

Texas A&M University (TAMU) ANSC108 General Animal Science Laboratory Final Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. How long does it take for a baby turkey to hatch?**
 - A. 21 days**
 - B. 28 days**
 - C. 35 days**
 - D. 42 days**
- 2. What is the primary function of a gizzard?**
 - A. Absorbs nutrients**
 - B. Grinds feed into finer particles**
 - C. Stores food temporarily**
 - D. Reduces acidity**
- 3. What does hoof trimming help prevent in livestock?**
 - A. Increased productivity**
 - B. Weight gain**
 - C. Lameness and other hoof-related issues**
 - D. Infections**
- 4. Which of the following accurately describes the role of the fell membrane?**
 - A. It lies between muscle and skin**
 - B. It aids in blood circulation**
 - C. It assists in the digestion of food**
 - D. It protects against external infections**
- 5. What are manyplies a part of in ruminants?**
 - A. Large intestine**
 - B. Liver**
 - C. Rumen**
 - D. Omasum**
- 6. How does heat stress affect livestock productivity?**
 - A. It improves feed efficiency**
 - B. It has no significant impact**
 - C. It leads to reduced reproductive performance**
 - D. It increases weight gain**

- 7. Which sex determines the sex of a baby chick?**
- A. Males**
 - B. Females**
 - C. Both equally**
 - D. No specific sex**
- 8. What color is associated with cow lean meat?**
- A. Bright cherry red**
 - B. Dark red**
 - C. Pale pink**
 - D. Golden brown**
- 9. Which of the following are parts to know on a bull's reproductive tract?**
- A. testes, scrotum, sigmoid flexure**
 - B. ovaries, uterus, cervix**
 - C. penis, urethra, testes**
 - D. vagina, fallopian tubes, vulva**
- 10. What advantage does the cremaster muscle provide related to temperature regulation?**
- A. It helps in expelling sperm**
 - B. It constricts blood flow to the testes**
 - C. It raises or lowers the testes**
 - D. It enhances libido**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long does it take for a baby turkey to hatch?

- A. 21 days
- B. 28 days**
- C. 35 days
- D. 42 days

The incubation period for turkey eggs is typically around 28 days. This timeframe is the optimal duration needed for the developing embryo to grow to the point of viability and emerge from the egg as a hatchling. Factors such as temperature and humidity can affect the hatching process, but 28 days remains the standard duration for successful turkey hatching. Other timeframes mentioned in the options apply to different species; for instance, chicken eggs generally hatch in about 21 days. The longer durations, such as 35 days and 42 days, are associated with larger bird species or other types of poultry altogether, where the developmental needs and growth rates differ significantly from those of turkeys.

2. What is the primary function of a gizzard?

- A. Absorbs nutrients
- B. Grinds feed into finer particles**
- C. Stores food temporarily
- D. Reduces acidity

The primary function of a gizzard is to grind feed into finer particles. This specialized muscular organ is particularly crucial for birds and some reptiles, which often lack teeth to chew their food. Instead, the gizzard works by contracting and expanding, utilizing abrasive particles like stones or grit ingested by the animal to help break down tough food materials. This mechanical digestion is essential for properly processing the food before it moves into the intestines, where nutrient absorption occurs. The other functions mentioned in the other options, such as nutrient absorption or food storage, occur in different parts of the digestive system, like the intestines and crop, not the gizzard. The gizzard's role is purely mechanical and vital for effective digestion in species reliant on it.

3. What does hoof trimming help prevent in livestock?

- A. Increased productivity**
- B. Weight gain**
- C. Lameness and other hoof-related issues**
- D. Infections**

Hoof trimming is a critical management practice in livestock husbandry that primarily helps in preventing lameness and other hoof-related issues. Regular trimming ensures that hooves are kept at an appropriate length and shape, which is vital for maintaining proper weight distribution and balance in the animal's legs and feet. When hooves are overgrown or misshapen, they can lead to discomfort, pain, and decreased mobility, which may result in lameness. This can have broader implications for the animal's overall health and productivity, as lameness can affect movement, feeding, and social interactions within a herd. By routinely trimming hooves, farmers and animal caretakers can significantly reduce the risk of conditions such as sole ulcers, clubfoot, and other deformities that can arise from inadequate hoof care. This preventive measure is essential for ensuring the well-being of livestock and improving their quality of life. In turn, reducing lameness not only enhances individual animal health but can also lead to better overall performance in terms of growth rates and productivity in a livestock operation.

4. Which of the following accurately describes the role of the fell membrane?

- A. It lies between muscle and skin**
- B. It aids in blood circulation**
- C. It assists in the digestion of food**
- D. It protects against external infections**

The fell membrane, also known as the fascial membrane, plays a crucial role in the anatomy of certain animals. It serves as a connective tissue layer that lies between skin and muscle, facilitating movement and providing structure. By separating these layers, the fell membrane helps to allow for smooth movement of muscles beneath the skin without causing friction. The other options refer to functions that do not accurately represent the specific role of the fell membrane. While it is vital for structural support, it does not directly influence blood circulation, assist in food digestion, or offer protective barriers against infections, which are typically managed by other tissues and systems in the body. This understanding is essential in the study of animal anatomy and physiology, highlighting the specific roles of different tissues.

5. What are manyplies a part of in ruminants?

- A. Large intestine
- B. Liver
- C. Rumen
- D. Omasum**

The manyplies, or omasum, is a crucial part of the ruminant digestive system. Ruminants, such as cattle and sheep, have a unique multi-chambered stomach that aids in the digestion of fibrous plant materials. The omasum plays a significant role in this process, primarily functioning to absorb water and nutrients from the partly digested food that comes from the rumen. In addition to its absorption capabilities, the numerous folds within the omasum increase the surface area, which facilitates further breakdown of the feed material. It acts as a filter, ensuring that only properly processed food passes to the next chamber, the abomasum, where enzyme digestion occurs. Understanding the specific functions and roles of each stomach chamber is vital in animal science, particularly regarding nutrition and digestive efficiency in ruminants.

6. How does heat stress affect livestock productivity?

- A. It improves feed efficiency
- B. It has no significant impact
- C. It leads to reduced reproductive performance**
- D. It increases weight gain

Heat stress significantly impacts livestock productivity by leading to reduced reproductive performance. When animals experience elevated temperatures, their physiological responses can include decreased feed intake, increased respiration rates, and alterations in hormone levels. These changes can negatively affect reproductive parameters such as conception rates, fertility, and gestation outcomes. In female livestock, for instance, heat stress can disrupt estrous cycles, leading to irregularities that make it more difficult to achieve successful breeding. In males, elevated temperatures can adversely affect sperm production and viability, further contributing to decreased reproductive success. Therefore, understanding the effects of heat stress is crucial for managing livestock and ensuring optimal productivity in terms of reproduction.

7. Which sex determines the sex of a baby chick?

- A. Males
- B. Females**
- C. Both equally
- D. No specific sex

In birds, including chickens, the sex of the offspring is determined by the female parent. This is due to the unique genetics of birds, where the female has two different sex chromosomes (ZW), while the male has two of the same sex chromosome (ZZ). When a female lays an egg, the sex of the chick will be determined by whether the egg is fertilized by a sperm carrying a Z chromosome (resulting in a male chick) or a W chromosome (resulting in a female chick). Thus, it is the female that effectively determines the sex of the baby chick through the type of sex chromosome she contributes. This genetic mechanism is a key distinction in avian reproduction when compared to mammals, where males determine the sex of their offspring.

8. What color is associated with cow lean meat?

A. Bright cherry red

B. Dark red

C. Pale pink

D. Golden brown

Bright cherry red is the color associated with cow lean meat, which is often due to the presence of myoglobin, a protein that binds oxygen in muscle tissue. Myoglobin is responsible for the meat's color, with higher concentrations found in beef, which gives it that vivid red hue. This color typically signifies fresh meat that has been properly stored and handled. In contrast, darker shades of red can occur in meat that has been aged or is from older animals, while pale pink can be indicative of less myoglobin, which is often found in younger animals or in certain cuts. Golden brown is not associated with fresh cow meat but rather a cooked appearance that occurs when meat is subjected to heat, indicating it is no longer raw. Understanding these color indicators can help in assessing meat quality and freshness.

9. Which of the following are parts to know on a bull's reproductive tract?

A. testes, scrotum, sigmoid flexure

B. ovaries, uterus, cervix

C. penis, urethra, testes

D. vagina, fallopian tubes, vulva

The parts of a bull's reproductive tract that are crucial to understand include the testes, scrotum, and sigmoid flexure. The testes are responsible for producing sperm and hormones crucial for reproduction. The scrotum serves as a protective and thermoregulatory structure that houses the testes, ensuring that they remain at optimal temperatures for sperm production. The sigmoid flexure is a key feature of the male bovine anatomy, allowing for the extension and retraction of the penis, which is vital during mating. Knowing these components is essential for understanding male reproductive physiology and function in cattle. In contrast, the other options focus on female reproductive anatomy, which does not pertain to the question about a bull's reproductive system. The ovaries, uterus, cervix, vagina, fallopian tubes, and vulva are all parts of the female reproductive tract and are therefore not relevant to understanding the male bull's anatomy.

10. What advantage does the cremaster muscle provide related to temperature regulation?

- A. It helps in expelling sperm**
- B. It constricts blood flow to the testes**
- C. It raises or lowers the testes**
- D. It enhances libido**

The cremaster muscle plays a crucial role in temperature regulation for the testes. Its primary function is to contract or relax, allowing it to raise or lower the testes in relation to the body. This mechanism is vital because optimal sperm production and motility occur within a narrow temperature range, typically slightly lower than the internal body temperature. By adjusting the position of the testes, the cremaster muscle helps maintain the ideal temperature for spermatogenesis. When temperatures are too high, the muscle will relax, allowing the testes to descend away from the body and cool down. Conversely, in colder conditions, the muscle contracts to bring the testes closer to the body for warmth. This dynamic positioning is essential for male reproductive health and effective sperm production.

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://tamu-ansc108-final.examzify.com>

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