

MSU ANIMAL SCIENCE TEST 1 PRACTICE TEST (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. Poultry meat is graded on U.S. grade ____ - ____.
 - A. A-C
 - B. A-B
 - C. B-C
 - D. A-D
2. Milk marketed per breeding dairy cattle female in 1925 and 2016 was approximately which values?
 - A. 4,189, 22,774
 - B. 22,774, 4,189
 - C. 4,189 and 22,774
 - D. 4,189; 22,774
3. How many swine lean quality grades are there, and what are they?
 - A. 3; acceptable, average, unacceptable
 - B. 2; acceptable and unacceptable
 - C. 2; good and bad
 - D. 4; Acceptable, Unacceptable, Superior, Inferior
4. The largest US dairy farms are typically located in which regions?
 - A. West and Southwest
 - B. Midwest and Plains
 - C. Northeast
 - D. Southeast
5. Which operation raises purebred sheep and sells for breeding stock?
 - A. Crossbred producers
 - B. Dairy farmers
 - C. Hobby breeders
 - D. Purebred breeders
6. Which items are included in viscera (drop or offal)?
 - A. head, hide, hair, shanks, internal organs
 - B. internal organs only
 - C. head and neck only
 - D. viscera excludes shanks

7. Whole milk must contain $\geq$ ____% milk fat; Skim milk must contain ____% milk fat.

- A. 3.25%, 0.5%
- B. 3.5%, 0%
- C. 2.5%, 0.5%
- D. 3.0%, 0.5%

8. Meat from swine is called

- A. Pork
- B. Beef
- C. Lamb
- D. Mutton

9. Most pork production is in the _____ of the US.

- A. Northeast
- B. Midwest
- C. East
- D. Midsection

10. Compared with 50 years ago, the number of dairy cows is what fraction of its former level?

- A. Two thirds
- B. One third
- C. One half
- D. Three quarters

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Poultry meat is graded on U.S. grade ____ - ____.

A. A-C

B. A-B

C. B-C

D. A-D

Poultry products are graded by the USDA into three levels: A, B, and C. Grade A is the highest quality and is used for most consumer-ready poultry sold in stores; grades B and C are lower quality and used for other purposes or further processing. The notation U.S. grade A-C represents the full range of poultry grades from A to C, with A being the top grade. That's why the A-C option is the best fit.

2. Milk marketed per breeding dairy cattle female in 1925 and 2016 was approximately which values?

A. 4,189, 22,774

B. 22,774, 4,189

C. 4,189 and 22,774

D. 4,189; 22,774

Milk yield per dairy cow per year has risen dramatically from the early 1900s to today due to improvements in genetics, nutrition, and overall herd management. In 1925, the average was about 4,000 pounds per cow per year; by 2016, it was over 20,000 pounds, specifically around 22,774 pounds. The pairing of roughly 4,189 pounds for 1925 and 22,774 pounds for 2016 matches this long-term trend, making it the best choice.

3. How many swine lean quality grades are there, and what are they?

A. 3; acceptable, average, unacceptable

B. 2; acceptable and unacceptable

C. 2; good and bad

D. 4; Acceptable, Unacceptable, Superior, Inferior

Lean quality grading in swine is a straightforward pass/fail assessment of the carcass's leanness and appearance. There are two lean quality grades: acceptable and unacceptable. If the carcass meets the standard for lean distribution and quality, it's classified as acceptable; if not, it's unacceptable, which can impact marketability and trimming needs. The other choices introduce more grades or different terms that aren't used in this system.

4. The largest US dairy farms are typically located in which regions?

A. West and Southwest

B. Midwest and Plains

C. Northeast

D. Southeast

The size of the biggest dairy farms is driven by the ability to grow and supply large amounts of forage and to move milk to markets efficiently. The West, especially California's Central Valley, has vast irrigated cropland that can produce abundant feed like alfalfa and corn silage, plus strong access to processing markets on the coast. This combination supports mega-dairies with tens of thousands of cows and the economies of scale that come with very large operations. The Southwest also provides irrigation-enabled feed production and proximity to West Coast markets, enabling similarly large facilities. In contrast, the Midwest and Northeast have many dairy farms, but the largest operations are less common there, as farm sizes tend to be smaller or more diversified. So the regions where the largest dairy farms are typically found are the West and Southwest.

5. Which operation raises purebred sheep and sells for breeding stock?

A. Crossbred producers

B. Dairy farmers

C. Hobby breeders

D. Purebred breeders

The operation that raises purebred sheep and sells for breeding stock is a purebred breeder operation. This type focuses on a single breed, keeps careful pedigrees, and aims to produce stock that meets the breed's standards. The animals sold as breeding stock are chosen for their desirable genetics, conformation, and lineage, and are typically registered with breed associations so other flocks can maintain or improve that breed. Crossbred producers, by contrast, raise mixed-breed lambs for market rather than to maintain and sell breeding animals. Dairy farmers specialize in milk production, not breeding stock. Hobby breeders may raise animals for show or personal interest and may occasionally sell breeding stock, but their primary goal isn't to supply breeding stock to other breeders in a systematic, standards-focused way.

6. Which items are included in viscera (drop or offal)?

A. head, hide, hair, shanks, internal organs

B. internal organs only

C. head and neck only

D. viscera excludes shanks

Viscera, or drop/offal, refers to the parts of the animal that are removed or treated as by products during processing. In this context, it's defined broadly to include internal organs and other by product parts such as the head, hide, hair, and shanks. That broader view explains why all of these items are listed as viscera. So internal organs alone would miss the other by products, and head and neck or a claim that viscera excludes shanks don't fit this definition.

7. Whole milk must contain $\geq$ ____% milk fat; Skim milk must contain ____% milk fat.

A. 3.25%, 0.5%

B. 3.5%, 0%

C. 2.5%, 0.5%

D. 3.0%, 0.5%

The main idea here is the regulatory standards for milk fat content. In the United States, standard whole milk must contain at least 3.25% milk fat by weight, and skim milk is defined as having very little fat—specifically not more than 0.5% milk fat. So the best pairing is 3.25% for whole and 0.5% for skim. This matches the official definitions: whole milk must meet or exceed 3.25% fat, while skim milk must be limited to 0.5% fat or less. The other options miss these exact regulatory values (they propose a higher minimum for whole or a fat content for skim beyond what skim milk is allowed), which is why they're not correct.

8. Meat from swine is called

A. Pork

B. Beef

C. Lamb

D. Mutton

Meat from swine is called pork. Swine refers to pigs, and the meat produced from them is commonly called pork, while beef comes from cattle, lamb from young sheep, and mutton from older sheep. So pork is the correct term for swine meat.

9. Most pork production is in the _____ of the US.

A. Northeast

B. Midwest

C. East

D. Midsection

Most pork production is in the Midwest. This region sits in the Corn Belt, giving hog producers abundant, affordable feed (corn and soybeans) and a well-developed infrastructure for breeding, housing, and processing. States like Iowa and Minnesota lead in hog numbers, and together they account for a large share of U.S. pork. There is pork production on the East Coast, but it is much smaller in total, so the Midwest is the main center of pork production.

10. Compared with 50 years ago, the number of dairy cows is what fraction of its former level?

A. Two thirds

B. One third

C. One half

D. Three quarters

Understanding how to express the current quantity as a fraction of the past quantity shows how much has changed over time. If the number of dairy cows today is one third of what it was 50 years ago, that means today's herd is only one third of the former level. Think of it this way: if 50 years ago there were 3,000 cows, today there would be about 1,000. $1,000 \div 3,000$ equals $1/3$, illustrating a substantial drop. Any larger fraction like two thirds, one half, or three quarters would indicate a higher current herd relative to the past, which isn't the case here.

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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://msuanimalscience1.examzify.com>

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

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