

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) ANSC 107 GENERAL ANIMAL SCIENCE EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which French breed is extremely lean and reddish gold?**
 - A. Charolais
 - B. Brangus
 - C. Limousin
 - D. Santa Gertrudis

- 2. Which term describes the horn-like tissue that can be popped off from polled or dehorned animals?**
 - A. Colostrum
 - B. Gestation Period of a Bovine
 - C. Scurs
 - D. Weaning

- 3. Which term denotes sheep?**
 - A. Caprine
 - B. Ovine
 - C. Herd
 - D. Steer

- 4. Which hog breed from England is characterized by erect ears?**
 - A. Holstein-Friesian (cattle)
 - B. Jersey (cattle)
 - C. Landrace (hog)
 - D. Yorkshire (hog)

- 5. Which breed type is characterized by fast growth, muscularity, late maturity, and low milking?**
 - A. Breed
 - B. Sire Breed
 - C. Maternal Breed
 - D. Dual Purpose Breed

- 6. What term best describes a system primarily used to finish cattle for slaughter?**
- A. Seedstock
 - B. Feedlot
 - C. Pasture operation
 - D. Dairy operation
- 7. Which species has a gestation period closest to 340 days?**
- A. Cow
 - B. Horse
 - C. Sheep
 - D. Pig
- 8. Which term refers to groups of cattle?**
- A. Caprine
 - B. Ovine
 - C. Stallion
 - D. Herd
- 9. The Arabian Horse is described as originating in Arabia with solid colors, a dished profile, high energy, and use in showing.**
- A. Arabian Horse – Arabia, solid colors: bay, brown, chestnut, gray, and black, dished profile, high energy, used for showing
 - B. U.S. – tobiano or overo
 - C. England – race arena
 - D. Scotland – Budweiser Hitch
- 10. Which breed in the United States is associated with tobiano or overo color patterns and is commonly used as a stock horse?**
- A. Arabian Horse
 - B. Thoroughbred
 - C. American Paint Horse
 - D. Clydesdale

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which French breed is extremely lean and reddish gold?

- A. Charolais
- B. Brangus
- C. Limousin
- D. Santa Gertrudis

Limousin cattle, a French breed, are renowned for extreme leanness and muscularity, yielding high-cutability carcasses. Their reddish-gold coat sets them apart from other breeds. Developed in the Limousin region of France, they're often used as terminal sires to improve meat yield. Charolais cattle are typically white or light straw-colored, Brangus is a Brahman–Angus cross, and Santa Gertrudis is a Texas-based red breed—none of these match the combination of lean build and reddish-gold hue.

2. Which term describes the horn-like tissue that can be popped off from polled or dehorned animals?

- A. Colostrum
- B. Gestation Period of a Bovine
- C. Scurs
- D. Weaning

Scurs are horn-like tissue that can be popped off from polled or dehorned animals. They're not true horns because they aren't attached to the skull bone; they're loosely attached growths of horn tissue that can be detached with a pinch. If the base tissue remains, a new growth may form, which is why scurs can reappear after dehorning in some cases. Colostrum is the first milk produced after birth, the gestation period is how long pregnancy lasts, and weaning is the process of separating a calf from its mother—none of those describe horn-like tissue.

3. Which term denotes sheep?

- A. Caprine
- B. Ovine
- C. Herd
- D. Steer

The term used to denote sheep is ovine. In animal science, different species have specific adjectives: caprine refers to goats, ovine to sheep, and bovine to cattle. A herd is simply a group of animals, not a species, and a steer is a castrated male of cattle, not a descriptor for sheep. So ovine is the correct choice because it directly identifies sheep in scientific and production contexts.

4. Which hog breed from England is characterized by erect ears?

- A. Holstein-Friesian (cattle)
- B. Jersey (cattle)
- C. Landrace (hog)
- D. Yorkshire (hog)**

Yorkshire pigs, originating in England, are known for their erect ears. This upright-ear trait is a classic identifying feature of the breed, setting them apart from other hogs like Landrace, which have drooping ears. The other options are not hog breeds at all—Holstein-Friesian and Jersey are cattle breeds—so the English hog with erect ears is the Yorkshire.

5. Which breed type is characterized by fast growth, muscularity, late maturity, and low milking?

- A. Breed
- B. Sire Breed**
- C. Maternal Breed
- D. Dual Purpose Breed

In livestock breed classifications, sire breeds are chosen for traits that maximize meat production—fast growth and strong musculature—often with later maturity. They focus less on milk production, so milking is typically low. Maternal breeds instead emphasize milk, fertility, and mothering ability, while dual-purpose breeds balance both meat and milk. The combination of rapid growth, high muscle, late maturity, and low milking best fits a sire breed.

6. What term best describes a system primarily used to finish cattle for slaughter?

- A. Seedstock
- B. Feedlot**
- C. Pasture operation
- D. Dairy operation

Finishing cattle for slaughter involves bringing cattle to market weight with adequate fat cover in a relatively short time, using high-energy diets in a controlled feeding environment. This is exactly what a feedlot is designed to do: cattle are confined and fed high-energy rations to maximize daily gain and efficiency, targeting slaughter-ready weight. Seedstock operations focus on producing breeding animals and genetics, not finishing cattle for slaughter. Pasture operations rely on grazing and forage, often with slower weight gain and less confinement. Dairy operations center on milk production rather than finishing cattle for beef.

7. Which species has a gestation period closest to 340 days?

- A. Cow
- B. Horse**
- C. Sheep
- D. Pig

Gestation length varies widely among livestock. The horse carries a foal for about 340 days on average, roughly 11 months, with a typical range around 320–360 days. Cattle are shorter, about 275–290 days; sheep around 145–150 days; and pigs about 112–115 days. Since 340 days best matches the horse's gestation length, the horse is the best answer.

8. Which term refers to groups of cattle?

- A. Caprine
- B. Ovine
- C. Stallion
- D. Herd**

Understanding animal group terminology helps describe how animals are kept or move together. Caprine refers to goats, and ovine to sheep. A stallion is a male horse, not a term for a group. For cattle, the standard collective noun is herd, which describes a group kept together or moving as a unit and aligns with common farming and ranching language. So the term that refers to groups of cattle is herd.

9. The Arabian Horse is described as originating in Arabia with solid colors, a dished profile, high energy, and use in showing.

- A. Arabian Horse – Arabia, solid colors: bay, brown, chestnut, gray, and black, dished profile, high energy, used for showing**
- B. U.S. – tobiano or overo
- C. England – race arena
- D. Scotland – Budweiser Hitch

The description in the statement matches the Arabian breed because it highlights its origin in Arabia, typically solid coat colors, a distinctive dished profile, a high-energy temperament, and a common role in showing. Arabians are known for originating in the Arabian Peninsula, and they are usually described by their solid coat colors such as bay, gray, chestnut, or black rather than color-patterned coats. The dished facial profile is a classic hallmark of the breed, and their spirited, athletic nature makes them popular in show rings and other performance activities. The other options point to traits or origins that don't align with the Arabian breed—color patterns like tobiano or overo imply Pinto patterns common in other breeds; England and racing arenas suggest different racing breeds; Scotland's Budweiser Hitch refers to a famous team of Clydesdales, not Arabians.

10. Which breed in the United States is associated with tobiano or overo color patterns and is commonly used as a stock horse?

- A. Arabian Horse
- B. Thoroughbred
- C. American Paint Horse**
- D. Clydesdale

Tobiano and overo are Pinto color patterns most closely linked with the American Paint Horse, a stock-type breed developed in the United States for ranch work and western riding. This breed is distinguished not only by those distinctive coat patterns but also by its versatility and calm, athletic temperament suited to stock work, roping, and riding in a ranch setting. The other options aren't known for these Pinto patterns or for stock horse use: Arabians are famed for endurance and refined build, Thoroughbreds for racing, and Clydesdales for draft work. So the American Paint Horse best fits both the color-pattern association and the stock-horse role.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://tamu-ansc107exam1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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