

Animal Science 2 CFE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 organ secretes bile?**
 - A. Liver**
 - B. Stomach**
 - C. Pancreas**
 - D. Gallbladder**

- 2. Bovidae are described as having horns with a bony core and keratin sheath that are never shed. Which option correctly reflects this statement?**
 - A. They have horns with a bony core and keratin sheath that are never shed.**
 - B. They shed their horns annually.**
 - C. They lack any horns.**
 - D. They have shells.**

- 3. Which hormone stops ovulation during pregnancy?**
 - A. Estrogen**
 - B. Progesterone**
 - C. Testosterone**
 - D. FSH**

- 4. Which continent are sheep originally from?**
 - A. Asia**
 - B. Europe**
 - C. Africa**
 - D. North America**

- 5. Which item is used on the legs of animals to keep them from running or kicking?**
 - A. Muzzle**
 - B. Nose Lead**
 - C. Hobbles**
 - D. Catch Pole**

- 6. The canine digestive system is best described as which type?**
- A. Ruminant**
 - B. Hindgut fermenter**
 - C. Monogastric**
 - D. Omnivorous**
- 7. What does BSE stand for?**
- A. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.**
 - B. Bovine Spongiform Epilepsy.**
 - C. Bovine Systemic Encephalitis.**
 - D. Bovine Severe Encephalopathy.**
- 8. What is the minimum education for a Ranch or Farm Manager?**
- A. Bachelor's Degree in four years of college**
 - B. Minimum four years of college Bachelor's Degree**
 - C. Associate degree**
 - D. High school diploma only**
- 9. What is the scientific name of the rabbit?**
- A. Oryctolagus cuniculus**
 - B. Mus musculus**
 - C. Bos taurus**
 - D. Gallus gallus**
- 10. Which order is associated with even-toed animals?**
- A. Cetacea**
 - B. Chiroptera**
 - C. Perissodactyla**
 - D. Artiodactyla**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which organ secretes bile?

- A. Liver**
- B. Stomach**
- C. Pancreas**
- D. Gallbladder**

Bile is produced by the liver's hepatocytes, which is the key function being tested here. This digestive fluid helps emulsify fats, and it travels through the bile ducts to the intestine. The gallbladder does not secrete bile; it stores and concentrates bile and releases it when needed after eating. The stomach produces acid and enzymes, while the pancreas releases pancreatic juice, not bile. So the organ responsible for bile production is the liver.

2. Bovidae are described as having horns with a bony core and keratin sheath that are never shed. Which option correctly reflects this statement?

- A. They have horns with a bony core and keratin sheath that are never shed.**
- B. They shed their horns annually.**
- C. They lack any horns.**
- D. They have shells.**

Bovidae horns are permanent structures built with a bony core that is continuous with the skull and a keratin sheath that covers that core. The bone and the sheath grow together, and because the entire horn remains attached to the skull, it is not shed and renewed each year. This is different from antlers in cervids, which are shed and regrown annually. So the statement correctly describes the typical Bovidae horn anatomy and shedding pattern. Some individuals may be polled (hornless) due to genetics, but that doesn't change how horns that are present are structured or maintained.

3. Which hormone stops ovulation during pregnancy?

- A. Estrogen**
- B. Progesterone**
- C. Testosterone**
- D. FSH**

Progesterone is the hormone that stops ovulation during pregnancy. It creates a strong negative feedback on the hypothalamus and pituitary, dampening GnRH pulses and lowering the release of FSH and LH. With low FSH/LH, follicles don't mature to release an egg, so ovulation doesn't occur. Early in pregnancy the corpus luteum makes progesterone to support the uterine lining, and later the placenta maintains progesterone levels to sustain the pregnancy. Estrogen supports the uterine lining as well, but the key action preventing ovulation is progesterone's suppression of the gonadotropins. Testosterone isn't involved in this process, and FSH would actually promote follicle development rather than prevent it.

4. Which continent are sheep originally from?

- A. Asia**
- B. Europe**
- C. Africa**
- D. North America**

The main idea here is how sheep became domesticated and where that first domestication happened. Domestic sheep arose from wild sheep in the Near East, a region in western Asia, around ten thousand years ago. This area provided the animals that became *Ovis aries*, the domestic sheep, so the origin of the species is Asia. Over time, people moved and traded, bringing sheep to Europe and Africa, but those migrations don't change where domestication first occurred. So Asia is the correct origin continent.

5. Which item is used on the legs of animals to keep them from running or kicking?

- A. Muzzle**
- B. Nose Lead**
- C. Hobbles**
- D. Catch Pole**

Leg restraints called hobbles are placed on the legs to limit their movement and prevent kicking or bolting during handling. By tying around one leg or linking the two legs, they restrict how far the legs can swing, allowing the handler to work safely with the animal for tasks like hoof care, injections, or moving into a restraint area. The other tools serve different purposes: a muzzle blocks the mouth to prevent biting, a nose lead guides the animal by the nose, and a catch pole is used to control the animal's head. The leg-based restraint is specifically about reducing leg movement to keep the animal from kicking.

6. The canine digestive system is best described as which type?

- A. Ruminant**
- B. Hindgut fermenter**
- C. Monogastric**
- D. Omnivorous**

The key idea is the structure of the stomach. Dogs have a single-chamber stomach, meaning they are monogastric (simple-stomached). This distinguishes them from ruminants, which have a four-compartment stomach designed for fermenting fibrous plant material, and from hindgut fermenters, which rely on microbial fermentation in the hindgut after the small intestine. While dogs do eat a mixed (omnivorous) diet, the term that best describes the digestive system's anatomy is monogastric.

7. What does BSE stand for?

- A. Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy.**
- B. Bovine Spongiform Epilepsy.**
- C. Bovine Systemic Encephalitis.**
- D. Bovine Severe Encephalopathy.**

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy describes a fatal neurodegenerative disease in cattle caused by prions. “Bovine” denotes cattle, “Spongiform” refers to the sponge-like changes (vacuolation) seen in brain tissue, and “Encephalopathy” means a brain disease. This naming directly reflects the host, the characteristic brain lesions, and the disease process. Other options don’t fit standard terminology: epilepsy is a seizure disorder, not defined by spongiform brain changes; systemic encephalitis implies brain inflammation with systemic illness; severe encephalopathy isn’t a recognized disease name. This is the established term used in veterinary and public health contexts (also known as mad cow disease).

8. What is the minimum education for a Ranch or Farm Manager?

- A. Bachelor's Degree in four years of college**
- B. Minimum four years of college Bachelor's Degree**
- C. Associate degree**
- D. High school diploma only**

Four-year college education is typically required because farm or ranch management involves more than hands-on skills; it requires sound decision-making in budgeting, staffing, equipment and resource planning, and navigating regulations and markets. A bachelor’s degree provides training in agribusiness, finance, economics, animal or crop science, and leadership, giving you the tools to make strategic, informed choices and to supervise others effectively. While hands-on experience is valuable and can lead to management opportunities, the breadth and depth of a four-year degree are what many employers look for as the minimum for managerial roles. An associate degree covers some fundamentals but generally doesn’t offer the same level of preparation for complex budgeting, compliance, and strategic planning, and a high school diploma alone lacks formal training in these critical areas. Therefore, the standard minimum education for a ranch or farm manager is completing a four-year college bachelor’s degree.

9. What is the scientific name of the rabbit?

- A. Oryctolagus cuniculus**
- B. Mus musculus**
- C. Bos taurus**
- D. Gallus gallus**

This question tests binomial nomenclature—the two-part Latin name used for species. The rabbit belongs to the genus *Oryctolagus* and the species *cuniculus*, giving the scientific name *Oryctolagus cuniculus*. The other names listed correspond to completely different animals: *Mus musculus* is the house mouse, *Bos taurus* is cattle, and *Gallus gallus* is the chicken. Domestic rabbits are generally still classified as *Oryctolagus cuniculus* (with some classifications noting a subspecies like *Oryctolagus cuniculus domesticus*), but the standard species name remains *Oryctolagus cuniculus*.

10. Which order is associated with even-toed animals?

- A. Cetacea**
- B. Chiroptera**
- C. Perissodactyla**
- D. Artiodactyla**

Even-toed animals are grouped as Artiodactyla. In this order, weight is borne by two main toes on each foot—the third and fourth digits—often with a split hoof that reflects those two toes. This characteristic separates them from odd-toed ungulates, like horses, where the weight rests mainly on a single toe (the third). Artiodactyla includes many familiar herbivores such as cows, sheep, goats, deer, and also pigs and camels. While whales and dolphins are mammals that ended up in a broader Cetartiodactyla grouping, the term typically used for the land-dwelling, even-toed ungulates is Artiodactyla, making it the best fit for describing even-toed animals.

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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://animalscience2cfe.examzify.com>

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

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