

WEBXAM ANIMAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY END-OF-COURSE (EOC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What does the lower right chamber of the heart do?**
 - A. Receives blood from the body
 - B. Pumps blood to the rest of the body
 - C. Pumps blood to the lungs
 - D. Collects blood from the lungs
- 2. Which degree typically requires the longest time to achieve?**
 - A. Associate's degree
 - B. Bachelor's degree
 - C. Master's degree
 - D. Doctorate degree
- 3. What is the term for a mature male horse?**
 - A. Stallion
 - B. Stud
 - C. Rooster
 - D. Chick
- 4. What is the name for a young female goat?**
 - A. Bitch
 - B. Hen poult
 - C. Doeling
 - D. Filly
- 5. Which term refers to a mature male cat?**
 - A. Tom
 - B. Doe
 - C. Stud
 - D. Ewe
- 6. Which term describes a young male turkey?**
 - A. Toucan
 - B. Tom Poult
 - C. Drake
 - D. Hen

7. What does the large intestine primarily do?

- A. Stores bile
- B. Absorbs water and forms feces
- C. Digests proteins
- D. Produces digestive enzymes

8. What is the name for a mature female hog or swine?

- A. Sow
- B. Doe
- C. Ewe
- D. Hen

9. What is the term for a castrated male dog?

- A. Neuter
- B. Gelding
- C. Gib
- D. Barrow

10. What do you call a castrated male chicken?

- A. Wether
- B. Neuter
- C. Capon
- D. Kid

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the lower right chamber of the heart do?

- A. Receives blood from the body
- B. Pumps blood to the rest of the body
- C. Pumps blood to the lungs**
- D. Collects blood from the lungs

The correct answer is that the lower right chamber of the heart, known as the right ventricle, pumps blood to the lungs. This function is crucial in the circulatory system, as the right ventricle receives deoxygenated blood from the right atrium and then contracts to send this blood to the pulmonary arteries leading to the lungs. In the lungs, the blood releases carbon dioxide and picks up oxygen, which is essential for providing oxygenated blood to the rest of the body. Understanding this mechanism highlights the role of the right ventricle in the pulmonary circulation, differentiating it from the left ventricle, which is responsible for pumping oxygenated blood to the body.

2. Which degree typically requires the longest time to achieve?

- A. Associate's degree
- B. Bachelor's degree
- C. Master's degree
- D. Doctorate degree**

The Doctorate degree typically requires the longest time to achieve because it involves several years of advanced study beyond a Bachelor's or Master's degree. Earning a Doctorate often necessitates completing extensive coursework, passing qualifying exams, and conducting original research, which culminates in a dissertation. This process can take anywhere from three to seven years, depending on the field of study and the individual's pace of research. In contrast, an Associate's degree generally takes about two years to complete, a Bachelor's degree usually requires four years, and a Master's degree typically takes an additional one to three years after obtaining a Bachelor's. Thus, the rigorous demands of a Doctorate, coupled with the time investment for research and dissertation writing, account for the longer duration required to obtain this highest level of academic achievement.

3. What is the term for a mature male horse?

- A. Stallion**
- B. Stud
- C. Rooster
- D. Chick

A mature male horse is referred to as a stallion. The term "stallion" specifically denotes a male horse that has not been castrated and is capable of breeding. Stallions are often recognized for their strong physical characteristics and are used for breeding purposes to produce foals. The other terms do not apply in this context. A "stud" typically refers to a stallion used specifically for breeding, and while it can be related, it is more specific than just identifying the animal itself as a stallion. "Rooster" and "chick" are terms used to describe male and young chickens, respectively, and are entirely unrelated to equine terminology. Being familiar with these terms helps in understanding the terminology used in animal science and breeding discussions.

4. What is the name for a young female goat?

- A. Bitch
- B. Hen poult
- C. Doeling
- D. Filly

A young female goat is referred to as a doeling. This term specifically identifies a young female within the goat species, distinguishing it from other animals. In animal husbandry and agriculture, it's important to have clear terms for different ages and sexes of livestock to ensure proper breeding, care, and management practices. The other terms listed are associated with different species or animal classifications. "Bitch" refers to a female dog, "hen poult" describes a young chicken, and "filly" is a term used for a young female horse. Understanding these distinctions is essential for anyone involved in the care and management of various animals.

5. Which term refers to a mature male cat?

- A. Tom
- B. Doe
- C. Stud
- D. Ewe

The term that refers to a mature male cat is "Tom." In the context of feline terminology, a "Tom" is specifically designated for intact (not neutered) male cats. Understanding this terminology is important for distinguishing between genders and breeding practices in animal husbandry. The other terms provided relate to different species: "Doe" refers to a female deer or rabbit, "Stud" is a term commonly used for a male animal used for breeding, but it generally applies to horses or dogs rather than cats, and "Ewe" specifically refers to a female sheep. Thus, in the context of cats, "Tom" is the correct term to use for a mature male.

6. Which term describes a young male turkey?

- A. Toucan
- B. Tom Poult
- C. Drake
- D. Hen

The term that describes a young male turkey is "Tom Poult." In the turkey industry, the term "poult" refers specifically to a young turkey of either sex that is less than 10 weeks old. When combined with "tom," which is the term for a male turkey, it accurately identifies the young male. This terminology is crucial in animal husbandry, particularly in distinguishing between different ages and sexes of poultry for breeding and management purposes. The other terms listed are not applicable to turkeys; for instance, a drake refers to a male duck, while "hen" typically denotes a female bird in poultry terminology, and a toucan is an entirely different species of bird unrelated to turkeys.

7. What does the large intestine primarily do?

- A. Stores bile
- B. Absorbs water and forms feces**
- C. Digests proteins
- D. Produces digestive enzymes

The large intestine primarily functions to absorb water and form feces. This process is crucial for maintaining the body's hydration levels and optimizing nutrient absorption. As food moves through the digestive tract, it reaches the large intestine after passing through the small intestine, where most nutrient absorption occurs. The remaining waste, along with undigested materials, enters the large intestine, where water is reabsorbed into the body. This concentration of waste leads to the formation of feces, which is then stored in the rectum until it is ready to be expelled. While bile is stored in the gallbladder and is important for the digestion of fats, it is not a primary function of the large intestine. The large intestine does not play a significant role in digesting proteins or producing digestive enzymes, tasks that are primarily managed by other parts of the digestive system, especially the stomach and pancreas.

8. What is the name for a mature female hog or swine?

- A. Sow**
- B. Doe
- C. Ewe
- D. Hen

A mature female hog or swine is referred to as a "sow." This term specifically denotes a female pig that has reached adulthood and is typically one that has given birth to piglets. In the context of animal husbandry, it is important to recognize the specific terminology used for different species, as terms like "doe," "ewe," and "hen" pertain to other types of animals. A "doe" is a female goat, a "ewe" is a female sheep, and a "hen" is a female chicken. Understanding these distinctions helps prevent confusion when discussing animal breeding and farming practices.

9. What is the term for a castrated male dog?

- A. Neuter**
- B. Gelding
- C. Gib
- D. Barrow

The term for a castrated male dog is "neuter." This terminology specifically refers to the surgical procedure performed on male dogs to remove their testicles, resulting in the animal being unable to reproduce. Neutering is commonly done for health benefits and behavioral management in dogs. The other terms listed refer to castration in different animal species or contexts. "Gelding" is specifically used for castrated male horses. "Gib" refers to a castrated male cat, while "barrow" is used to describe a castrated male pig. Each term is tied closely to specific animals, highlighting the importance of understanding species-specific terminology in animal science.

10. What do you call a castrated male chicken?

- A. Wether
- B. Neuter
- C. Capon
- D. Kid

A castrated male chicken is referred to as a capon. This term specifically describes male chickens that have been castrated at a young age to improve the quality of their meat, making it more tender and flavorful compared to that of intact males. Capons are often raised for culinary purposes due to their desirable characteristics, such as having a larger body size and better meat quality. Understanding the specific terminology in animal science is important, as it helps in the proper management and care of livestock, including knowledge of breeding and meat production practices. Other terms like 'wether' and 'kid' refer to castrated male sheep and goats respectively, while 'neuter' is a broader term used for castrating male animals in general but is not specific to chickens. This highlights the importance of using accurate terminology in veterinary and agricultural contexts.

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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://webxamaimalscitecheoc.examzify.com>

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

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