

## Unit 1 Test Animal Nutrition and Digestion

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Hour \_\_\_\_\_

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### Multiple Choice

*Choose the answer that best completes each statement or question.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

### True or False

Indicate if each statement is true or false.

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

### Matching

Match each term with its definition.

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

**Matching**

*Match each vitamin with its function.*

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

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

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

**Short Answer**

56. Why do the nutrient requirements of animals differ?

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57. How are feed additives regulated?

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