

Veterinary III CFE Practice Exam (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. Which term is the scientific order for turtles?**
 - A. Testudines**
 - B. Squamata**
 - C. Crocodilia**
 - D. Serpentes**

- 2. Cheap diets cause which result?**
 - A. less required to feed, more absorbed, less waste produced**
 - B. more required to feed, less absorbed, more waste from undigestible products**
 - C. improve growth**
 - D. no effect**

- 3. Pig terms?**
 - A. Canine, bitch, stud**
 - B. Swine, sow, boar, gilt, barrow, piglet**
 - C. Feline, tom, queen**
 - D. Equine, mare**

- 4. Identify the four compartments of a ruminant stomach.**
 - A. Rumen, Abomasum, Omasum and Reticulum**
 - B. Abomasum, Omasum, Rumen and Reticulum**
 - C. Rumen, Omasum, Reticulum and Abomasum**
 - D. Reticulum, Rumen, Abomasum and Omasum**

- 5. Which factors determine the choice of fracture stabilization method in small animals?**
 - A. Fracture type, location, bone quality, age, soft tissue injury, and risk of infection**
 - B. Coat color, breed, owner preference, and season**
 - C. Diet, activity level, and vaccination history**
 - D. Time since injury, weather, and clinic location**

- 6. Who enforces county animal laws?**
- A. Animal Control officers**
 - B. Park rangers**
 - C. State inspectors**
 - D. Pet store staff**
- 7. Which laboratory finding supports long-term glycemic control in a diabetic dog?**
- A. Persistent fasting hyperglycemia**
 - B. Elevated fructosamine**
 - C. Elevated ALT**
 - D. Decreased fructosamine**
- 8. What does euthanasia mean?**
- A. To spay**
 - B. To diagnose disease**
 - C. To put animal to death**
 - D. To vaccinate**
- 9. Options after euthanasia include which?**
- A. Take home**
 - B. Mass burial**
 - C. Donation to research**
 - D. Mass cremation**
- 10. Which term refers to a young sheep?**
- A. Ewe**
 - B. Wether**
 - C. Lamb**
 - D. Ram**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term is the scientific order for turtles?

- A. Testudines**
- B. Squamata**
- C. Crocodylia**
- D. Serpentes**

In taxonomy, the group that includes all turtles at the order level is Testudines. This rank groups turtles based on shared ancestry and distinctive features like their shell and limb structure, reflecting their evolutionary relationships within reptiles. The other terms point to different reptile lineages: Squamata includes lizards and snakes; Crocodylia includes crocodylians; Serpentes specifically refers to snakes, which are part of Squamata. So the term that correctly names the order containing turtles is Testudines. (Some older references may use Chelonia, but Testudines is the widely accepted modern term.)

2. Cheap diets cause which result?

- A. less required to feed, more absorbed, less waste produced**
- B. more required to feed, less absorbed, more waste from undigestible products**
- C. improve growth**
- D. no effect**

Diet quality directly affects how much of what an animal eats is actually absorbed and used. Cheap diets tend to be lower in digestible energy and nutrients and contain more filler or indigestible fiber. Because of this, the animal often has to eat more to meet its energy and protein needs, but a smaller portion of that intake is absorbed. The non-digested components are expelled as feces, so waste increases. This combination—more feed required, less absorption, and more undigested waste—captures the typical impact of cheap diets. The other possibilities (improved growth or no effect) don't fit because low-quality feeds don't enhance efficiency or have no impact; they generally reduce it.

3. Pig terms?

- A. Canine, bitch, stud**
- B. Swine, sow, boar, gilt, barrow, piglet**
- C. Feline, tom, queen**
- D. Equine, mare**

Understanding pig terminology involves the specific words used for the species, sexes, and ages of pigs. For pigs, the general group is swine. A female used for breeding is a sow, and an adult male used for breeding is a boar. A young female that hasn't farrowed yet is a gilt. A castrated male pig is a barrow. A young pig is simply a piglet. This set of terms is unique to pigs, which is why it fits the question. The other options list terms for dogs, cats, or horses, not pigs.

4. Identify the four compartments of a ruminant stomach.

- A. Rumen, Abomasum, Omasum and Reticulum
- B. Abomasum, Omasum, Rumen and Reticulum
- C. Rumen, Omasum, Reticulum and Abomasum**
- D. Reticulum, Rumen, Abomasum and Omasum

A ruminant stomach is made up of four compartments that work together to break down fibrous plant material before true digestion. The four parts are rumen, reticulum, omasum, and abomasum. The rumen is a large fermentation vat where microbes break down cellulose and produce volatile fatty acids that the animal uses for energy. The reticulum sits with the rumen and helps form the cud for chewing and regurgitation, plus it acts as a trap for heavy or foreign items. The omasum specializes in absorbing water and continuing particle reduction as digestion proceeds. The abomasum is the true glandular stomach, secreting acid and enzymes to digest nutrients much like a monogastric stomach. So, the best answer lists all four compartments, confirming you know each part of the ruminant stomach and how they fit into the overall digestive process. The order of listing isn't what matters; recognizing all four names is the key.

5. Which factors determine the choice of fracture stabilization method in small animals?

- A. Fracture type, location, bone quality, age, soft tissue injury, and risk of infection**
- B. Coat color, breed, owner preference, and season
- C. Diet, activity level, and vaccination history
- D. Time since injury, weather, and clinic location

Stabilization choices are driven by how the fracture behaves in reality and how the body will heal, not by cosmetic or unrelated factors. The type of fracture guides how much stability is needed and whether a simple splint will do or a more rigid construct is required. Open or highly comminuted fractures may need external stabilization first to protect soft tissues and allow wound care, while straightforward, closed fractures in stable bones can sometimes be managed with internal fixation for durable alignment. The location matters because different bones and different segments have unique mechanical demands. We consider whether the fracture is in a weight-bearing bone, near a joint, or close to growth plates. This influences what kind of implants or constructs will provide proper stability without interfering with normal growth or joint function. Bone quality is key. In animals with poor bone stock or osteopenia, securing screws and implants is harder, so the fixation method may rely on constructs that don't rely solely on bone purchase, such as locking plates or external frames, to reduce the risk of fixation failure. Age is important because skeletally immature animals have growth plates that must be spared to avoid growth disturbances. Techniques and implants are chosen to maintain growth potential while still providing adequate stabilization. Soft tissue condition and infection risk dictate whether we should minimize additional tissue trauma and enable wound management. In contaminated or open fractures, external stabilization or staged fixation often reduces infection risk and preserves soft tissue integrity, with a plan to convert to definitive fixation later if needed. In short, the best stabilization method balances fracture mechanics, bone quality, growth considerations, soft tissue status, and infection risk. Factors like coat color, breed, season, diet, or weather don't influence the mechanical choice of fixation. Logistics such as time since injury or clinic resources can affect timing, but not the fundamental method chosen for stabilization.

6. Who enforces county animal laws?

- A. Animal Control officers**
- B. Park rangers**
- C. State inspectors**
- D. Pet store staff**

The main idea is who has the authority to enforce local animal laws. Animal Control officers are the people whose job is to enforce county and municipal animal ordinances. They handle stray and dangerous animals, ensure licensing and vaccination requirements are followed, investigate animal cruelty, and can seize animals when needed. They're typically employed by the county or city and may have police powers to issue citations. Park rangers focus on rules within parks and natural-resource areas, not general county animal laws. State inspectors enforce state-level statutes, working under state agencies rather than county jurisdictions. Pet store staff aren't responsible for enforcing laws; they operate in a retail capacity and may inform customers, but enforcement rests with official animal control personnel.

7. Which laboratory finding supports long-term glycemic control in a diabetic dog?

- A. Persistent fasting hyperglycemia**
- B. Elevated fructosamine**
- C. Elevated ALT**
- D. Decreased fructosamine**

Fructosamine is formed when glucose attaches to circulating proteins, so its level reflects the average blood glucose over the past roughly 2-3 weeks. In dogs with diabetes, this test is used to gauge long-term glycemic exposure and how well glucose has been controlled over that timeframe. A higher fructosamine value means glucose has been elevated on average during those weeks, indicating poorer long-term control, while values in the reference range suggest adequate control. The other options don't track long-term glucose (persistent fasting hyperglycemia is a current snapshot; ALT is a liver enzyme unrelated to glycemic control; decreased fructosamine would indicate lower average glucose). Thus, fructosamine is the lab that reflects long-term glycemic status.

8. What does euthanasia mean?

- A. To spay**
- B. To diagnose disease**
- C. To put animal to death**
- D. To vaccinate**

Euthanasia means to humanely end the life of an animal to relieve suffering or when there is no reasonable chance of recovery, so the animal does not endure ongoing pain or distress. In practice, it's a compassionate procedure performed by a veterinarian using appropriate anesthesia to ensure a painless, peaceful passing. This is different from spaying (surgical sterilization), diagnosing disease (identifying illness), or vaccinating (immunizing against disease).

9. Options after euthanasia include which?

- A. Take home
- B. Mass burial
- C. Donation to research
- D. Mass cremation**

When animals are euthanized, how their bodies are handled afterward is about respectful, legal, and practical disposal. Among the options, mass cremation is the most common in many practices because it is efficient and economical: multiple bodies are cremated together, and the owner typically does not receive individual ashes. This approach works well when private arrangements aren't made or are cost-prohibitive, and it aligns with standard clinic waste-management workflows. The other options have limitations in typical settings. Taking the body home isn't universally permitted due to safety and regulatory concerns. Mass burial is less common because of environmental and local regulations in many areas. Donating to research can be possible, but it depends on consent, institutional policies, and regulatory compliance, and isn't guaranteed in every situation.

10. Which term refers to a young sheep?

- A. Ewe
- B. Wether
- C. Lamb**
- D. Ram

Young sheep are called lambs. This term is used for sheep from birth up to about one year old, regardless of sex. An adult female sheep is a ewe, an adult male is a ram, and a castrated male raised for meat is a wether. In practice, you'll hear about lambing (the birth of lambs) and weaning, and once a lamb passes a year, it's often referred to as a yearling. Understanding these terms helps with clear communication about age and sex in sheep populations.

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://veterinary3cfe.examzify.com>

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

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