

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 device administers liquid medication?

- A. Drench Gun
- B. Muzzle
- C. Nose Lead
- D. Catch Pole

2. Which of the following statements correctly reflects a New World introduction attributed to the Spanish?

- A. Equines were introduced to the New World by the Spanish
- B. Equines were introduced by the French
- C. Equines did not reach the Americas
- D. Equines were introduced by the English

3. What is a zoonosis?

- A. Diseases that can be passed from animals to humans and humans to animals.
- B. Diseases that occur only in humans.
- C. Diseases caused by viruses only.
- D. Diseases transmitted exclusively by insects.

4. Who brought sheep and goats to the New World?

- A. The Spanish
- B. The Portuguese
- C. The British
- D. The French

5. What does BSE stand for?

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

6. Dairy cow characteristics: Which trait describes the neck and withers?

- A. Sharp angular withers and feminine tapered neck
- B. Expressed rib and rib cage
- C. Strong udder and median suspensory ligaments
- D. Large horns

7. Which order is associated with odd number of toes?

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

8. What is the scientific name of the rabbit?

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

9. A carnivore is best described as what diet?

- A. Eats only plants
- B. Eats only animals
- C. Eats both plants and animals
- D. Eats decaying matter

10. Which organ secretes insulin to break down sugars and starches?

- A. Pancreas
- B. Liver
- C. Kidneys
- D. Heart

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which device administers liquid medication?

A. Drench Gun

B. Muzzle

C. Nose Lead

D. Catch Pole

A drench gun is the device used to administer liquid medication to animals. It holds a measured amount of medicine and delivers it into the animal's mouth through a nozzle, allowing a controlled, accurate dose with less mess. To use it safely, gently restrain the animal, tilt its head slightly, and place the nozzle at the back of the tongue before squeezing or pumping slowly so the liquid is swallowed rather than aspirated. The other tools serve different purposes: a muzzle blocks biting, not dosing; a nose lead is for guiding; a catch pole is for restraint.

2. Which of the following statements correctly reflects a New World introduction attributed to the Spanish?

A. Equines were introduced to the New World by the Spanish

B. Equines were introduced by the French

C. Equines did not reach the Americas

D. Equines were introduced by the English

Horses were reintroduced to the Americas by the Spanish in the 16th century, a pivotal moment in the Columbian Exchange. Domesticated in Eurasia, horses spread quickly once brought across the Atlantic, transforming travel, warfare, and economies across the New World. While other European powers later contributed, the initial introduction credited to the Spanish is the correct reflection. The idea that equines did not reach the Americas is incorrect.

3. What is a zoonosis?

A. Diseases that can be passed from animals to humans and humans to animals.

B. Diseases that occur only in humans.

C. Diseases caused by viruses only.

D. Diseases transmitted exclusively by insects.

Zoonosis means a disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans. The key idea is cross-species transmission—the illness can move from animals to people and, in some cases, from people back to animals. Pathogens involved can be viruses, bacteria, parasites, or fungi, so it's not limited to viruses. It's also not confined to transmission by insects; many zoonoses spread through direct contact with animals, contaminated food or water, or other routes. This definition explains why the concept fits best: the disease originates in animals and has the potential to affect humans as well. For example, rabies is a classic zoonosis transmitted through animal bites, while other zoonoses can come from contaminated animal products or environments.

4. Who brought sheep and goats to the New World?

- A. The Spanish
- B. The Portuguese
- C. The British
- D. The French

In the Columbian Exchange, Europeans brought livestock to support exploration and settlement in the Americas. The Spanish were the ones who introduced sheep and goats to the New World, beginning with early voyages like those of Columbus, to provide wool, meat, and other resources for new colonies. Sheep offered wool for textiles and meat for food, while goats are hardy and adaptable, quickly establishing feral populations that continued to grow with colonization. Later, other nations did bring their own livestock, but the initial introduction of sheep and goats is attributed to the Spanish.

5. 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).

6. Dairy cow characteristics: Which trait describes the neck and withers?

- A. Sharp angular withers and feminine tapered neck
- B. Expressed rib and rib cage
- C. Strong udder and median suspensory ligaments
- D. Large horns

The neck and withers are described by a refined, dairy-type frame. A sharp angular withers along with a feminine, tapered neck signals the lean, well-defined skeleton typical of dairy cattle, which helps with udder placement and overall milking efficiency. Other options focus on different regions—rib cage describes body depth and condition, udders and median suspensory ligaments describe milk-producing structures and support, and large horns pertain to horn size—so they don't describe the neck and withers.

7. Which order is associated with odd number of toes?

- A. Artiodactyla
- B. Carnivora
- C. Ungulata
- D. Perissodactyla**

The idea here is recognizing how hoofed mammals are categorized by the number of toes that bear weight. Perissodactyla are known as odd-toed ungulates, meaning they bear weight on an odd number of toes per foot. This group includes animals like horses and rhinoceroses, which illustrates the trait. In contrast, Artiodactyla are even-toed ungulates, with weight borne on two or four toes, such as cows, sheep, and pigs. Ungulata isn't a single strict order, but a broader grouping of hoofed mammals that spans both odd- and even-toed kinds, so it doesn't specify toe count. Therefore, the order associated with an odd number of toes is Perissodactyla.

8. 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*.

9. A carnivore is best described as what diet?

- A. Eats only plants
- B. Eats only animals**
- C. Eats both plants and animals
- D. Eats decaying matter

A carnivore's diet is defined by eating animal tissue, meaning meat from other animals is the primary food source. This sets them apart from herbivores, which eat plants, and omnivores, which eat both plants and animals. Some carnivores may incidentally ingest small amounts of plant material or other foods, but their classification rests on meat-based feeding. Eating decaying matter describes detritivores, not carnivores.

10. Which organ secretes insulin to break down sugars and starches?

A. Pancreas

B. Liver

C. Kidneys

D. Heart

Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas, specifically by the beta cells in the islets of Langerhans. It helps lower blood glucose by signaling body tissues to take up glucose from the bloodstream and by promoting the storage of excess glucose as glycogen in the liver and muscles. The pancreas is the organ that secretes insulin; the liver stores glucose but does not produce insulin, while the kidneys and heart do not secrete insulin. Therefore, the organ responsible for insulin secretion is the pancreas.

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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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