together who has this trait in his or her phenotype?

- A. 25%
- B. 100%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

The correct answer is option [D]

7. Which of the following is not an aim for crop improvement?

- A. To produce crops that mature early
- B. To meet the needs of growers
- C. To increase the quantity of produce



D. To decrease resistance to diseases and pests

The correct answer is option [D]

8. An organism's expressed physical trait such as seed colour or pod shape is called its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. genotype
- B. gamete
- C. phynotype
- D. phenotype

The correct answer is option [D]

9. The punnett squares can be used to predict the probability of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. being exposed to a contagious disease and contracting it
- B. having an inherited disease or a genetically determined physical traits
- C. all of the above
- D. none of the above

The correct answer is option [B]

11. Mendel's law of independent assortment states that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when two pure breeding organisms with two or more pair of contrasting characters are crossed, the characters assort independently in the second filial generation.
- B. when three pure organisms with three pairs of contrasting characters are crossed, the characters assort independently in the third filial generation.
- C. the phenotypic expression of the second filial generation is tall plants all through.

The correct answer is option [A]

12. There are two homozygous parents with genetically inherited recessive trait. What is the probability that they will have a child who does not have this trait in his or her phenotype?

- A. 0%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 100%

The correct answer is option [A]

13. Mendel's principle of \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the idea that for any particular trait, the pair of alleles of each parent separates and only one allele from each parent passes to an offspring.

- A. independent assortment
- B. hybridization
- C. segregation
- D. assorted

The correct answer is option [C]

14. If two living things who are both carriers for a genetically inherited fatal recessive disease decide to become parents, what will be the odds that their children will also be carriers?

- A. 1 out of 4
- B. 3 out of 4
- C. 2 out of 4
- D. 4 out of 4

The correct answer is option [C]

15. What is crop improvement?

- A. is the development of existing crop varieties so as to evolve new varieties.
- B. is the order in which crops are planted and processed.
- C. means to reduce or decrease the amount of fertilizer applied on crops.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is option [A]

16. Which one of the following statements is true about Mendel?

- A. He believed that genetic traits of parents will usually blend in their children.
- B. His ideas about genetics apply equally to plants and animals.
- C. His discoveries concerning genetic inheritance were generally accepted by the scientific community when he published them during the mid 19th century.
- D. None of the above.

The correct answer is option [B]

17. Hybrid vigour in is brought about through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduction
- B. mass selection
- C. inbreeding
- D. cross breeding

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Mendel's first law of genetics is also called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. law of sagregation
- B. law of aggregation
- C. law of segregation
- D. law of deviation

The correct answer is option [C]

19. If a female animal is homozygous normal and a male animal heterozygous for a genetically inherited recessive disease and they decide to become parents, what is the probability that they will have a healthy child?

- A. 2 out of 4

- B. 3 out of 4
- C. 4 out of 4
- D. 1 out of 4

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Mendel believed that the characteristics of pea plants are determined by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inheritance of units or factors from both parents.
- B. inheritance of units or factors from one parent
- C. relative health of the parent plants at the time of pollination
- D. inheritance of units or factors from offspring

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Which of the following is an aim for crop improvement?

- A. To reduce the yield of crops.
- B. To increase the rate of weed growth.
- C. To increase the yield of crops.
- D. To produce crops with disease.

The correct answer is option [C]

22. In the cross-pollination between a true-breeding yellow pod plant (gg) and a true-breeding green pod plant (GG) where green pod colour is dominant, the resulting offsprings will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1/4 green, 3/4 yellow green
- B. all yellow
- C. 1/4 yellow, 3/4 green
- D. all green

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Improvement of yam through breeding is difficult because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it possesses no sexual reproductive system
- B. naturally growing wild types have to be used
- C. its rapid multiplication is very difficult
- D. its genes do not segregate

The correct answer is option [A]

24. Phenotype refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of an individual.

- A. genetic makeup
- B. recessive alleles
- C. actual physical appearance
- D. intelligence quotient

The correct answer is option [C]

25. \_\_\_\_\_ are the unit of inheritance which determines the various characteristics of crops.

- A. Chromosomes
- B. Nuclei
- C. Genes
- D. Cytoplasm

The correct answer is option [C].

26. In a dihybrid cross, the expected ratio in the F<sub>2</sub> generation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 4:1
- B. 3:1
- C. 9:3:3:1
- D. 8:4:2:2

The correct answer is option [C]

27. Gregor Mendel was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an English scientist who carried out research with Charles Darwin
- B. a little known central European monk
- C. an early 20th century Dutch biologist who carried out genetic research
- D. an American biologist

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Leaf rust affects \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cocoyam
- B. cereals
- C. vegetables
- D. fruits

The correct answer is option [B]

29. Transplanting is best carried out in the evening because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. it allows for greater plant respiration
- B. roots show positive geotropism
- C. moisture losses are lower in cold environment
- D. plants grow faster in the dark

The correct answer is option [C]

30. The process of meiosis in plants ensures the production of reproductive cells with \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. the same number of chromosomes like the parent plant
- B. half the number of chromosomes of the parent plant
- C. no chromosome unlike the parent plants
- D. thrice the number of chromosomes of the parent plant

The correct answer is option [B].

31. Mendel's principle of \_\_\_\_\_ is based on the idea that different pairs of alleles are passed to offspring independently.

- A. segregation
- B. independent assortment
- C. unit inheritance
- D. inheritance

The correct answer is option [B]

32. Improvement of soil nutrient can be done by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. flooding
- B. erosion
- C. bush burning
- D. crop rotation

The correct answer is option [D]

33. An organism that has two different alleles for a single trait is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. heterozygous
- B. homozygotic
- C. hetero
- D. haploid

The correct answer is option [A]

34. Self fertilizing crops are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. authogamous crops
- B. autologous crops
- C. autogamous

D. automatic

The correct answer is option [C]

35. Which one of the following crops cannot be easily improved by cross-breeding?

- A. Yam
- B. Cowpea
- C. Oil palm
- D. Maize
- E. crop improvement

The correct answer is option [A]

36. If the allele for green pod colour (G) is dominant over the allele for yellow pod colour (g), which of the following genotypes would a plant with yellow pods have?

- A. GG
- B. Gg
- C. gg
- D. gG

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Mendel referred to the parental generation in the cross pollination between two true breeding plants as the \_\_\_\_\_ generation.

- A. F1
- B. F2
- C. P
- D. P1

The correct answer is option [C]

38. Which of the following effects is not a consequence of introduction in crop improvement?



- A. Introduced crops may mature faster than the local varieties.
- B. Introduced crops may have high yield.
- C. Introduced crops improve the quality of existing crops.
- D. Introduced crops hamper the growth of local varieties.

The correct answer is option [D]

## TOPIC: FISH FARMING AND FISHERY REGULATION

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. Which of the following is not considered when siting a fish pond?

- A. Reliable source of water supply
- B. Type of soil
- C. Topography
- D. Climatic conditions

The correct answer is option [D]

2. Control of water level in a fish pond with minimal loss of fish can be achieved with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wooden panels only
- B. monk with panels, screens and outlet channel
- C. wooden panel and screen
- D. monk and outlet channel

The correct answer is option [D].

3. Which one of the following is not a factor required for establishing a fish pond?

- A. Availability of fish feed
- B. Availability of freezing facility
- C. Adequate water supply
- D. Vegetation of the area

The correct answer is option [D]

4. The major cause of spoilage in fresh fish is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. high humidity
- B. fungal attack

- C. high moisture content
- D. bacterial attack

The correct answer is option [A].

5. Which of the following factors is not considered when selecting fish for stock?

- A. Marketability of the species
- B. Ease of caring for fingerlings
- C. Colour of the fingerlings
- D. Ability of being reared in captivity

The correct answer is option [D]

6. A person who sells fish is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fish seller
- B. fish trader
- C. fishmonger
- D. fish farmer

The correct answer is option [C].

7. The best methods of regulating fish capture are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gill netting, electrofishing
- B. quota, mesh-size control
- C. beach seine method, passive netting
- D. active netting, passive netting

The correct answer is option [B].

8. The following are fish products except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fish meal

- B. fish silage
- C. palm oil
- D. leather

The correct answer is option [B]

9. Which of the following is a method of preserving fish?

- A. Canning
- B. Salting
- C. Smoking
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is option [D]

10. The factory where fishes are processed and put in tins is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. canning factory
- B. canner
- C. cannery
- D. can producer

The correct answer is option [C].

11. The following are types of ponds in a fresh water fish farm except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nursery pond
- B. breeding pond
- C. production pond
- D. storage pond

The correct answer is option [D]

13. The method of fish preservation in which most of the moisture is lost is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. frying
- B. salting
- C. drying
- D. canning

The correct answer is option [C]

14. Detailed survey for the site of a fish pond is necessary for the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. location and dept of the spillway
- B. determination of the depth of the pond
- C. site inspection
- D. height of the dam

The correct answer is option [D].

15. A fish pond is an enclosed body of water for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. storing fishes and other organisms
- B. rearing fishes and other aquatic mammals
- C. rearing fishes for consumption
- D. rearing aquatic organisms for feeding

The correct answer is option [C]

16. Which of the following is not a part of fish?

- A. Scales
- B. Fins
- C. Lateral line
- D. Claws

The correct answer is option [D]

19. Spoilage of fresh fish can be caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nematode activity
- B. protozoa
- C. the size of the river
- D. bacteria

The correct answer is option [D]

20. A method of harvesting fish is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. draining of pond
- B. the use of sickles
- C. swimming
- D. the use of gammel 20

The correct answer is option [A]

21. Which one of the following may cause diseases in a fish pond?

- A. Mixed stocking
- B. Liming
- C. Poor management practices
- D. Harvesting

The correct answer is option [C]

22. A common means of aerating a fish pond is by stirring the water and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. removing dead and decaying matter
- B. adding water plants
- C. adding cold water
- D. pumping oxygen into the water

The correct answer is option [D]

23. Which of the following practices may cause fish diseases in a pond?

- A. Poor management
- B. Mixed stocking
- C. Harvesting
- D. Grading

The correct answer is option [A]

24. A person who sells fish is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fish seller
- B. fish trader
- C. fishmonger
- D. fish farmer

The correct answer is option [C].

25. Fish, fish products and aquatic organisms are used for the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. soap
- B. medicine
- C. gun powder
- D. fertilizer

The correct answer is option [C].

26. In which one of the following ways can fish be processed and preserved?

- A. Salting and smoking
- B. Salting and fermentation
- C. Smoking and fermentation

D. Smoking and pasteurization

The correct answer is option [A].

27. Fishes are classified according to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. scaly and non scaly

B. Bones and cartilage

C. fresh water and salt water

D. habitat and morphology

The correct answer is option [D]

28. Dissolved oxygen in fish ponds is maintained at normal level in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. accelerate decay of plants materials

B. prevent disease attacks

C. prevent aquatic plants from competing with fish

D. keep fish activities normal

The correct answer is option [D].

29. Fish preservation includes all except \_\_\_\_\_.

A. salting

B. boiling

C. drying

D. smoking

The correct answer is option [B]

Boiling because it involves water which could cause micro-organisms to breed in the fish



30. The depth of a fish pond depends on the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. location
- B. landscape
- C. age of the fish
- D. type of the fish to be reared

The correct answer is option [D]

31. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of preserving vegetables.

- A. Refridgeration
- B. Drying
- C. Salting
- D. Smoking

The correct answer is option [A]

32. Which of the following materials is not allowed in the harvesting of fish?

- A. Nets
- B. Baskets
- C. Traps
- D. Chemicals

The correct answer is option [D].

33. Temperature is an important factor which is monitored in fish ponds because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it determines the feeding rates of fishes
- B. its fluctuation retards fish reproduction
- C. it affects the metabolic processes in fish
- D. it decreases the reaction of fishes to other water organisms

The correct answer is option [C]

34. The fertility of a soil is an important factor in the selection of site for a fish pond because a fertile soil will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage the growth of trees within the pond
- B. stimulate growth of lower plants which are sources of food to fish
- C. add minerals to the water for fishes resistance to diseases
- D. prevent the pond from drying up

The correct answer is option [B].

35. Which one of the following is the type of soil recommended for pond foundation?

- A. Sandy loam.
- B. Humus.
- C. Clay.
- D. Loam.

The correct answer is option [C]

This is because clay retains water

36. Which of the following practices may cause fish disease in a pond?

- A. Mixed stocking
- B. Desilting
- C. Poor management
- D. Harvesting

The correct answer is option [C]

37. Control of water level in a fish pond with minimal loss of fish can be achieved with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wooden panels only
- B. monk with panels, screens and outlet channel

- C. wooden panel and screen
- D. monk and outlet chanel

The correct answer is option [D].

38. The following are types of ponds in a fresh water fish farm except \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. nursery pond
- B. breeding pond
- C. production pond
- D. storage pond

The correct answer is option [D]

## TOPIC: IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

**DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.**

1. Which one of the following factors is not considered in the use of irrigation?

- A. Prevention of salt accumulation through adequate drainage
- B. Cost of maintenance
- C. Availability of water
- D. Build up of pests and diseases

The correct answer is option [A]

2. Irrigation water is passed underneath the soil through \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sprinklers
- B. canals
- C. drips
- D. pipes

The correct answer is option [A]

3. The advantage of providing drainage ditches in farms is that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. requires periodic clearing
- B. is inconvenient for farm mechanisation
- C. is easily adopted by small scale farmers
- D. is unsuitable for draining the basement of farm building

The correct answer is option [C]

4. The appropriate irrigation method for upland rice field is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. sprinkler
- B. drip
- C. flooding

D. underground

The correct answer is option [A]

5. The following are systems of irrigation except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. surface irrigation
- B. sub-surface irrigation
- C. sprinkler irrigation
- D. overhead irrigation

The correct answer is option [D]

6. The most efficient irrigation method on large scale farms involves the use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. overhead irrigation facilities
- B. flooding system
- C. underground porous pipes
- D. shadoof system

The correct answer is option [A]

7. Which one of the following is not associated with surface irrigation?

- A. Natural flooding
- B. Check flooding
- C. Sprinkler irrigation
- D. Mole drains

The correct answer is option [D].

8. Which one of the following method of irrigation is best for a farm with an undulating landscape?

- A. Sprinkler

- B. Flooding
- C. Furrow
- D. Basin

The correct answer is option [A]

9. Farm drainage does not lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improvement of soil structure
- B. reduction in soil alkalinity
- C. increased soil aeration
- D. improvement in soil temperature

The correct answer is option [D]

10. How does an underground drainage function?

- A. Excess water is removed in ditches.
- B. Water collects in furrows.
- C. Water seeps into the tiles to reach an outlet where water is disposed
- D. Water is pumped through underground perforated pipes to crops

The correct answer is option [C].

11. The following are advantages of the sprinkler method of irrigation except that the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rate of application of irrigation water can be controlled
- B. portable nature of many sprinkler systems makes them suitable for use
- C. method may be difficult for local farmers to use
- D. method can be used where topography affects harrowing of land

The correct answer is option [C]

13. Flood irrigation is mainly used in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. arid area
- B. subtropical area
- C. tropical area
- D. sloppy area

The correct answer is option [A]

14. Which one of the following is not an advantage of drip-irrigation?

- A. Fertilizers can be applied through the system.
- B. Water savings, since only those areas directly around the plant's root zone are irrigated.
- C. Weed growth is reduced because areas between plants are not irrigated.
- D. Its efficiency on water distribution in steep slopes is poor.

The correct answer is option [D]

15. Soil can be drained by the use of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sprinklers
- B. channels
- C. gutters
- D. ditches

The correct answer is option [A].

16. Farm drainage does not lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. improvement of soil structure
- B. improvement of soil temperature
- C. increased soil aeration
- D. reduction of soil alkalinity

The correct answer is option [D]

17. Which one of the following does not occur as a result of poorly drained soil?

- A. Mottling near the top
- B. Decrease in rooting depth
- C. Increase in oxygen level of the soil
- D. Decrease in organic matter content

The correct answer is option [C]

18. Drainage refers to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. removal of excess water from the soil
- B. removal of nutrients from the soil
- C. addition of water to the soil
- D. protection of soil from erosion

The correct answer is option [A]

19. The method of irrigation suitable for use on a steep slope is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. furrow irrigation
- B. flooding
- C. sprinkler irrigation
- D. shadoof

The correct answer is option [D]

Shadoof is a device consisting of a long suspended pole weighted at one end and having a bucket at the other end for raising water especially for irrigation.

20. Which of the following sources of water is least useful for irrigation purposes?

- A. Sea
- B. River
- C. Lake
- D. Bore hole



The correct answer is option [A]

## TOPIC: MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

***DIRECTION: Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.***

1. Which one of the following is a reason for marketing harvested crops immediately after harvest?

- A. There is lack of storage of facilities for harvested crops.
- B. Crops cannot be processed immediately.
- C. Much more income is generated by early sale.
- D. Pests attack only harvested crops.
- E. The crops will get spoilt soon after harvest.

The correct answer is option [A].

2. Which one of the following is not a problem of marketing?

- A. Bulkiness of crops
- B. Very high quality products
- C. Transportation problems
- D. Perishability of agricultural products

The correct answer is option [B]

3. Advertising in order to create consumer awareness is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. marketing failure
- B. marketing process
- C. marketing spray
- D. naming process

The correct answer is option [B]

4. Common boards are responsible for the marketing of the following crops except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. yam
- B. grains
- C. groundnut
- D. palm produce

The correct answer is option [A]

5. Which one of the following is not a marketing agent?

- A. Marketing boards
- B. Co-operative societies
- C. Wholesalers
- D. Fishermen

The correct answer is option [D]

6. Marketing functions include the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. planting of crops
- B. transporting farm produce
- C. financing agricultural production
- D. storage of farm produce

The correct answer is option [A]

7. In agriculture, all the activities involved in the flow of goods and services from the producers to the final consumer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. agricultural extension
- B. agricultural marketing
- C. agricultural establishment
- D. agricultural economics

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which one of the following is a marketing process or activity?

- A. Packaging of goods
- B. Packaging of money
- C. Branding of money
- D. Double naming

The correct answer is option [A]

9. The process of exchange of agricultural produce and money between the consumer and farmer is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. production
- B. marketing
- C. processing
- D. transportation

The correct answer is option [B]

10. Peasant farmers sell almost all their produce immediately after harvesting because \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. stored produce will be lost to pests
- B. there are inadequate storage facilities
- C. stored produce lose their quality
- D. the produce are perishable

The correct answer is option [B]

11. Marketing processes do not include \_\_\_\_\_ of products.

- A. production
- B. assembling
- C. processing

D. distributing

The correct answer is option [A]

12. Which one of the following is not a marketing function?

- A. Transporting farm produce
- B. Financing agricultural production
- C. Storage of farm produce
- D. Planting of crops

The correct answer is option [D]

13. The people or process through which goods and services pass before they are offered for sale are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. producers
- B. consumers
- C. marketing agents
- D. final consumers

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The efficiency of agricultural production is not usually improved by the \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. use of improved crop varieties and breeds of livestock
- B. increased use of manure and fertilizers
- C. increased demand for crops and livestock
- D. use of better farm equipment and tools

The correct answer is option [C]

15. What is a market?

- A. A market is a place where people meet to buy and sell commodities.

- B. A market is a place where people meet to play games.
- C. A market is a place where people meet to sing songs.
- D. A market is a place where we learn how to buy and sell.

The correct answer is option [A]

16. What marketing agents normally make the biggest profit margin per unit?

- A. The processors
- B. The wholesalers
- C. The retailers
- D. The commission agents

The correct answer is option [B]

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is not included in the main processes involved in marketing cotton.

- A. Weeding
- B. Grading
- C. Packaging
- D. Processing

The correct answer is option [A]

Weeding is the process of removing unwanted plant, it is a not a marketing process

18. Broilers are generally marketed at the age of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. 4-6 weeks
- B. 8-10 weeks
- C. 17-19 weeks
- D. 20-22 weeks

The correct answer is option [A]

19. The equilibrium price of rice is the price at which \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. its demand exceeds supply
- B. its supply exceeds demand
- C. its supply equals demand
- D. consumers cannot buy the quantity they want

The correct answer is option [C]

20. Which of the following is not a function or service performed by agricultural market agents?

- A. Distribution
- B. Stumping
- C. Assembling
- D. Grading

The correct answer is option [B]

21. Which one of the following options is the effect of stability of market price on a produce?

- A. Profit of the producer would be constant if there is no increase in the cost of inputs
- B. Profit of the retailer will decrease
- C. Wholesalers will earn more from sales
- D. Consumers will willingly buy more of the produce

The correct answer is option [A].

22. Broilers are generally marketed at the age of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 4 -10 weeks
- B. 14 - 17 weeks
- C. 18 -21 weeks
- D. 22 - 29 weeks

The correct answer is option [A]

23. The supply of farm produce to markets in West Africa is mostly dictated by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. governments
- B. commodity boards
- C. climatic conditions
- D. the consumers

The correct answer is option [D]



## TOPIC: PRINCIPLES OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT

**DIRECTION:** Choose the correct answer from the lettered options.

1. Which of the following factors determines the degree of an animal's resistance to disease?

- A. High temperature
- B. Low temperature
- C. Age of the animal
- D. Low pit medium

The correct answer is option [C]

2. The most common ectoparasites of birds are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lice
- B. fleas
- C. ticks
- D. mites

The correct answer is option [A]

3. Where can the parasite fasciola hepatica be found in animals?

- A. In the heart
- B. The rectum
- C. The crop
- D. The bile duct

The correct answer is option [D]

4. Which of the following is a hermaphrodite?

- A. Tse tse fly

- B. Earthworm
- C. Tick
- D. Liver fluke

The correct answer is option [B].

5. An animal infected by trypanosomiasis usually develops\_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. bloat and diarrhea
- B. sore legs and running nose
- C. anaemia and swollen lymph gland
- D. swollen legs and constipation

The correct answer is option [C]

6. The most common exoparasites of birds is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. houseflies
- B. lice
- C. flies
- D. ticks

The correct answer is option [B]

7. The best control measure for rinderpest disease in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. sanitation
- B. vaccination
- C. use of antibiotics
- D. eradication of infected stock

The correct answer is option [B]

8. Which of the following livestock endoparasites is a hermaphrodite?

- A. Flukeworm

- B. Tapeworm
- C. Trypanosome
- D. Liverfluke

The correct answer is option [B]

9. The most important symptom of brucellosis in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. abortion
- B. swollen testes
- C. lameness
- D. swollen joints

The correct answer is option [A].

11. The parts of the body affected by Newcastle disease of poultry are the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. circulatory systems
- B. reproductive tracts
- C. nervous system and respiratory tract
- D. air-sac and the comb

The correct answer is option [C].

12. Diarrhoea tainted with blood is a symptom of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. typanosomiasis
- B. coccidiosis
- C. ketosis
- D. brucellosis

The correct answer is option [B]

13. The brownish, flattened and leaf-like parasites found in cattle are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. earthworms

- B. ticks
- C. liverflukes
- D. centipede

The correct answer is option [C]

14. The deficiency symptoms peculiar to vitamin B in livestock is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. loss of appetite and weight
- B. decay in blood clotting
- C. night blindness
- D. infertility

The correct answer is option [A]

15. Iodine is normally applied to the severed umbilical cord of a piglet so as to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. supply iodine needed by the piglets for growth
- B. reduce maturity period
- C. prevent the entry of micro-organisms into the piglet
- D. produce pigs without much abdominal fat

The correct answer is option [C]

16. The brownish flattened and leaf-like parasites found in cattle are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tapeworms
- B. liver flukes
- C. ticks
- D. roundworms

The correct answer is option [B].

17. In birds, loss of appetite, respiratory difficulties and nervous paralysis are symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. coccidiosis
- B. fowl pox
- C. newcastle disease
- D. fowl typhoid

The correct answer is option [C].

18. The disease that causes abortion in cattle in the later stages of pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. milk fever
- B. pneumonia
- C. brucellosis
- D. foot and mouth disease

The correct answer is option [C].

19. Which one of the following group of diseases mostly affect goats in Nigeria?

- A. Diarrhoea, anthrax and bloat
- B. Foot-rot, pneumonia and mange
- C. Anthrax, foot-rot and mange
- D. Foot and mouth, mastitis and

The correct answer is option [A]

20. Sleeping sickness is a disease caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. house fly
- B. toilet fly
- C. bush fly
- D. tse tse fly

The correct answer is option [D]

Another name for sleeping sickness is African trypanosomiasis and it is characterised by lots of sleep.

21. Which one of the following is not a factor that can predispose animals to diseases?

- A. Poor housing
- B. Malnutrition
- C. Immunity
- D. Physical injuries

The correct answer is option [C]

22. Which one of the following livestock diseases is transmitted by ticks?

- A. Red water
- B. Coccidiosis
- C. Aspergillosis
- D. Trypanosomiasis

The correct answer is option [A].

23. When an animal is being fed on a ration that does not increase its value but keeps the animal in good health and constant weight, the animal is said to be on a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. production ration
- B. creep feed
- C. maintenance ration
- D. concentrate

The correct answer is option [C]

24. A livestock disease caused by a fungus is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aspergillosis
- B. coccidiosis
- C. red water
- D. brullemosis

The correct answer is option [A]

25. A sick animal completely removed from the rest of the stock is said to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quarantined
- B. culled
- C. isolated
- D. confined

The correct answer is option [A]

26. Maintenance of osmotic balance in body cells of animals is regulated by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. calcium, phosphorus
- B. magnesium, calcium
- C. sodium, potassium
- D. iron, phosphorus

The correct answer is option [C]

27. The purpose of vaccination is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. treat parasites' infestation
- B. prevent disease infection
- C. control parasites
- D. treat diseases

The correct answer is option [B]

28. Minerals such as contained in oyster-shell helps animal to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. build up their body tissue
- B. develop their bones and teeth
- C. have balanced diet
- D. develop immunity against deficiency diseases

The correct answer is option [B].

29. The anti-sterility vitamin in livestock nutrition is vitamin \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. K
- B. E
- C. C
- D. B

The correct answer is option [B]

30. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of the tapeworm used in holding firm to the host.

- A. rostellum
- B. hook
- C. sucker
- D. segment

The correct answer is option [B]

The tapeworm takes grip of the host with the aid of the hook before it sucks with the sucker.

31. The natural ability of the body of a farm animal to resist diseases is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. isolation
- B. vaccination
- C. immunity



D. strength

The correct answer is option [C]

32. The symptoms of vitamin deficiency diseases in livestock include the following except \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. scurvy

B. loss of appetite

C. poor blood clotting

D. improved fertility

The correct answer is option [D].

33. Voiding of blood stained droppings by birds is a symptom of \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. fowl cholera

B. coccidiosis

C. newcastle disease

D. fowl typhoid

The correct answer is option [C]

34. The deficiency symptom peculiar to vitamin B in livestock is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. night blindness

B. sterility

C. loss of appetite and weight

D. delay in blood clotting

The correct answer is option [C].

35. Which one of the following livestock disease is not caused by virus?

A. Anthrax

B. Foot and mouth disease

- C. Rinderpest
- D. Newcastle disease

The correct answer is option [A].

Anthrax is caused by bacteria.

36. A tapeworm is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a nematode
- B. a parasite
- C. an insect
- D. a pest

The correct answer is option [B]

37. The disease that causes abortion in cattle at the later stage of pregnancy is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. milk fever
- B. pneumonia
- C. brucellosis
- D. foot and mouth disease

The correct answer is option [C].

38. The mode of infection of rinderpest disease in cattle is through \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. feeding
- B. drinking water
- C. a vector
- D. inhalation

The correct answer is option [B].

39. The following are signs of ill-health in farm animals except \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. watery faeces
- B. bright eyes
- C. loss of appetite
- D. nasal discharge

The correct answer is option [B]

40. Which of the following is not a symptom of malnutrition in livestock?

- A. Bloat
- B. Night blindness
- C. Milk fever
- D. Infertility

The correct answer is option [A].

41. The head of the tapeworm is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sucker
- B. rostellum
- C. scolex
- D. hook

The correct answer is option [C].

The suckers are part of the head (scolex).

42. The aim of vaccination is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. control parasites
- B. prevent disease infections
- C. treat diseases
- D. treat parasite infections

The correct answer is option [B]

43. The most effective method of controlling ectoparasites in farm animal is by regular \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exposure of animal to sunlight
- B. dipping of animals in a solution of pesticides
- C. hand-picking of ectoparasites
- D. isolation of infested animals

The correct answer is option [B]

44. Which one of the following livestock endoparasites is a hermaphrodite?

- A. Liverfluke
- B. Trypanosome
- C. Tapeworm
- D. Roundworm

The correct answer is option [C]

45. Which one of the following factors cannot predispose animals to diseases?

- A. Immunity
- B. Poor housing
- C. Malnutrition
- D. Physical injuries

The correct answer is option [A]

46. A protozoan disease of livestock not transmitted by a vector is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. coccidiosis
- B. babesiosis
- C. trypanomiasis
- D. redwater

The correct answer is option [A].

47. The sugar most commonly found in the blood of animals is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. glucose
- B. galactose
- C. lactose
- D. sucrose

The correct answer is option [A]