

ANIMAL SCIENCE 2 CFE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 sequence lists the male reproductive parts from outside to inside?**
 - A. Scrotum, testicle, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, urethra
 - B. Scrotum, epididymis, testicle, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, urethra
 - C. Scrotum, testicle, vas deferens, epididymis, seminal vesicle, urethra
 - D. Scrotum, testicle, epididymis, seminal vesicle, vas deferens, urethra
- 2. Sheep scientific name?**
 - A. Ovis aries
 - B. Capra hircus
 - C. Bos taurus
 - D. Sus scrofa
- 3. Pigs are classified as which of the following?**
 - A. Even-toed, hoofed omnivores, digitigrade
 - B. Odd-toed, cloven-hoofed omnivores, digitigrade
 - C. Even-toed, hoofed omnivores, unguligrade
 - D. Monogastric carnivores
- 4. Who is known as the father of genetics?**
 - A. Charles Darwin
 - B. Gregor Mendel
 - C. Louis Pasteur
 - D. Carl Linnaeus
- 5. When BSE spreads to humans, which syndrome is listed in the material?**
 - A. Critchfield's jacob's syndrome.
 - B. Creutzfeldt-Jakob syndrome.
 - C. Guillain-Barré syndrome.
 - D. Down syndrome.
- 6. What is the typical entry-level education for a Kennel Worker?**
 - A. Master's degree in Animal Science
 - B. High school diploma with industry certification
 - C. PhD in Veterinary Medicine
 - D. No formal education required

7. Angora goats produce which type of fiber?

- A. Angora fiber
- B. Cashmere fiber
- C. Mohair fiber
- D. Wool

8. The horse belongs to which taxonomic order?

- A. Perissodactyla
- B. Artiodactyla
- C. Carnivora
- D. Primates

9. In the rumen, what begins to digest the food?

- A. Enzymes
- B. Bile
- C. Micro-organisms
- D. Hormones

10. Rabbits digestive system is best described as?

- A. Pseudo ruminant with functioning cecum
- B. Hindgut fermenter with enlarged colon
- C. True ruminant with four stomach compartments
- D. Monogastric with simple stomach

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which sequence lists the male reproductive parts from outside to inside?

- A. Scrotum, testicle, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, urethra
- B. Scrotum, epididymis, testicle, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, urethra
- C. Scrotum, testicle, vas deferens, epididymis, seminal vesicle, urethra
- D. Scrotum, testicle, epididymis, seminal vesicle, vas deferens, urethra

Think about the path of sperm as it travels from outside the body inward. The scrotum is the outer pouch that contains the testicle. Inside the testicle, sperm are produced, and the epididymis sits on the testicle where they mature. From there, the sperm move into the vas deferens, a duct that carries them upward toward the pelvic cavity. In the pelvis the seminal vesicles lie nearby and add fluid to form semen, and the ducts from the vas deferens join with the seminal vesicles to form the ejaculatory route that leads into the urethra. The urethra is the final passage through which semen exits the body. This sequence—scrotum, testicle, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, urethra—follows the actual anatomical arrangement and the flow of sperm and seminal fluid, so it is the best representation of outside-to-inside order.

2. Sheep scientific name?

- A. Ovis aries
- B. Capra hircus
- C. Bos taurus
- D. Sus scrofa

Scientific names use binomial nomenclature to uniquely identify species. Sheep belong to the genus *Ovis*, and the species name for the domestic sheep is *aries*, giving *Ovis aries* as the scientific name. *Capra hircus* is the domestic goat, *Bos taurus* is cattle, and *Sus scrofa* is the pig. When writing, capitalize the genus and lowercase the species, and typically italicize both.

3. Pigs are classified as which of the following?

- A. Even-toed, hoofed omnivores, digitigrade
- B. Odd-toed, cloven-hoofed omnivores, digitigrade
- C. Even-toed, hoofed omnivores, unguligrade
- D. Monogastric carnivores

Pigs are even-toed ungulates with a cloven hoof, meaning they bear weight on two main digits that share a split hoof. They are omnivores, eating both plant matter and animal material. In terms of movement, they walk on their toes, which is digitigrade locomotion. They are not odd-toed, not unguligrade, and they are not carnivores, since their diet is omnivorous. So the description that fits best is even-toed, cloven-hoofed omnivores, digitigrade.

4. Who is known as the father of genetics?

- A. Charles Darwin
- B. Gregor Mendel**
- C. Louis Pasteur
- D. Carl Linnaeus

Gregor Mendel is known as the father of genetics because his careful pea-plant experiments showed how traits are inherited in discrete units. By crossing plants with contrasting traits and counting thousands of offspring, he found consistent patterns that traits come in pairs and that these units separate during reproduction. This led to the laws of segregation and independent assortment, the fundamental rules describing how heredity works. His work established the predictable framework for inheritance, long before the molecular nature of genes was known. The other scientists listed contributed in different areas—Darwin with natural selection, Pasteur with germ theory, Linnaeus with taxonomy—but Mendel's experiments uniquely laid the groundwork for genetics.

5. When BSE spreads to humans, which syndrome is listed in the material?

- A. Critchfield's jacob's syndrome.**
- B. Creutzfeldt-Jakob syndrome.
- C. Guillain-Barré syndrome.
- D. Down syndrome.

BSE in humans shows up as a prion disease called variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. The link is that consuming BSE-contaminated meat can lead to this human form of prion disease, which affects the brain and causes rapidly progressive neurological symptoms. Among the options, the best match is Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, specifically its variant form, which is the human syndrome associated with BSE exposure. The other choices are unrelated: Guillain-Barré is a peripheral nerve autoimmune condition, Down syndrome is a chromosomal disorder, and Critchfield's jacob's syndrome isn't a recognized condition.

6. What is the typical entry-level education for a Kennel Worker?

- A. Master's degree in Animal Science
- B. High school diploma with industry certification**
- C. PhD in Veterinary Medicine
- D. No formal education required

For an entry-level kennel worker, having a basic educational foundation plus recognized training is what employers look for. A high school diploma provides the necessary literacy, numeracy, and ability to follow written and verbal instructions, which are essential for tasks like recording pet information, scheduling, and following cleaning and care routines. Industry certifications matter because they show you've completed structured training in practical skills that matter daily on the job—safe animal handling, sanitation and sanitation procedures, basic first aid or emergency procedures, and appropriate behavior management. This combination signals readiness to work with pets and to adhere to welfare and safety guidelines, which is exactly what entry-level roles require. Advanced degrees such as a master's in animal science or a PhD in veterinary medicine are far beyond what's needed for a kennel worker and would not typically be expected for an initial position. While some places may hire with no formal education if they provide on-the-job training, the standard expectation is at least a high school diploma with industry certification to demonstrate competency.

7. Angora goats produce which type of fiber?

- A. Angora fiber
- B. Cashmere fiber
- C. Mohair fiber
- D. Wool

Mohair fiber is produced by Angora goats. It's a long, silky, lustrous fiber known for its strength and bright sheen, giving fabrics a smooth drape and durability. Cashmere comes from cashmere goats and is finer and softer but not from Angora goats. Wool comes from sheep, not goats, and has a different fiber profile. Angora rabbits produce Angora wool, a different fiber entirely. So, the fiber from Angora goats is mohair.

8. The horse belongs to which taxonomic order?

- A. Perissodactyla
- B. Artiodactyla
- C. Carnivora
- D. Primates

Horses are odd-toed ungulates, a group defined by having an odd number of toes that bear weight and a limb structure centered on the middle toe. This places them in the order Perissodactyla, which includes other animals like zebras and tapirs. The main distinguishing feature is the single major weight-bearing toe (the third digit) with the other toes reduced, leading to the hooved foot seen in horses. The other groups don't fit because: - Artiodactyla includes even-toed ungulates (like cows and deer) that bear weight on two or four toes, not the single central toe of horses. - Carnivora comprises meat-eating mammals with non-hoofed feet and different dental and skeletal adaptations. - Primates are typically non-hoofed, with adaptations for grasping hands and feet, not weight-bearing hooves.

9. In the rumen, what begins to digest the food?

- A. Enzymes
- B. Bile
- C. Micro-organisms
- D. Hormones

In the rumen, digestion starts with a thriving community of micro-organisms that ferment the plant material. Bacteria, protozoa, and fungi work together to break down tough fibers like cellulose using enzymes they produce, initiating the digestive process long before the host's own enzymes come into play. This microbial fermentation releases volatile fatty acids that the animal can absorb and use for energy. Bile doesn't operate in the rumen, hormones don't digest, and while enzymes are essential, the key point is that the actual digesting agents are the micro-organisms performing fermentation.

10. Rabbits digestive system is best described as?

- A. Pseudo ruminant with functioning cecum**
- B. Hindgut fermenter with enlarged colon
- C. True ruminant with four stomach compartments
- D. Monogastric with simple stomach

Rabbits rely on hindgut fermentation, using a large caecum to break down fibrous plant material. They are not true ruminants because they don't have a rumen or multiple fore-stomach compartments, and they don't cud-chew. Describing them as a pseudo ruminant with a functioning caecum captures the idea that a rumen-like fermentation occurs, but it happens in the hindgut (the caecum) rather than in a fore-stomach. This caecal fermentation provides much of their energy from volatile fatty acids, and rabbits also practice caecotrophy to recover nutrients by re-ingesting special feces. While the colon helps with water absorption and moving content along, the key feature is the specialized fermentation in the caecum, which is why this description best fits their digestive strategy.

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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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