

LA Animal Control Practice Test (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. How should an officer determine if an animal is adoptable versus 'owner surrender'?**
 - A. Assess health, behavior, training needs, age, likelihood of placement, and owner's relinquishment reasons; document conditions and hold periods.**
 - B. Only check vaccination status.**
 - C. It is always considered owner surrender if the owner is present.**
 - D. Adoptability is based solely on breed.**

- 2. In responding to a hoarder situation, what is a key action?**
 - A. Document conditions**
 - B. Release any animals to the owner immediately**
 - C. Ignore welfare concerns**
 - D. Pursue removal without coordination**

- 3. During the hold period, which action is a typical purpose?**
 - A. Allows time for adoptive possibilities, owner reunification, medical treatment, and behavioral evaluation**
 - B. Isolate animals without documentation**
 - C. Skip vaccination records to save time**
 - D. Avoid behavioral assessments to decide disposition quickly**

- 4. Which location is used for both lost and found pet reports?**
 - A. Front desk**
 - B. Kennel area**
 - C. Adoptions desk**
 - D. Receiving desk**

- 5. Typical dry matter protein content for adult cat food is about which percentage?**
 - A. 5%**
 - B. 15%**
 - C. 30%**
 - D. 25%**

- 6. What steps are involved in handling a domesticated animal found in a hazardous situation?**
- A. Ensure personal safety**
 - B. Return to the owner immediately**
 - C. Ignore ID and take to shelter**
 - D. Delay action until a supervisor arrives**
- 7. What is the difference between impound and surrender fees?**
- A. They are the same**
 - B. Impound fee is charged to hold a stray/impounded animal; surrender fee is charged when owner voluntarily surrenders an animal**
 - C. Surrender fee is charged for stray animals**
 - D. Impound fee is always higher than surrender**
- 8. What is the purpose of documenting vaccination status during a bite incident?**
- A. To determine quarantine requirements**
 - B. To determine the animal's breed**
 - C. To assess the owner's liability**
 - D. To decide licensing status**
- 9. Which dog breed is least predisposed toward demodectic mange?**
- A. Beagle**
 - B. Cocker Spaniel**
 - C. German Shepherd**
 - D. Poodle**
- 10. Where are the outdoor dogs kept?**
- A. In the room to your left**
 - B. In the rows of kennels**
 - C. In the lobby**
 - D. In the break room**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How should an officer determine if an animal is adoptable versus 'owner surrender'?

A. Assess health, behavior, training needs, age, likelihood of placement, and owner's relinquishment reasons; document conditions and hold periods.

B. Only check vaccination status.

C. It is always considered owner surrender if the owner is present.

D. Adoptability is based solely on breed.

Determining adoptability versus owner surrender relies on a thorough intake assessment that looks at the whole animal, not a single detail. An officer should evaluate the animal's health and medical needs, behavior and temperament, training requirements, and age, along with any conditions that affect daily care or safety. Equally important is considering the likelihood of successful placement in a new home and what kind of support or resources would be needed to achieve that. The owner's stated reasons for relinquishment are noted to determine if surrender is appropriate and to plan any required hold periods or reclaim processes. Documentation of the animal's condition, observed behaviors, medical issues, and the notes from the surrender discussion are essential to guide the disposition. Vaccination status matters for health records and immediate care, but it does not decide whether the animal is adoptable. An animal can be adoptable despite not being fully vaccinated yet, once appropriate medical steps are taken; conversely, an animal could be vaccinated but have significant behavioral or medical barriers to placement. Presence of the owner does not automatically mean surrender, and breed alone does not determine adoptability, since individual temperament and needs vary widely. The key is a balanced, evidence-based assessment of the animal's overall potential for a safe, successful rehome.

2. In responding to a hoarder situation, what is a key action?

A. Document conditions

B. Release any animals to the owner immediately

C. Ignore welfare concerns

D. Pursue removal without coordination

Documenting conditions at the scene is the essential first step when responding to a hoarder situation. It creates an objective, verifiable record of welfare concerns and the environment, which guides what actions are needed and supports any legal or agency actions later. By photographing living areas, noting sanitation, temperature, ventilation, crowding, and the health and number of animals, you build a clear picture of the scope of neglect and immediate needs—food, water, veterinary care, safe housing, and potential disease risk. This documentation also establishes a chain of custody for animals that may be removed and helps coordinate with veterinarians, social services, and law enforcement. Hoarder cases can involve complex, variable conditions; having solid written and visual evidence helps prioritize urgent needs, plan temporary housing, and inform long-term recovery and adoption, while protecting you and the agency with an accurate record of what was observed. Releasing animals to the owner immediately circumvents welfare checks and legal safeguards; ignoring welfare concerns allows ongoing harm; pursuing removal without coordinating with the proper authorities creates safety and legal risks. The best approach is to document thoroughly and then engage the appropriate coordinated response.

3. During the hold period, which action is a typical purpose?

- A. Allows time for adoptive possibilities, owner reunification, medical treatment, and behavioral evaluation**
- B. Isolate animals without documentation**
- C. Skip vaccination records to save time**
- D. Avoid behavioral assessments to decide disposition quickly**

During the hold period, the goal is to maximize the animal's chances for a positive outcome by giving time for ownership reunification, possible adoption, medical care, and a proper behavioral evaluation. This period isn't about rushing decisions or cutting corners—record-keeping and welfare steps are essential, and evaluating behavior helps decide whether an animal is suitable for adoption or requires further care. Isolating animals without documentation or skipping vaccination records undermines the purpose of the hold, and avoiding behavioral assessments defeats the chance to make an informed disposition.

4. Which location is used for both lost and found pet reports?

- A. Front desk**
- B. Kennel area**
- C. Adoptions desk**
- D. Receiving desk**

In animal control settings, the central place for collecting information and processing new reports is the receiving desk. This is the hub where staff take in data about both missing and found pets, create or update records, and ensure the information is entered into the system correctly. Because everything goes through this intake point, it's easier to cross-check details like descriptions, locations, microchip status, and contact information, and then route the case to the right team for reunification or retrieval. Lost-pet reports and found-pet reports share a common need: accurate documentation and a way to match a missing animal with a found animal. The receiving desk is designed to handle that dual purpose, keeping everything organized under one umbrella so staff can search, compare, and connect cases efficiently. It also provides a consistent place for the public to report incidents and receive guidance on next steps. The other areas serve more specialized roles. A front desk often handles general inquiries, the adoptions desk deals with pets available for adoption, and the kennel area is where animals are housed. While they may be involved later in the process, the receiving desk is the appropriate entry point for both types of reports because it manages intake and record-keeping for all such situations.

5. Typical dry matter protein content for adult cat food is about which percentage?

- A. 5%
- B. 15%
- C. 30%
- D. 25%**

Protein on a dry matter basis reflects how much of the food's substance remains after all the water is removed. For adult cats, who are obligate carnivores, the diet is designed to provide a relatively high level of protein to support maintenance and overall health. In typical dry cat foods intended for adult maintenance, about a quarter of the dry matter is protein, roughly 25%. You'll see higher-protein formulas, around 30% or more, especially in active cats or specialty diets, but 25% is the common baseline for a standard adult maintenance product. Very low protein levels, like 5% or 15%, would not meet the cats' maintenance needs.

6. What steps are involved in handling a domesticated animal found in a hazardous situation?

- A. Ensure personal safety**
- B. Return to the owner immediately
- C. Ignore ID and take to shelter
- D. Delay action until a supervisor arrives

The main idea is that personal safety comes first when handling a domesticated animal in a hazardous situation. If you put yourself at risk, you can't help the animal or anyone else, and you may create additional problems for responders and bystanders. Start by quickly surveying the scene for immediate dangers—traffic, fire, unstable structures, hazardous substances, or other animals. Use your protective gear and keep a safe distance until you can control the situation. If it's safe, establish a barrier or coax the animal toward safety with calm, deliberate movements, using proper handling tools if you have them and you're trained to use them. Once you've reduced the danger to you and others, you can proceed to identify the animal, locate the owner or arrange transport to a shelter or veterinary care. The other options skip this essential first step and can put everyone at risk or delay help: returning the animal to the owner immediately ignores hazards; ignoring ID and taking the animal to a shelter bypasses crucial safety and identification steps; delaying action until a supervisor arrives prolongs danger and may reduce the animal's chances of safety.

7. What is the difference between impound and surrender fees?

A. They are the same

B. Impound fee is charged to hold a stray/impounded animal; surrender fee is charged when owner voluntarily surrenders an animal

C. Surrender fee is charged for stray animals

D. Impound fee is always higher than surrender

These fees reflect how the animal enters the shelter. An impound fee is charged when the shelter takes custody of a stray or seized animal and is holding it, covering the cost of care and holding while the animal is in impound. A surrender fee is charged when the owner voluntarily relinquishes the animal to the shelter, compensating the shelter for intake processing and related costs. So they are not the same; the surrender fee isn't charged for stray animals, and the impound fee isn't simply determined by which fee is higher. This distinction helps clarify who is involved and why each fee is assessed.

8. What is the purpose of documenting vaccination status during a bite incident?

A. To determine quarantine requirements

B. To determine the animal's breed

C. To assess the owner's liability

D. To decide licensing status

The key idea is that vaccination status drives rabies risk assessment and quarantine decisions. When a bite incident occurs, knowing whether the animal is current on its rabies vaccine helps determine how long the animal should be quarantined or observed to ensure it isn't developing rabies, thereby protecting public health. If the animal is vaccinated and healthy, it can often undergo a defined observation period rather than more drastic actions; if the vaccination status is unknown or the animal isn't vaccinated, the response is more cautious to reduce rabies exposure risk. The other factors—breed, owner liability, or licensing status—do not determine the immediate quarantine plan in a bite situation.

9. Which dog breed is least predisposed toward demodectic mange?

- A. Beagle**
- B. Cocker Spaniel**
- C. German Shepherd**
- D. Poodle**

This question hinges on breed predisposition related to demodectic mange, which arises when a dog's immune system, especially cell-mediated immunity, cannot keep Demodex mites in check. Some breeds carry genetic factors that make them more susceptible to developing clinical disease, while others are less prone. Cocker Spaniels are generally considered less predisposed to demodectic mange compared with breeds like Beagles, German Shepherds, or Poodles, which have stronger associations with this condition. So, among the options, this breed is the least likely to develop the disease, making it the best choice for "least predisposed." Remember, though, any breed can get demodicosis if immunity is compromised, but breed tendencies help explain why some dogs are at higher or lower risk.

10. Where are the outdoor dogs kept?

- A. In the room to your left**
- B. In the rows of kennels**
- C. In the lobby**
- D. In the break room**

The key idea is where dogs are housed in a shelter. Outdoor dogs are kept in the rows of kennels. Kennels are the designated spaces for housing dogs, providing secure containment, weather protection, and easy access for feeding, cleaning, and supervision. The other spaces—the room to your left, the lobby, or the break room—are not used for housing animals; they're for staff or public areas, not for containing or caring for dogs. Hence, the rows of kennels are the proper place for outdoor dogs.

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://laanimalcontrol.examzify.com>

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