

WebXam Animal Science and Technology End-of-Course (EOC) Practice Test (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. What do the offspring of breeder parents primarily become?**
 - A. Dairy cows**
 - B. Broilers for the market**
 - C. Service animals**
 - D. Breeding stock**
- 2. What defines social behavior in animals?**
 - A. The way animals eat**
 - B. The way animals migrate**
 - C. The way animals interact with each other**
 - D. The way animals hunt**
- 3. What is the term used for a young female dog?**
 - A. Filly**
 - B. Bitch**
 - C. Doeling**
 - D. Gilt**
- 4. What is the correct term for a castrated male goat?**
 - A. Wether**
 - B. Gilt**
 - C. Pullet**
 - D. Colt**
- 5. What does the axial skeleton include?**
 - A. Leg bones and arm bones**
 - B. Skull, vertebrae, and ribs**
 - C. Pelvic bones and shoulder girdles**
 - D. Hands and feet bones**
- 6. What do you call a newborn rabbit?**
 - A. Bunny**
 - B. Kit**
 - C. Cub**
 - D. Poult**

- 7. What do you call a mature female rabbit?**
- A. Doe**
 - B. Jill**
 - C. Buck**
 - D. Hen**
- 8. Which national organization prompted the development of the Ohio livestock care standards?**
- A. FDA**
 - B. USDA**
 - C. EPA**
 - D. HSUS**
- 9. What is the name for a mature male rabbit?**
- A. Tom**
 - B. Buck**
 - C. Stallion**
 - D. Rooster**
- 10. Which agency has the authority to approve new products for animal use?**
- A. USDA**
 - B. EPA**
 - C. FDA**
 - D. CDC**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What do the offspring of breeder parents primarily become?

- A. Dairy cows**
- B. Broilers for the market**
- C. Service animals**
- D. Breeding stock**

The offspring of breeder parents primarily become breeding stock. Breeder parents are specifically selected and raised to produce offspring that possess desirable traits in terms of health, productivity, and genetic quality. This practice is common in various animal breeding programs, where the main goal is to enhance these traits in subsequent generations. In the context of the question, while broilers for the market are a direct product of specific breeding for meat production, they are not the primary focus of breeder parents whose aim is to create future generations for breeding. Dairy cows and service animals also represent specific pathways but are tied to particular breeding objectives that differ from the general focus on producing breeding stock. Therefore, recognizing that the primary role of offspring from these breeders is to continue the lineage and improve genetic stock clarifies why breeding stock is the intended outcome.

2. What defines social behavior in animals?

- A. The way animals eat**
- B. The way animals migrate**
- C. The way animals interact with each other**
- D. The way animals hunt**

Social behavior in animals is fundamentally defined by the way animals interact with each other. This encompasses various forms of communication, cooperation, competition, mating rituals, and establishing social structures within a group. Understanding these interactions is crucial because they can significantly affect the survival and reproductive success of individuals within a species. Social behavior can include forming partnerships for hunting or protection, establishing hierarchies within groups, or caring for offspring communally. Such interactions contribute to the overall dynamics of animal populations, influencing factors such as resource distribution, predator-prey relationships, and even the evolution of species. In contrast, while eating, migrating, and hunting are vital activities for survival, they do not specifically define social behavior. Eating can occur in isolation or in groups without any social structure. Migration is often related to environmental changes rather than social interactions, and hunting can be solitary or social depending on the species and context. Therefore, the essence of social behavior is captured best by focusing on the interactions among individuals within a group.

3. What is the term used for a young female dog?

- A. Filly
- B. Bitch**
- C. Doeling
- D. Gilt

The term used for a young female dog is "bitch." This terminology is specific to canines and is the correct classification for a female dog that has not yet reached maturity. In many contexts, the word can carry a neutral connotation relating to the animal's sex and reproductive status rather than the negative connotations it may have in casual speech. The other terms refer to young female animals of different species and are not applicable to dogs. For instance, "filly" refers to a young female horse, "doeling" denotes a young female goat, and "gilt" is a term used for a young female pig. Understanding these terms helps in recognizing the distinctions between different animal species and their classifications.

4. What is the correct term for a castrated male goat?

- A. Wether**
- B. Gilt
- C. Pullet
- D. Colt

A castrated male goat is referred to as a "wether." This term specifically describes male goats that have been castrated to prevent reproduction and often for ease of handling as they can be less aggressive than intact males. Wethers are commonly raised for their meat or as companions. The other terms provided refer to different animals or categories. A "gilt" is a young female pig that has not yet given birth, a "pullet" is a young female chicken, typically under one year of age, and a "colt" is a young male horse, usually under four years old. Understanding the terminology specific to each animal helps to clarify their roles and characteristics within animal husbandry.

5. What does the axial skeleton include?

- A. Leg bones and arm bones
- B. Skull, vertebrae, and ribs**
- C. Pelvic bones and shoulder girdles
- D. Hands and feet bones

The axial skeleton includes the skull, vertebrae, and ribs, which are crucial components of the central structure of the skeletal system. This part of the skeleton provides support and protection for the brain, spinal cord, and thoracic organs. The skull encases the brain and supports the facial structure, while the vertebrae make up the spine, protecting the spinal cord and providing structural stability. Additionally, the ribs form a protective cage around the heart and lungs, allowing for the safe functioning of these vital organs. Understanding the components of the axial skeleton is essential in animal science, as it relates to overall skeletal health and anatomy in various species.

6. What do you call a newborn rabbit?

- A. Bunny
- B. Kit**
- C. Cub
- D. Poult

A newborn rabbit is referred to as a "kit." This term is specifically used to describe young rabbits, and understanding this terminology is essential in animal science, particularly in the context of domestic rabbits and breeding practices. The term "bunny" is often used colloquially to describe rabbits in general or to refer to them in an affectionate manner, but it does not specifically denote a newborn rabbit. "Cub" typically refers to the young of certain carnivorous mammals, such as bears or lions, and "poult" is used mainly to describe a young turkey. Therefore, "kit" is the correct term that specifically identifies a newborn rabbit in the context of animal husbandry and breeding.

7. What do you call a mature female rabbit?

- A. Doe**
- B. Jill
- C. Buck
- D. Hen

A mature female rabbit is referred to as a doe. This term specifically identifies the female of the species and is widely recognized in animal husbandry and breeding practices. In contrast, the term "jill" refers to a mature female ferret, "buck" refers to a male rabbit, and "hen" describes a female chicken. This classification helps in distinguishing between species and their respective genders, which is crucial in both animal management and breeding. Understanding these specific terms is important for effective communication in animal science and technology.

8. Which national organization prompted the development of the Ohio livestock care standards?

- A. FDA
- B. USDA**
- C. EPA
- D. HSUS

The development of the Ohio livestock care standards was prompted by the USDA, which stands for the United States Department of Agriculture. This organization plays a significant role in overseeing and regulating agricultural practices, including livestock care. The establishment of specific care standards is crucial for ensuring animal welfare, protecting public health, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. By collaborating with agricultural stakeholders and experts, the USDA helps to set guidelines that ensure livestock are raised in a manner that is humane and meets the needs of the animals. The standards contribute to the overall integrity of the livestock industry, reinforcing public trust and responsible farming practices. The other organizations listed, while also important in their respective roles, do not specifically focus on the livestock care standards in the same way the USDA does. The FDA is primarily concerned with food safety and drug approval, the EPA is focused on environmental protection regulations, and HSUS, which is the Humane Society of the United States, is an animal welfare organization that advocates for animal rights rather than setting industry standards.

9. What is the name for a mature male rabbit?

- A. Tom
- B. Buck**
- C. Stallion
- D. Rooster

A mature male rabbit is referred to as a "buck." This term is specific to rabbits and is commonly used in veterinary and animal husbandry contexts. Understanding the terminology is essential in animal science, as different animals have distinct terms for their genders. The other terms provided in the choices pertain to different species. A "tom" typically refers to a mature male cat or turkey. A "stallion" is the term used for a mature male horse. A "rooster" indicates a male chicken. Each of these terms is specific to its respective animal, highlighting the importance of using the correct terminology when discussing different species in animal science.

10. Which agency has the authority to approve new products for animal use?

- A. USDA
- B. EPA
- C. FDA**
- D. CDC

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the agency responsible for approving new products intended for animal use. This includes medications, vaccines, and feed additives, which must undergo rigorous testing and evaluation processes to ensure safety and efficacy before they can be marketed. The FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine specifically oversees this aspect, ensuring that any new products meet the necessary standards to protect animal health and, by extension, public health. While the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) plays a role in regulating animal health and welfare, particularly concerning livestock and poultry, it does not have the authority to approve new products for animal use. The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) primarily regulates pesticides and environmental hazards rather than directly overseeing animal health products. The CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) focuses on public health and disease prevention but does not regulate or approve veterinary products. Thus, the FDA is the correct answer as it is the designated authority for this specific purpose.

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://webxamaimalscitecheoc.examzify.com>

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