

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (TAMU) ANSC 108 GENERAL ANIMAL SCIENCE LABORATORY EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://tamu-ansc108exam1.examzify.com>



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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. How many beats per gait does a walk have?**
 - A. 2 beats
 - B. 4 beats
 - C. 3 beats
 - D. 5 beats
- 2. Which group is described as slender-bodied, high-strung, weighing 900-1200 pounds and standing 14.2-16 hands?**
 - A. Heavy/Draft/Coldbloods
 - B. Light or Hot-bloods
 - C. Warmbloods
 - D. Chestnuts
- 3. The Simmental is a breed originally from which country?**
 - A. Denmark
 - B. France
 - C. Switzerland
 - D. India
- 4. In the material, what is the meaning of the term 'full mouth' in goats and sheep?**
 - A. All permanent incisors erupted
 - B. All baby teeth present
 - C. No teeth present
 - D. Only canines present
- 5. The share of world mohair production attributed to South Africa is approximately what percentage?**
 - A. 60%
 - B. 40%
 - C. 20%
 - D. 80%

- 6. Which management category is described as extensive management used for lamb production and wool quality in Rambouillet-type sheep?**
- A. Southwestern Range Operation
 - B. Farm Flock Operations
 - C. Lamb Feedlot Industry
 - D. Extensive Ranching
- 7. Angora goats produce what fiber?**
- A. Mohair
 - B. Wool
 - C. Cashmere
 - D. Alpaca
- 8. In horse height measurement, 1 hand equals how many inches?**
- A. 4 inches
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. 6 inches
 - D. 8 inches
- 9. Indirect pressure: which bridle component tightens the curb against the chin groove by applying indirect pressure via the poll?**
- A. Snaffle
 - B. Pelham
 - C. Hackamore
 - D. Curb
- 10. Which term describes knees that are positioned forward from the body line?**
- A. Bow-legged
 - B. Splay-kneed
 - C. Buck-kneed
 - D. Knock-kneed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many beats per gait does a walk have?

- A. 2 beats
- B. 4 beats**
- C. 3 beats
- D. 5 beats

In a walk, there are four distinct hoofbeats per stride. As the animal moves slowly, each limb contacts the ground in a regular sequence, producing four separate footfalls—for example, hind leg, corresponding front leg, then the opposite hind and front leg. This counting of individual foot contacts defines it as a four-beat gait. Other gaits count differently: two-beat gaits have two feet on the ground at a time, three-beat gaits have a leading leg followed by the other two, and five-beat patterns exist in some ambling types but are not the standard walk. So the walk has four beats.

2. Which group is described as slender-bodied, high-strung, weighing 900-1200 pounds and standing 14.2-16 hands?

- A. Heavy/Draft/Coldbloods
- B. Light or Hot-bloods**
- C. Warmbloods
- D. Chestnuts

Hot-blooded or light horses are described as slender-bodied, high-strung, weighing about 900–1200 pounds and standing roughly 14.2–16 hands. That combination reflects their athletic, agile build and more reactive temperament, which is what this description is capturing. Weights and heights in this range are typical for light breeds like Thoroughbreds and Arabians, which are known for speed and responsiveness rather than bulk or calmness. In contrast, heavy or draft horses are much larger and heavier with a calmer temperament, warmbloods fall in between in size and energy, and chestnuts refer to a color, not a horse type.

3. The Simmental is a breed originally from which country?

- A. Denmark
- B. France
- C. Switzerland**
- D. India

Simmental cattle originate from Switzerland, specifically the Simmental valley in the Bern region. The breed's name itself comes from that valley, reflecting its Swiss roots. While it spread worldwide for dairy and beef production, its origin is Swiss. Other countries listed are known for different breeds—Denmark for Danish Red and other Danish types, France for breeds like Charolais, and India for various Indian zebu breeds—so they're not the source of Simmental.

4. In the material, what is the meaning of the term 'full mouth' in goats and sheep?

- A. All permanent incisors erupted**
- B. All baby teeth present
- C. No teeth present
- D. Only canines present

In goats and sheep, "full mouth" means that all permanent incisors have erupted in the lower jaw. These animals have a dental pad on the upper jaw, so the term specifically refers to the lower incisors being fully in place, indicating dental maturity beyond the baby-teeth stage. This is why the best description is that all permanent incisors are erupted. The other situations—having only baby teeth, having no teeth, or having only canines—do not describe a full mouth.

5. The share of world mohair production attributed to South Africa is approximately what percentage?

- A. 60%**
- B. 40%
- C. 20%
- D. 80%

South Africa is the dominant producer of mohair, with Angora goats forming the core of its industry. The question asks for the approximate share of world mohair production that comes from South Africa. The best estimate is about sixty percent, reflecting that SA supplies the majority of global mohair due to a long-established industry, large Angora goat herds, and strong processing and export networks. The rest of world mohair comes from other countries, mainly Turkey and the United States, together making up about forty percent. So sixty percent is the closest approximation. The other options either understate or overstate South Africa's role.

6. Which management category is described as extensive management used for lamb production and wool quality in Rambouillet-type sheep?

- A. Southwestern Range Operation**
- B. Farm Flock Operations
- C. Lamb Feedlot Industry
- D. Extensive Ranching

Extensive management means operating over large areas with heavy reliance on natural forage rather than lots of input feeding or tight confinement. For Rambouillet-type sheep, which are valued for fine wool and good lamb production in western range conditions, this pattern is classically described as a Southwestern Range Operation. It combines grazing on range land in the Southwest with the goal of producing lambs and maintaining wool quality from this breed. The other options describe different setups: more intensive farm flocks with close management, lambs finished in feedlots, or a general broad concept of extensive ranching that doesn't specifically emphasize Rambouillet wool production in the Southwest.

7. Angora goats produce what fiber?

- A. Mohair
- B. Wool
- C. Cashmere
- D. Alpaca

Angora goats are raised specifically for mohair, a long, silky fiber harvested from their hair. Mohair is known for its natural sheen, strength, and ability to take dye well, giving textiles a bright, durable finish. This fiber is distinct from wool, which comes from sheep; cashmere, which comes from cashmere goats and is finer and softer; and alpaca, which comes from alpacas. So, for Angora goats, the fiber they produce is mohair.

8. In horse height measurement, 1 hand equals how many inches?

- A. 4 inches
- B. 2 inches
- C. 6 inches
- D. 8 inches

A hand is four inches. In horse height, height is measured from the ground to the withers and reported in hands, with any additional inches added beyond whole hands. So one hand equals 4 inches, and you can add inches on top of the full hands for a precise height. For example, 16 hands 2 inches equals 66 inches tall. This standard unit makes it easy to compare horse sizes across contexts.

9. Indirect pressure: which bridle component tightens the curb against the chin groove by applying indirect pressure via the poll?

- A. Snaffle
- B. Pelham
- C. Hackamore
- D. Curb

Indirect pressure with a curb relies on a component that sits under the horse's chin and tightens the curb against the chin groove when the reins are used. The curb strap (or curb chain) connects to the bit and, as the head is raised and the bit leverages, this strap tightens under the chin, pressing the curb into the chin groove. This system distributes pressure through the poll to the chin rather than directly pressing the lips or bars. Among the options, the curb is the element that creates this under-chin pressure, whereas a snaffle or hackamore rely on direct mouth or nose/poll pressure, and a Pelham uses a curb as well but the mechanism described centers on the curb's action under the chin.

10. Which term describes knees that are positioned forward from the body line?

- A. Bow-legged
- B. Splay-kneed
- C. Buck-kneed**
- D. Knock-kneed

Buck-kneed describes knees that sit forward of the body's vertical line. When you stand and look at the limb from the side, the knee is in front of where the leg should align under the body, giving the knee a forward projection. This specific misalignment affects how weight is borne and how the leg moves, since the knee isn't beneath the center of gravity. The other terms describe different problems: bow-legged means the lower legs bow outward, knocking the knees inward or together, which is a different pattern of alignment; knock-kneed means the knees come together in the middle while the ankles stay apart; splay-kneed involves the knees and legs diverging outward in a way that isn't simply a forward position of the knee. So the forward-forward knee position is what defines buck-kneed.

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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-ansc108exam1.examzify.com>

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

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