

2001 Poultry Exam Southeast District Monticello

Circle the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. New York dressed birds, popular in the 1930's, did **NOT** retain:
 - A. Viscera
 - B. Feet and head
 - C. Blood and Feathers
 - D. B and C
2. Which of the following is not typically owned by a vertically integrated parent company?
 - A. Breeder flocks
 - B. Processing facility
 - C. Feed mill
 - D. Primary breeder company
3. Most poultry inspection is conducted by workers of the:
 - A. FSIS
 - B. EPA
 - C. FDA
 - D. Meat Inspectors of America
4. Most of the total heat energy in air is contained in the:
 - A. Oxygen
 - B. Water vapor
 - C. Carbon dioxide
 - D. Traces of other gases
5. Temperature is closely related to relative humidity because:
 - A. As air cools it contains more moisture
 - B. As air warms, water molecules condense on surrounding surfaces
 - C. Dry air must be cooler than saturated air
 - D. As air temperature increases, water holding capacity of air increases
6. Good mixing, uniform distribution and thorough circulation of air from mechanical ventilation systems in a poultry building rely on:
 - A. Jet area, velocity, and distribution
 - B. Jet shape and height
 - C. Air temperature
 - D. A and B

7. Tunnel ventilation is advantageous because:
- A. It provides uniform air distribution and velocity
 - B. It minimizes dead air pockets
 - C. It uses very low air velocities
 - D. A and B
8. Which of the following is a unique anatomical or physiological characteristic of poultry?
- A. High body temperature
 - B. Slow rate of food passage because of very long intestine
 - C. Modification of forelimbs into legs
 - D. Heavy skeleton that prevents chickens and turkeys from flying
9. Common shank colors include:
- A. Blue
 - B. Green
 - C. Red
 - D. None of the above
10. Feather differences between male and female broilers include:
- A. Wings
 - B. Secondaries
 - C. Plumules
 - D. Saddle
11. A unique feature of the avian muscle system is:
- A. Extensive development of pectoral muscles in the wing and breast regions
 - B. Extensive development of thigh and leg muscles for support
 - C. Presence of light and dark muscle fibers
 - D. Presence of muscles in the appendages
12. Major functions of the skeletal system include:
- A. Synthesis of vitamin D
 - B. Formation of red blood cells
 - C. Donation of phosphorus for egg shell formation
 - D. Storage of air for oxygen reserves during flight
13. In the fowl, the senses of ____ and ____ are highly developed, whereas the senses of ____ and ____ are poorly developed.
- A. Sight and hearing; taste and smell
 - B. Sight and smell; taste and hearing
 - C. Taste and hearing; sight and smell
 - D. Sight and taste; hearing and smell

14. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the functions of air sacs?
- A. Aid in efficient circulation of air through the lungs
 - B. Provide a reserve supply of air for flying birds
 - C. Function in the courting ceremony of certain birds
 - D. Increase the specific density of land fowl
15. Which of the following is **NOT** a function of the digestive system?
- A. Prehension
 - B. Mastication
 - C. Elimination of waste
 - D. Synthesis of essential minerals
16. Functions of the liver include all of the following except:
- A. Secretion of insulin
 - B. Secretion of bile
 - C. Filtration of the blood
 - D. Storage of excess carbohydrate as glycogen
17. Which of the following statements about the digestive system is **TRUE**?
- A. The esophagus connects the mouth and proventriculus (glandular stomach)
 - B. The crop begins the process of enzymatic digestion
 - C. The gizzard grinds feed before entering the crop
 - D. The main functions of the large intestine are reabsorption of water and storage of fecal wastes
18. Hormones released from the pituitary gland include:
- A. FSH, LH, and estrogen
 - B. Estrogen, prolactin, and progesterone
 - C. LH, testosterone, and oxytocin
 - D. FSH, LH, and oxytocin
19. Causes of non-infectious diseases include:
- A. Parasites
 - B. Nutritional deficiencies
 - C. Fungi
 - D. Viruses
20. Vaccination uses ____ immunity, and the passage of immunity from the hen to the chick by way of the egg represents ____ immunity.
- A. Passive; maternal
 - B. Intentional; juvenile
 - C. Acquired; passive
 - D. Predictable; secondary

21. Viral diseases include:
- A. Cholera
 - B. Infectious bronchitis
 - C. Marek's disease
 - D. None of the above
22. Nutrition-related conditions leading to leg disorders include:
- A. Rickets
 - B. Vitamin D deficiency
 - C. Phosphorus deficiency
 - D. All of the above
23. Which of the following is **NOT** a temporary waste holding facility?
- A. Settling tank
 - B. High-rise storage facility
 - C. Dry-stack storage facility
 - D. None of the above
24. Which of the following types of waste handling systems offers the most flexibility with regard to when waste must be removed?
- A. Floor storage
 - B. Pit storage
 - C. High-rise storage
 - D. Storage pond
25. Waste treatment systems:
- A. Are designed to reduce pollution potential of waste
 - B. Include storage pits
 - C. Must include aeration systems
 - D. All of the above
26. Which of the following statements about composting is **TRUE**?
- A. A carbon to nitrogen ratio of 1:30 is needed
 - B. Proper moisture content (no more than 30%) is needed
 - C. Temperature in the compost pile usually ranges from 140-160°F
 - D. Nitrogen and crude protein content may be reduced as much as 90%
27. Important nutrients for which poultry waste should be analyzed include:
- A. Nitrogen
 - B. Phosphorus
 - C. Potassium
 - D. All of the above

28. Gases produced from biogas generators:

- A. Include methane and nitrous oxide
- B. Include methane, hydrogen sulfide, and carbon dioxide
- C. May include up to 60-70% methanol
- D. May be up to 80% carbon dioxide

29. Proper storage of litter intended for use as cattle feed is important because:

- A. Too much moisture may be lost if storage is improper
- B. Too many nutrients may be lost if storage is improper
- C. Pathogens may not be killed if proper ensiling does not occur
- D. None of the above

30. Which of the following statements about dead bird disposal methods is **FALSE**?

- A. The incinerator has the advantage of having no water quality problems
- B. A disadvantage of rendering is the potential for transporting disease
- C. Composters must contain added water to stay saturated
- D. Disadvantages of incinerators include fuel costs and maintenance problems

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Answer Key

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. d
6. a
7. d
8. a
9. c
10. d
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. d
15. d
16. a
17. d
18. d
19. b
20. c
21. c
22. d
23. d
24. c
25. a
26. c
27. d
28. b
29. c
30. c