

ANIMAL SCIENCE 2 CFE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 statement describes herding breeds?

- A. Large size and guarding duties
- B. Working with other animals; very intelligent
- C. Used for scent tracking
- D. Mixed group

2. Which statement best describes the polygastric digestion concept?

- A. They have four stomach compartments that aid digestion
- B. They have a single stomach
- C. They digest fats only
- D. They do not digest cellulose

3. Why are scientific names important in biology?

- A. They reflect country of origin
- B. They are easier to pronounce
- C. They avoid naming by anatomy
- D. They are universally accepted

4. Which rank comes before Genus?

- A. Genus
- B. Family
- C. Order
- D. Class

5. Ponies are defined as horses that are smaller than which height?

- A. 15 hands
- B. 14.2 hands
- C. less than 14.2 hands tall
- D. more than 14.2 hands tall

6. Which rank comes after Phylum?

- A. Kingdom
- B. Phylum
- C. Order
- D. Class

- 7. Which best describes the digestive classification of horses?**
- A. Foregut fermenter
 - B. Hindgut fermenter
 - C. Pseudo Ruminant
 - D. Monogastric
- 8. Which equipment restrains large livestock to allow close work and medication administration?**
- A. Squeeze chute
 - B. Balling Gun
 - C. Drench Gun
 - D. Muzzle
- 9. Which statement about Bos Taurus is true?**
- A. British and European breeds thrive in cool climates and have thick hair coats.
 - B. Bos Taurus refers to a fish family.
 - C. Bos Taurus refers to birds.
 - D. Bos Taurus refers to marine mammals.
- 10. What does the term 'beef cattle' refer to in the material?**
- A. Cattle bred for meat production.
 - B. Cattle bred for dairy production.
 - C. Cattle kept as pets.
 - D. Cattle raised for wool.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement describes herding breeds?

- A. Large size and guarding duties
- B. Working with other animals; very intelligent**
- C. Used for scent tracking
- D. Mixed group

Herding breeds are defined by their role in moving and managing livestock, which requires reading animal behavior and quick problem-solving. The statement that they work with other animals and are very intelligent captures that ability: these dogs coordinate with the flock, respond to cues from handlers, and anticipate movements to guide livestock efficiently. This combination of social interaction with animals and high mental adaptability is what makes them particularly suited to herding tasks, such as driving sheep or cattle and maintaining control over the group. The other descriptions don't fit as well. Guardians and large-dog types emphasize protection and guarding duties rather than guiding and herding. Scent tracking describes dogs bred to follow scents, not to direct livestock. A "mixed group" isn't a breed trait and doesn't describe the purposeful function behind herding breeds. So the best description is that herding breeds work with other animals and are very intelligent, enabling them to manage and move livestock effectively.

2. Which statement best describes the polygastric digestion concept?

- A. They have four stomach compartments that aid digestion**
- B. They have a single stomach
- C. They digest fats only
- D. They do not digest cellulose

Polygastric digestion refers to animals that have a multi-chamber stomach, which enables microbial fermentation of fibrous plant material. In these animals the stomach is divided into four compartments—rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum—providing a specialized environment where microbes break down cellulose and other fibers. This fermentation produces volatile fatty acids that the animal can use for energy, which is why these animals thrive on fibrous feeds that monogastric (single-stomach) systems struggle with. The concept isn't about digesting fats only, and it's not accurate to say they don't digest cellulose; in fact, cellulose digestion is a hallmark of this system.

3. Why are scientific names important in biology?

- A. They reflect country of origin
- B. They are easier to pronounce
- C. They avoid naming by anatomy
- D. They are universally accepted**

Using scientific names provides a universal language for biology. Each species has a unique two-part Latin name (genus and species epithet) that follows international rules, so scientists everywhere can be confident they're talking about the same organism. This universality is crucial because common names vary by language and region and can be ambiguous or duplicated, making communication and data comparison difficult. The naming system also mirrors relationships among organisms (closely related species share a genus, hinting at ancestry) and uses rules that keep names stable over time. In short, scientific names are universally accepted because they ensure clear, consistent, and global communication in biology.

4. Which rank comes before Genus?

- A. Genus
- B. Family**
- C. Order
- D. Class

In taxonomy, ranks are arranged from broad to specific, and the level directly above genus groups together related genera. That immediate predecessor is the family. For example, the family Felidae contains the genera Felis and Panthera, which in turn include species like Felis catus. Higher levels such as order (Carnivora) and class (Mammalia) sit above family, not directly before genus. So the rank that comes before genus is family.

5. Ponies are defined as horses that are smaller than which height?

- A. 15 hands
- B. 14.2 hands
- C. less than 14.2 hands tall**
- D. more than 14.2 hands tall

Ponies are defined by height at the withers, using hands as the unit (1 hand = 4 inches). The cut-off between pony and horse is 14.2 hands, so ponies are strictly shorter than this threshold. Since 14.2 hands equals 58 inches, ponies are under 58 inches tall at the withers. The other options either set the boundary too high, include the boundary itself, or describe being taller than the threshold, none of which define a pony.

6. Which rank comes after Phylum?

- A. Kingdom
- B. Phylum
- C. Order
- D. Class**

In the Linnaean taxonomy, ranks go from broad to specific: Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species. The rank that comes after Phylum is Class, because it is the next subdivision within a phylum, grouping organisms with more shared features than a phylum does but not as narrowly as an order. An order would come after class, while Kingdom sits above Phylum, and Phylum is the level referenced in the question.

7. Which best describes the digestive classification of horses?

- A. Foregut fermenter
- B. Hindgut fermenter**
- C. Pseudo Ruminant
- D. Monogastric

Where fermentation happens defines how a herbivore digests fiber and derives energy. Horses have a simple stomach (monogastric), but most of their microbial digestion of fibrous plant material occurs in the hindgut—the cecum and large intestine. Microbes in this region break down fiber and produce volatile fatty acids that the horse can absorb, which is why they're classified as hindgut fermenters. Foregut fermenters, like cattle, ferment in the rumen before the true stomach, which is a different setup that also allows rumination. Pseudo ruminants refer to animals with a ruminant-like stomach that isn't truly ruminant. While a horse is monogastric in stomach anatomy, the defining feature for this question is the site of fermentation, making hindgut fermentation the best descriptor.

8. Which equipment restrains large livestock to allow close work and medication administration?

- A. Squeeze chute**
- B. Balling Gun
- C. Drench Gun
- D. Muzzle

Restraint that allows close work and medication administration is the essential concept here. A squeeze chute is designed to hold a large livestock animal in a fixed position with a head gate and side panels that gently apply pressure to limit movement. This immobilizes the animal enough to approach safely and perform procedures such as injections, ear tagging, or oral medication while the animal remains calm and cooperative. The controlled restraint reduces the risk of injury to both the animal and the handler and provides access to necessary sites for treatment. The other tools serve different purposes without reliably restraining the animal for close work. A balling gun is used to deliver oral medications but does not immobilize the animal, making precise administration and handling riskier. A drench gun also delivers liquids but, again, does not restrain. A muzzle can prevent biting but does not provide the necessary immobilization for safe, close procedures and can cause distress or breathing issues if misused. So, the squeeze chute best fits the need to safely restrain large livestock for close work and medication administration.

9. Which statement about Bos Taurus is true?

- A. British and European breeds thrive in cool climates and have thick hair coats.**
- B. Bos Taurus refers to a fish family.
- C. Bos Taurus refers to birds.
- D. Bos Taurus refers to marine mammals.

Bos taurus is the species name for domestic cattle, a mammal. European and British cattle breeds fall under this group and are well-suited to cooler, temperate climates; their thicker hair coats help insulate them against cold weather. The other options describe groups that aren't cattle—fish, birds, or marine mammals—so they don't apply to *Bos taurus*. This makes the statement about *Bos taurus* being cattle that thrive in cool climates with thicker hair coats the true one.

10. What does the term 'beef cattle' refer to in the material?

A. Cattle bred for meat production.

B. Cattle bred for dairy production.

C. Cattle kept as pets.

D. Cattle raised for wool.

Beef cattle are cattle raised for meat production. The term identifies animals kept and managed with the goal of producing beef, focusing on traits like body size, muscling, growth rate, and feed efficiency to yield a desirable carcass. This is distinct from dairy cattle, which are bred for high milk output and udder quality, or from keeping cattle as pets; cattle aren't bred for wool production—wool comes from sheep—so those options don't apply.

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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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