1. The function of the cecum is to:
   A. Produce bile.
   B. Aide in the digestion of fibrous materials.
   C. Produce insulin.
   D. None of the above.

2. When treating or assisting a doctor with an animal’s abscess wound, it is important to:
   A. Wear disposable gloves.
   B. Disinfect the treatment counter thoroughly.
   C. Wash and disinfect all instruments used.
   D. All of the above.

3. If you are bitten, scratched or cut when working around animals, you should:
   A. Wash thoroughly with water and a disinfecting soap, then notify your supervisor.
   B. Quickly rinse out the area.
   C. Just wipe the blood off and bandage if needed.
   D. None of the above.

4. Rabies is transmitted through:
   A. Blood from the affected animal
   B. Urine from the affected animal
   C. Feces from the affected animal
   D. Saliva from the affected animal

5. Lyme disease is caused by a:
   A. Bacteria
   B. Virus
   C. Parasite
   D. Fungus

6. One of the fastest means of getting drugs in to the bloodstream is:
   A. Orally
   B. Intranasally
   C. Topically
   D. Intravenously

7. Nebulized is defined as:
   A. Turned into a liquid
   B. Turned into a fine mist
   C. Turned into molecules
   D. Turned into oxygen
8. The Snap Canine Heartworm Test tests the blood for:
   A. Adult heartworms
   B. Antigen produced by female heartworms
   C. Microfilaria
   D. Female heartworms only

9. When in the heart, heartworms congregate in the:
   A. Right ventricle
   B. Right atrium
   C. Left ventricle
   D. Left atrium

10. The amount of fecal matter needed for a canine or feline fecal analysis is approximately:
    A. The size of a baseball
    B. The size of a golf ball
    C. The size of a grapefruit
    D. The size of a grape

11. Which internal parasite is the most common in puppies and kittens?
    A. Roundworm
    B. Hookworm
    C. Whipworm
    D. Giardia

12. The roundworm is often described as looking like:
    A. Rice
    B. Spaghetti
    C. Flakes
    D. Leech

13. Whipworm eggs look like a/an _________________ under a microscope.
    A. Circle
    B. Oval
    C. Rectangle
    D. Cone

14. What type of mite can cause a zoonotic disease?
    A. Demodectic
    B. Otodectes
    C. Sarcoptic
    D. All of the above

15. What is the vector for heartworms?
    A. Tick
    B. Lice
    C. Flea
    D. Mosquito
16. Ideally, a horse should be bedded on  
   A. Newspaper  
   B. Straw  
   C. Walnut shavings  
   D. Wood shavings

17. Which of the following disinfectants is toxic to cats?  
   A. Phenols  
   B. Bleach  
   C. Quats  
   D. None of the above

18. What is the common percentage of Brahman and British breeds in American cattle?  
   A. 3/5, 2/5 cross  
   B. 3/7, 4/7 cross  
   C. 1/3, 2/3 cross  
   D. 3/8, 5/8 cross

19. Which of the following breeds of dairy cattle produce the most milk?  
   A. Jersey  
   B. Guernsey  
   C. Holstein  
   D. Brown Swiss

20. The breed of swine that is characterized by being solid black with a white belt at the shoulder and small erect ears is:  
   A. Duroc  
   B. Spots  
   C. Hereford  
   D. Hampshire

21. The _________________ is white in color and has large drooping ears that cover most of its face.  
   A. Yorkshire  
   B. Chester White  
   C. American Landrace  
   D. Hereford

22. Which breed of swine is characterized by being black in color with four white feet and/or legs, short wrinkled snout, and medium erect ears?  
   A. Spots  
   B. Berkshire  
   C. Hereford  
   D. Hampshire
23. The ___________________________ is characterized by a red with white face (not less than 2/3 red, exclusive of face and ears), with at least 2 white feet, long face/snout, and small to medium erect ears.
   A. American Landrace
   B. Hereford
   C. Berkshire
   D. Duroc

24. An eight month old Chihuahua was stung by a wasp and had a fluctuation in its heart rate. What term describes its fluctuating heart rate?
   A. Arrhythmia
   B. Auscultation
   C. Bradycardia
   D. Tachypnea

25. Annie is helping to examine a patient. She is instructed to take the temperature, pulse and respiration, which is a crucial part of a physical exam. Which of the following factors does not affect TPR?
   A. age
   B. size
   C. environmental temperature
   D. breed

26. Which of the following answers best completes this statement?
   Temperature, pulse and respiration rates tend to _________ as size of the animal _________.
   A. increase, decreases
   B. decreases, decreases
   C. shallow, decreases
   D. decreases slowly, decreases rapidly

27. Sue is taking the temperature and pulse of Max, a medium sized dog. What should she expect the temperature and pulse rate to be? :
   A. 100ºF and 100-145 beats/min.
   B. 102ºF and 70-120 beats/min.
   C. 100ºF and 70-120 beats/min.
   D. 101ºF and 60-90 beats/min.

28. Lauren is taking a patient history from Ms. Harper about her horse. Which is the most appropriate question for her to ask?
   A. “Is your horse drinking a lot of water and eating okay?”
   B. “How much water is it drinking and how much is it eating?”
   C. “Is your horse able to exercise daily?”
   D. “Is your horse drinking more water now than compared to a few months ago?”
29. A vet diagnosed Bill’s goat with dyspnea. What does this mean?
   A. The lamb has normal breathing.
   B. The lamb has abnormal heart sounds.
   C. The lamb has difficulty breathing.
   D. The lamb has bluish discoloring of its skin.

30. Jane is taking a dog’s pulse. What is the name of the artery where she will do this?
   A. Femoral artery
   B. Brachiocephalic artery
   C. Facial artery
   D. Carotid Artery

31. During an exam, Julie must take vital signs from an animal. Which of the following steps is the most correct procedure for her to take the rectal temperature?
   A. Shake down thermometer, lubricate with petroleum jelly, gently insert and hold for 1 minute, remove and rotate to read.
   B. Shake down thermometer, lubricate with petroleum jelly, gently insert and hold for 3 minutes, remove and rotate to read.
   C. Wipe thermometer with alcohol, shake down thermometer, lubricate with petroleum jelly, gently insert and hold for 1 minute, remove and rotate to read.
   D. Wipe thermometer with alcohol, shake down thermometer, lubricate with petroleum jelly, gently insert and hold for 3 minutes, remove and rotate to read.

32. The average pulse (beats/min) and respiration (breaths/min) for a horse is
   A. 40-60, 12-20
   B. 60-70, 10-30
   C. 30-60, 8-16
   D. 60-90, 12-20

33. A stethoscope is a common piece of equipment used for clinical exams. The stethoscope is used to listen to the heart, lungs, and ________________.
   A. murmurs
   B. gastrointestinal sounds
   C. pre-natal sounds
   D. water on the lungs

34. The veterinarian is describing to Spike’s owner how he’ll be neutered. Neuter is defined as:
   A. Having resistance to a disease
   B. The common term for removal of male reproductive organs
   C. Proteins produced by lymph system
   D. Swelling and inflammation

35. The veterinarian is explaining to Sally’s owner how she will be spayed. Spay is defined as:
   A. Substance that induces an immune response
   B. Swelling and inflammation
   C. The common term for removal of female reproductive organs
   D. Allergic response
36. If an animal was suffering from anaphylactic shock, it would be
A. An exaggerated allergic response
B. Proteins produced by lymph system
C. Minerals in the blood stream
D. Slippery white film

37. An animal is being given a vaccine. Vaccine is defined as
A. A suspension of killed or modified microorganisms that stimulate an immune
response when introduced into the body
B. Swelling and inflammation
C. More susceptible to disease
D. Having no resistance to disease

38. An animal is vaccinated for rabies. Rabies is caused by:
A. A rhabidovirus
B. Parvo virus
C. Bacteria
D. Fungus

39. Lauren is bandaging Bruce, a four year old horse. Leg bandages on horses are started
on the _______ part of the leg and wrapped toward the back.
A. Vertical
B. Horizontal
C. Lateral
D. Proximal

40. The bellyband should _______ slightly as it is wrapped.
A. Overlap
B. Space out
C. Cut off circulation
D. Never touch

41. Immunity is defined as:
A. Having resistance to a disease due to the formation of antibodies.
B. Slow and painful abscess
C. Rhabidovirus
D. Not being able to tolerate disease

42. A kitten is suffering from FCV. Feline calicivirus is caused by:
A. RNA virus
B. Fungus
C. Bacteria
D. Does not exist

43. Feline viral rhinotracheitis symptoms include:
A. Sneezing, discharge from nose and eyes
B. Anorexia
C. Aggression
D. Licking of wound
44. Leptospirosis is caused by:
   A. Leptospira bacteria
   B. DNA virus
   C. Borrelia burgdorferi bacteria
   D. None of the above

45. Symptoms of distemper include:
   A. Lameness
   B. Swollen joints
   C. Aggression
   D. Fever, vomiting, diarrhea, nasal secretions, and seizures

46. Frank, a 60lb bulldog, needs to get 60 mg of Prednisone once every other day for 10 days. How many total milligrams of Prednisone does Frank need for 10 days?
   A. 450 mg
   B. 300 mg
   C. 900 mg
   D. 100 mg

47. Linda is going to perform a laboratory test. Where is it possible that she will be doing this?
   A. Veterinary hospitals
   B. Research facilities
   C. Zoos
   D. All of the above

48. In preparation for her CVA test, Mary is studying systems of the body. Which of these is NOT included in the circulatory system?
   A. Heart
   B. Lymphatics
   C. Blood Vessels
   D. Blood

49. If an animal has problems in the right side of the heart, what other problem will likely occur?
   A. Ascites
   B. Lung congestion
   C. Nerve Degeneration
   D. Osteoporosis

50. Luke, a border collie, has a problem in the left side of the heart. What other problem will likely occur?
   A. Ascites
   B. Lung congestion
   C. Nerve Degeneration
   D. Osteoporosis
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51. Mary is also studying the physiology of the body systems. Which of these is NOT a function of the circulatory system?
   A. Respiration for the body
   B. Urination of waste products
   C. Transportation of nutrients, blood cells, gases, etc.
   D. Protection of the body

52. Which of these is the correct flow of blood through the heart?
   A. Right Atrium, Right Ventricle, Pulmonary Arteries, Lungs, Pulmonary Veins, Left Atrium, Left Ventricle, Aorta
   B. Left Atrium, Left Ventricle, Pulmonary Arteries, Lungs, Pulmonary Veins, Right Atrium, Right Ventricle, Aorta
   C. Right Atrium, Right Ventricle, Pulmonary Veins, Lungs, Pulmonary Arteries, Left Atrium, Left Ventricle, Aorta
   D. Left Atrium, Left Ventricle, Pulmonary Veins, Lungs, Pulmonary Arteries, Right Atrium, Right Ventricle, Aorta

53. What are the percentages of cells and plasma in blood?
   A. 40% and 60%, respectively
   B. 50% and 50%, respectively
   C. 60% and 40%, respectively
   D. 30% and 70%, respectively

54. Which of these is NOT part of the process of filtration of the blood through the urinary system?
   A. Nephrons
   B. Medulla
   C. Vena Cava
   D. Kidney

55. While Linda was running a laboratory test, she evaluated total plasma protein, and noticed an elevated total plasma protein. This is a sign of
   A. inflammation
   B. infection
   C. dehydration
   D. all of the above

56. In most species, what are the kidneys shaped like?
   A. Pears
   B. Circles
   C. Clovers
   D. Beans

57. Sammy is trying to run a urinalysis. He first has to obtain urine from the dog. How can he obtain urine from an animal?
   A. Free Catch
   B. Cystocentesis
   C. Catheterization
   D. All of the above
58. Sammy is trying to determine the specific gravity of urine. What tools can be used to accomplish this?
A. Refractometer
B. Urinometer
C. Reagent Strips
D. All of the above

59. Sammy found a decreased specific gravity in the urine. This could indicate all of the following EXCEPT:
A. increased water intake
B. shock
C. chronic renal disease
D. other diseases

60. If Sammy had noticed an increased specific gravity, it could indicate all of the following EXCEPT:
A. chronic renal disease
B. dehydration
C. decreased water intake
D. acute renal disease

61. Which of these is a chemical that Sammy would NOT have evaluated in urine?
A. Ketones
B. Glucose
C. Blood
D. Saline

62. Which of these cells would Sammy NOT expect to see in an examination of urine sediment?
A. Red blood cells
B. Viral cells
C. White blood cells
D. Epithelial cells

63. Read the following paragraph. Then answer the questions below.
I live in a rural farming community where everyone owns some breed of dog. A few houses down from mine lives an Australian Cattle Dog (k.a. Blue Heeler) named Rigo. She is quite accustomed to guarding her territory against rodents, skunks, coyotes, and rabbits. Rigo was found with a half-eaten rabbit a few months ago and then gave birth to a litter of eight puppies a few weeks later. When they were old enough for their first set of vaccinations the veterinarian found that all the puppies were infested with hookworms. The veterinarian prescribed medication for all patients, including Rigo, and told my neighbor that they should be rechecked at their next visit.
Rigo’s hookworm infection could have been caused by which of the following?
A. Direct – ingested larvae from the environment or contracted larvae through the skin
B. Indirect – the rabbit could have been infected
C. Rigo does not have a hookworm infestation
D. Both a and b
64. If the rabbit was infected with hookworms what would be the term for this type of host?
   A. Paratonic
   B. Pest
   C. Atypical
   D. Infectious

65. Which of these is the scientific name for hookworm?
   A. Ancylostoma caninum
   B. Dipylidium caninum
   C. Toxocara canis
   D. None of the above

66. James accidentally spilled bleach. In order to know the correct clean up procedure to take, he must check the MSDS. The acronym MSDS stands for:
   A. Material Safety from Disease Sheet
   B. Material Safety Data Sheet
   C. Mechanical Safety Destruction Sheets
   D. Mechanical Safety Data Sheet

67. A member of OSHA is doing a walkthrough of a veterinary clinic. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration is housed in
   A. The Department of Health
   B. The Department of Finance
   C. The Department of Security
   D. The Department of Labor

68. Adam has just assisted in restraining a Lhasa Apso for IM injection. The RVT that gave the injection must now dispose of the needle and syringe. Where must all needles and syringes be disposed of?
   A. A bottle
   B. A dumpster
   C. A trashcan
   D. A sharps container

69. When dealing with radioactive equipment, you should always wear:
   A. lead gloves
   B. lead apron
   C. a dosimeter
   D. all of the above

70. If working in a veterinary clinic, you understand that the guidelines set forth by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration are based on the principle of
   A. The Right to Know
   B. The Basis of Knowledge
   C. The Determination of Knowledge
   D. The Right of the Knowledge of the Law
71. People who work with animals on a daily basis are ____________ faced with potentially dangerous situations.
   A. Never
   B. Sometimes
   C. Always
   D. Rarely

72. Which of the following is NOT a hazard that you would face while working in a veterinary clinic?
   A. Physical hazards
   B. Chemical hazards
   C. Biological hazards
   D. Psychological hazards

73. Which of these is NOT a disease-causing agent for zoonotic diseases?
   A. Fungi
   B. Biologics
   C. Viruses
   D. Parasites

74. Ben may have been exposed to a bacterial zoonotic disease. Which of the following is NOT a zoonotic disease caused by bacteria?
   A. Toxoplasmosis
   B. Leptospirosis
   C. Anthrax
   D. Tuberculosis

75. Which drug schedule has no current accepted medical use?
   A. Schedule I
   B. Schedule II
   C. Schedule III
   D. Schedule IV

76. Cole has been asked to clean the front waiting area of the clinic. With regard to the types of sanitation, which of these best describes “cleaning”?
   A. Physically removing all visible signs of dirt and organic matter such as feces, hair, etc.
   B. Destroying most microorganisms on nonliving things by physical or chemical means.
   C. Destroying all microorganisms and viruses on an object using chemicals and/or heat.
   D. Solutions that destroy microorganisms or inhibit their growth on living tissue.

77. When sanitizing, filtration is best described as:
   A. Using a chemical with a mop or sponge.
   B. Soaking items in a chemical disinfectant until they are used.
   C. Incinerating an object or exposing them to a flame.
   D. Removing particles from the air using a physical barrier.
78. Dana has been asked to dispense a schedule drug as a pain killer for an animal that has had a hip replacement. According to the Controlled Substance Act, she must:
A. understand the schedules that drugs are placed in and why.
B. have an authorized person unlock the locked cabinet where the drugs are stored.
C. ensure that the name and amount of drug used is recorded in the daily log.
D. All of the above.

79. Sugar, a small dog, has come into a veterinary clinic with sarcoptic mange. To prevent the spread of this and other zoonotic diseases, you need to:
A. dispose of waste in a proper manner
B. isolate infected animals
C. wash hands often
D. all of the above

80. Evan is creating a poster over biohazards for his Veterinary Technology class. Which of these is NOT an example of a biohazard and therefore should not be included in his poster?
A. Needles
B. Materials soaked with bodily fluids
C. Bandage material
D. None of the above

81. Fran is doing research on pathogens. A pathogen is:
A. A microorganism that produces disease.
B. Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.
C. Precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound.
D. Refers to the back.

82. A veterinarian has diagnosed an animal with typhus, which is a zoonotic disease. Zoonotic means:
A. Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.
B. Precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound.
C. Refers to the back.
D. A device that measures the level of radiation someone is exposed to when performing radiology.

83. Proper PPE sometimes includes a dosimeter. This is:
A. A device that measures the amount of radiation someone is exposed to when performing radiology.
B. Lead gloves
C. A device that keeps animals from biting you.
D. Something that covers your face while working with animals.

84. Aseptic technique is
A. Precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound.
B. Cleaning surfaces with bleach
C. Swabbing for a bacteria culture
D. A chemical agent that kills or prevents to growth of microorganisms
85. While cleaning an exam room, Abby uses a disinfectant. This is:
   A. A chemical agent that kills, or inhibits the growth of microorganisms on inanimate objects.
   B. a washcloth and hot water
   C. something that contaminates surfaces
   D. a chemical agent that allows that growth of microorganisms on inanimate objects

86. An animal has a superficial wound. Superficial means:
   A. Near the surface, also called external.
   B. deep laceration
   C. a wound that is on the extremities of an animal
   D. on an organ.

87. Most surgical instruments are manufactured from __________________________.
   A. Aluminum
   B. Copper
   C. Lead
   D. Stainless steel

88. The operating room should be cleaned __________________________.
   A. Daily
   B. Weekly
   C. Bi-weekly
   D. Monthly

89. Which of the following would be considered a brachycephalic breed?
   A. Labrador Retriever
   B. Dachshund
   C. Shih Tzu
   D. Border Collie

90. When a patient is having an ovariohysterectomy performed, the patient is placed in
    ___________ recumbency.
   A. Lateral
   B. Dorsal
   C. Ventral
   D. Sternal

91. After autoclaving a surgical pack, you notice that the autoclave tape looks the same as
    it did when you placed it in the autoclave. What should you do now?
   A. Place the pack with the others – there is no reason to be concerned about the sterility of the instruments.
   B. Open the pack to check the instruments for sterility. If they look clean, they can be used.
   C. Just hide the pack so you do not get in trouble for it not being sterilized.
   D. Place the pack to the side and do not allow it to be used because the sterility of the pack is questionable.
92. A person who cares for equine feet including trimming and shoeing is called a/an
   A. equestrian
   B. farrier
   C. hobble
   D. quittor

93. The amount of food provided to livestock in a 24-hour period is its
   A. graze
   B. ration
   C. roughage
   D. silage

94. Examination by tapping the surface to determine density of a body area is called
   A. palpation
   B. auscultation
   C. percussion
   D. tapping

95. The percentage of RBCs in blood is called a
   A. hematocrit
   B. PCV
   C. crit
   D. all of the above

96. A machine that spins samples very rapidly to separate elements based on weight is a
   A. counter
   B. centrifuge
   C. refractometer
   D. cannula

97. A set of signs that occur together is called a/an:
   A. sign
   B. symptom
   C. endemic
   D. syndrome

98. The study of disease causes is
   A. etiology
   B. toxicology
   C. biology
   D. pathology

99. You are doing maintenance on the anesthesia machine. You happen to notice that the granules in the canister are starting to turn purple. What does this usually indicate?
   A. The granules are more than 90 days old.
   B. The granules have lost the ability to absorb anesthetic gases.
   C. The granules should be turned over in the canister – they will regain
   D. The granules have lost the ability to absorb carbon dioxide.
100. A normal capillary refill time (CRT) is:
   A. 5+ seconds
   B. 4-5 seconds
   C. 3-4 seconds
   D. 1-2 seconds

101. Six 12 ounce puppies need deworming medication. If the dose is 1ml/lb, how many total ml do you need in order to deworm all of the puppies?
   A. 4.5 mls
   B. 5.7 mls
   C. 6.9 mls
   D. 7.8 mls

102. The veterinarian requests 600 cc of a solution. The instrument used to measure only has marks for mls. You know the correct equivalent of 600 cc in mls because:
   A. cc and mls are equivalent.
   B. A cc is twice the amount of a ml
   C. A ml is twice the amount of a cc
   D. A ml is half the amount of a cc

103. Six blood pressure readings are 115, 120, 123, 121, 121, and 112 mm Hg. What is the average value?
   A. 104
   B. 113
   C. 119
   D. 124

104. ¼ of a L is equivalent to:
   A. 250 ml
   B. 500 ml
   C. 750 ml
   D. 1000 ml

105. What are the two factors that determine or influence an animal’s disposition?
   A. genetic make-up and environmental situation
   B. environmental situation and nutrition
   C. nutrition and housing
   D. housing and genetic make-up

106. If you had a horse that had a 102.4°F, would you be concerned?
   A. No, it is completely normal.
   B. Yes, it is above normal.
   C. No, it is a little below normal.
   D. Yes, it is extremely below normal.
107. Your chicken has a heart rate of 275 beats per minute. Is that something to be worried about?
   A. Yes, that is above normal.
   B. Yes, that is below normal.
   C. No, that is normal.
   D. No, that is below normal.

108. Which of the following hormones is the most primary hormone produced by the testes?
   A. Estrogen
   B. Testosterone
   C. Progesterone
   D. Oxytocin

109. Which of the following is not a primary action of testosterone?
   A. Anabolic growth
   B. Promotes spermatogenesis
   C. Promotes secretions from accessory glands
   D. None of these

110. What are the anatomical differences between the oviducts of most mammals and the oviducts of poultry?
    A. Mammals have one oviduct.
    B. Mammals do not have oviducts.
    C. Poultry do not have oviducts.
    D. Poultry have one oviduct.

111. What is the main difference between the testes of mammals and the testes of poultry?
    A. Mammals have one testicle.
    B. The testes of poultry do not descend out of the abdominal cavity.
    C. Poultry have one testicle.
    D. The testes of mammals do not descend out of the abdominal cavity.

112. What is the purpose of the infundibulum?
    A. To transport the egg from the ovary to the oviduct.
    B. To expel the fetus.
    C. To contract during labor.
    D. To give nourishment to the fetus.

113. Which of the following hormones are the primary hormones produced by the ovaries?
    A. Estrogen and testosterone.
    B. Testosterone and oxytocin.
    C. Testosterone and progesterone.
    D. Estrogen and progesterone.

114. What are the primary functions of the hormones that the ovaries produce?
    A. Sexual behavior and maintenance of pregnancy.
    B. To give a deeper voice and more defined muscles.
    C. To maintain weight and pregnancy.
    D. To give secondary male characteristics and maintain weight gain.
115. Which of the following is not a function of the cervix?
   A. Connects the vagina to the uterus.
   B. Serves as a passageway for semen during copulation.
   C. Serves as a barrier for pathogens and prevents foreign material from entering the uterus.
   D. None of the above.

116. Which of the following is NOT a function of the uterus?
   A. Provides nourishment for the fetus.
   B. Is the receptacle for the penis during copulation.
   C. Contracts to expel the fetus during parturition.
   D. Incubates the fetus during pregnancy.

117. Which of the following is NOT a function of the epididymis?
   A. Site of maturation for sperm.
   B. Site of transportation for sperm.
   C. Site of decomposition for sperm.
   D. Site of storage for sperm.

118. What is a cryptorchid?
   A. Sterile female calf born twin to a male calf.
   B. Condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.
   C. Process by which sperm are produced by the male.
   D. Causes destruction of the cotyledons of the uterus.

119. What is a freemartin?
   A. Sterile female calf born twin to a male calf.
   B. Process by which ova are produced by the female.
   C. Respiratory viral disease that causes infertility.
   D. Condition in which one or both testicles remain the body cavity.

120. What does "Bang's" disease cause?
   A. Abortions typically in the second half of pregnancy.
   B. A sterile female calf born twin to a male calf.
   C. A decrease in the production of sperm in the male.
   D. Respiratory viral disease that causes infertility.

121. What does IBR stand for?
   A. Infectious Born Respiration
   B. Indefinitely Bad Respiration
   C. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
   D. Infectious Bovine Respiration

122. What is IBR?
   A. Sterile female calf born twin to a male calf.
   B. Condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.
   C. Causes destruction of the cotyledons of the uterus.
   D. Viral disease of the respiratory tract that can cause abortion.
123. What is oogenesis?
   A. Process by which sperm are produced by the male.
   B. Condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.
   C. Process by which ova are produced by the female.
   D. Causes destruction of the cotyledons of the uterus.

124. What is spermatogenesis?
   A. Process by which sperm are produced by the male.
   B. Condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.
   C. Process by which ova are produced by the female.
   D. Causes destruction of the cotyledons of the uterus.

125. The term that means of, or relating to dogs:
   A. Feline
   B. Bovine
   C. Canine
   D. Galline

126. The term that means of, or relating to cats:
   A. Feline
   B. Bovine
   C. Canine
   D. Galline

127. The term that means of, or relating to cattle:
   A. Feline
   B. Bovine
   C. Canine
   D. Galline

128. The term that means of, or relating to horses:
   A. Equine
   B. Galline
   C. Bovine
   D. Ovine

129. The term that means of, or relating to swine:
   A. Equine
   B. Canine
   C. Galline
   D. Porcine

130. The term that means of, or relating to sheep:
   A. Equine
   B. Galline
   C. Bovine
   D. Ovine
131. The term that means of, or relating to poultry:
   A. Equine
   B. Feline
   C. Porcine
   D. Galline

132. A sexually mature male of the bovine species.
   A. Heifer
   B. Steer
   C. Cow
   D. Bull

133. A female that has produced a calf.
   A. Heifer
   B. Steer
   C. Cow
   D. Bull

134. A female that has not produced a calf.
   A. Heifer
   B. Steer
   C. Cow
   D. Bull

135. A sexually mature male of the equine species.
   A. Colt
   B. Foal
   C. Stud
   D. Mare

136. A female of the equine species that is four years of age or older.
   A. Colt
   B. Foal
   C. Stud
   D. Mare

137. An immature male of the equine species.
   A. Colt
   B. Foal
   C. Stallion
   D. Mare

138. The act of giving birth in horses.
   A. Farrowing
   B. Foaling
   C. Whelping
   D. Laying
139. A mature female of the porcine species that has produced young.
   A. Hen
   B. Sow
   C. Gilt
   D. Ewe

140. An immature female of the porcine species.
   A. Hen
   B. Sow
   C. Gilt
   D. Ewe

141. A mature female of the galline species.
   A. Hen
   B. Sow
   C. Gilt
   D. Ewe

142. A newborn chicken.
   A. Chick
   B. Pullet
   C. Cockerel
   D. Broiler

143. A sexually mature male of the ovine species.
   A. Rooster
   B. Bull
   C. Barrow
   D. Ram

144. A sexually mature female of the ovine species.
   A. Ewe
   B. Gilt
   C. Hen
   D. Filly

145. All telephone calls should be answered by the ________________ ring.
   A. first
   B. third
   C. fifth
   D. seventh

146. Cat litter pans and gardening are the most common sources for which protozoan?
   A. Toxoplasma
   B. Giardia
   C. Coccidia
   D. Ancyloplasma
147. Formalin is most commonly used for _________________.
   A. Disinfecting
   B. Flea prevention
   C. Copy machine toner
   D. Tissue biopsy

148. For safety, two people are required to lift anything weighing more than _________ lb.
   A. 10
   B. 20
   C. 30
   D. 40

149. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease?
   A. Ringworm
   B. Cat Scratch Fever
   C. Both A and B
   D. None of the above

150. The five types of white blood cells are:
   A. Eosinophil, basophil, neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte
   B. Thrombocyte, monocyte, neutrophil, lymphocyte, eosinophil
   C. Neutrophil, erythrophil, leukocyte, basophil, eosinophil
   D. Neutrophil, basophil, eosinophil, granulocytes, acanthocyte

151. What parasite transmits Lyme disease?
   A. Dirofilaria immitis
   B. Heartworm
   C. Lice
   D. Tick

152. To remove a tick you should:
   A. Use a match to burn the tick off
   B. Cut the tick off with a knife
   C. Pour alcohol on the tick, then pull it off
   D. Use tweezers to grasp the head and pull straight out

153. One disease that is transmitted by the tick is:
   A. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
   B. Toxoplasmosis
   C. Salmonella
   D. Ringworm

154. The clinical signs of heartworm are:
   A. vomiting, deep cough, anemia
   B. anemia, deep cough, irregular heart beat
   C. deep cough, irregular heart beat, exercise intolerance
   D. irregular heart beat, anemia, exercise intolerance
155. A veterinarian in a critical care unit determines that one calf was given the following intravenous (IV) solutions in a 24 hour period: 745 milliliters (mL) of 0.9% normal saline, 420 mL of lactated ringers, 1,250 mL of 5% dextrose, and 15 mL of an antibiotic solution. How many total milliliters of IV solution did the patient receive?
A. 1430 mL
B. 2430 mL
C. 3430 mL
D. 4430 mL

156. A veterinary technician notes that a dog’s leukocyte (white blood cell) count before surgery was 18,645. Two days after the surgery, the patient had a leukocyte count of 8,968. What is the difference in the leukocyte counts?
A. 6977
B. 9677
C. 1845
D. 9577

157. A veterinary technician is calculating the bill for hospital care for a kidney transplant cat. The bill for medical services and care was $2,685. The owners paid $1,389 when they picked up the cat. A few weeks later they paid another $497. How much do they still owe?
A. $799
B. $899
C. $999
D. $1500

158. A cow weighed 1,743 pounds prior to calving. The calf weighed 97 pounds and the placenta and amniotic fluid weighed 189 pounds. How much did the cow weigh after calving?
A. 1557 pounds
B. 1457 pounds
C. 1357 pounds
D. 1257 pounds

159. A steer weighed 1,145 pounds before harvest. One half of the carcass with fore quarters weighed 393 pounds and one half of the carcass with rear quarters weighed 341 pounds. How much of the steer could not be consumed?
A. 408 pounds
B. 409 pounds
C. 410 pounds
D. 411 pounds
160. A technician is using a microscope to examine a specimen. If the eyepiece on the microscope has a power of 15x (x means times; a power of 15x magnifies an object 15 times) and the objective has a power of 100x, what is the total number of times she is magnifying the specimen? Hint: to find total magnification on a microscope, multiply the power of the eyepiece times the power of the objective.
A. 1500x
B. 2000x
C. 2500x
D. 3000x

161. An animal shelter worker is preparing formula for orphaned puppies. There are 9 puppies and each needs 2 ounces of formula. How many ounces of formula must be prepared?
A. 16 oz
B. 18 oz
C. 20 oz
D. 22 oz

162. The lab receives a prescription order from the veterinarian. He wants the patient to take 40 milligrams (mg) of amoxicillin four times a day for 25 days. The lab has 20 mg amoxicillin tablets. How many tablets should the vet tech give to the client for the 25-day period?
A. 150 tablets
B. 200 tablets
C. 250 tablets
D. 300 tablets

163. A microbiologist is staining bacterial slides. He uses a bottle of Gram stain that contains 144 milliliters (mL) of solution. If each slide requires 18 mL of the solution, how many slides can he stain with one bottle of solution?
A. 2 slides
B. 4 slides
C. 6 slides
D. 8 slides

164. A zookeeper gives a pot-bellied pig 1200 milligrams (mg) of Streptomycin in a 24-hour period. How many mg does he give the pig per dose if he gives the medication every 6 hours (q6h)?
A. 100 mg
B. 200 mg
C. 300 mg
D. 400 mg
165. A veterinarian takes blood samples from cows for brucellosis testing. One morning he fills 16 vacutainers (vacuum tubes) with 10 cubic centimeters (cc) of blood, 31 with 9.5 cc of blood, 28 with 7 cc of blood, and 15 with 8.5 cc of blood. How many cc of blood did he obtain from all the cows?
A. 778 cc
B. 780 cc
C. 782 cc
D. 784 cc

166. A veterinary technician is counting leukocytes (white blood cells). She counts four areas on the hemocytometer counting chamber, adds the four numbers together and then multiplies by 50 to obtain the correct leukocyte count. If the counts are 23, 27, 28 and 34 what is the correct leukocyte count?
A. 5600 leukocytes
B. 5700 leukocytes
C. 5800 leukocytes
D. 5900 leukocytes

167. An animal health technician is stocking a cabinet with flea control products. He stocks three cases of spray containing 24 cans per case, 13 cases of shampoo with 12 bottles per case, 5 boxes of foam with 10 cans per case, and 6 cases of powder with 8 boxes per case. Three days later he calculates that 35 cans of spray, 18 bottles of shampoo, 5 cans of foam and 21 bottles of powder have been sold. How many total items of flea killing preparations are left in the cabinet?
A. 245 preparations
B. 247 preparations
C. 249 preparations
D. 251 preparations

168. A vet tech gives a dog ½ ounces (oz) of cough medicine at 6 PM and ¼ oz of cough medicine at 10 PM. What is the total amount of cough medicine received?
A. ¼ oz
B. ½ oz
C. ¾ oz
D. 1 oz

169. A vet tech is developing X rays. He follows the time chart recommended for the film he is using. What is the total time required to complete the developing process?
Developing Process Time Required
- Developer 2 1/4 minutes - Rinse 3/4 minute
- Fix solution 3 1/2 minutes - Final wash 19 minutes
A. 23 minutes
B. 23 ¼ minutes
C. 23 ½ minutes
D. 23 ¾ minutes
170. A vet tech uses ½ oz, ¾ oz, and 5/8 oz of solution to perform three urinary analysis tests. How much total solution does she use?
A. 1 oz  
B. 1 ½ oz  
C. 1 ¾ oz  
D. 1 7/8 oz

171. A vet tech is in charge of the construction of a new X-ray development unit. She knows that to prevent radiation the walls must be at least 2 5/8 inches (") thick if gypsum sheet rock is used or 1/16" thick if sheets of lead are embedded in the wall to prevent the passage of radiation. What is the difference of thickness in the two walls?
A. 2 ½ inches  
B. 2 9/16 inches  
C. 2 ¾ inches  
D. 3 inches

172. A microbiologist notes that the average length of a bacterium is 1/1000 micrometer (mcm). Viruses range in size from 1/2500 to 1500mcm. How much longer is a bacterium than the smallest virus in mcm?
A. 3/5000 mcm  
B. 4/5000 mcm  
C. 3/500 mcm  
D. 7/5000 mcm

173. A veterinary pharmaceutical company technician uses a 480-milliliter (mL) flask of rabies vaccine solution to fill individual vials. If each vial holds 1/30 of the volume of the flask, how many mL of vaccine are in each vial?
A. 12 mL  
B. 14 mL  
C. 16 mL  
D. 18 mL

174. An animal that is comfortable with a halter on its head and that responds to the commands of the person who is leading it is said to be ____________________.
A. halter responsive  
B. show ready  
C. halter broken  
D. domesticated

175. Identification tags are usually placed in the ____________________ of cattle.
A. teeth  
B. nostrils  
C. hooves  
D. ears
176. Giving birth in sheep is known as ____________________.
   A. farrowing
   B. ramming
   C. lambing
   D. kidding

177. What is drenching?
   A. giving a liquid medication orally
   B. milking a dairy goat too often
   C. hosing down a production facility
   D. washing a sheep thoroughly

178. Both sheep and goats have _________ hooves.
   A. cloven
   B. two toe-nails
   C. split
   D. all of the above

179. Poultry rely on a ____________________, a strong muscular organ that may contain grit, to grind their food.
   A. gaggle
   B. gizzard
   C. gosling
   D. gander

180. In vivo vaccination involves injecting the vaccine into the ________________.
   A. newborn chick
   B. hen’s uterus
   C. pullet
   D. embryo in the egg

181. Which of the following is NOT a method of disposing of dead birds in a poultry production facility?
   A. incineration
   B. burying
   C. recycling
   D. composting

182. Which of the following animals is NOT a cecal fermenter?
   A. Horse
   B. Guinea Pig
   C. Pig
   D. Rabbit

183. Which of the following is NOT one of the nutrients that should be included in pet food?
   A. Proteins
   B. Oils
   C. Fats
   D. Water
184. You are feeding your dog Woof-Woof Dog Food. It costs $14.95 for a 35-pound bag. You are feeding a very large dog 3.5 cups of food per day, and each cup weighs 3.5 ounces.
Using the above scenario, what is the cost per pound?
A. $2.34 per pound  
B. $0.23 per pound  
C. $0.50 per pound  
D. $4.98 per pound

185. Using the above scenario, how many ounces are there in a bag?
A. 560 ounces  
B. 122.5 ounces  
C. 480 ounces  
D. 350 ounces

186. Using the above scenario, what is the cost per year?
A. $97.18 per year  
B. $4,471.25 per year  
C. $179.40 per year  
D. $134.14 per year

187. Which of the following is the first of the five steps of the digestive process?
A. Mechanical  
B. Chemical  
C. Peristalsis  
D. Absorption

188. Which of the following are the “ABC’s” of cardiopulmonary resuscitation?
A. Airway, Breathing, Compression  
B. Always Breath Continuously  
C. Airway, Breathing, Circulation  
D. Airway, Bleeding, Compression

189. Which of the following is NOT a warning sign that your dog or cat may be inclined to bite?
A. Assuming submissive posture  
B. Crouching with tail between legs  
C. Ears held back, tail wagging quickly  
D. Snarling, with fur on the back raised

190. What is prevention for anal sac swelling?
A. let your dog scoot  
B. have veterinarian check anal glands  
C. use an enema on a weekly basis  
D. let your dog lick their anal glands
191. With your veterinarian’s permission, what medication can you give your dog if they have an allergic reaction?
   A. Pepto-Bismol  
   B. Advil  
   C. Benadryl  
   D. Frontline

192. Lyme Disease is a disease caused by a spiral-shaped bacterium, Borrelia burgdorferi. Which of the following can become infected?
   A. Dogs & cats  
   B. Horses & cattle  
   C. Birds & wild animals  
   D. All the above

193. In the last few hours I have noticed that my dog has been drooling excessively, especially since she never really drools. What could cause this?
   A. oral ingestion of insecticides  
   B. dental disease  
   C. anxiety & nausea  
   D. All the above

194. Dogs and humans are susceptible to a variety of water-borne parasites. How can dogs become infected?
   A. ingesting aquatic species  
   B. swimming  
   C. drinking pond water  
   D. all the above

195. A dog that licks his feet, rubs his face, or scratches behind his elbows may be showing signs of:
   A. Allergy  
   B. Fatigue  
   C. Hunger  
   D. Boredom

196. How long is a dog in estrus?
   A. between 4 – 21 days with a mean of 9 days.  
   B. exactly 6 days.  
   C. between 7 – 28 days with a mean of 11 days.  
   D. exactly 15 days

197. Rascal, a 2 year old dog has a foul odor. What could be the cause?
   A. Any brownish material in his ears. He may have an ear infection.  
   B. He has tartar on his teeth or very red gums. His teeth need attention.  
   C. His skin is dry and has bumps.  
   D. All the above
198. Chipped bones, bowed tendons and other soft tissue injuries can cause what condition in horses?
   A. broken bones
   B. lameness
   C. even gaits
   D. all the above

199. How long, on average, will a mature horse's hoof grow in a month?
   A. .25 -.38 inches
   B. .15-.25 inches
   C. .38-.5 inches
   D. none of the above

200. Which breeds of dogs are less likely to cause human allergies?
   A. Spaniels
   B. Chows
   C. Schnauzers
   D. Heelers

201. In horses, when a fixed object is grabbed with the incisor teeth and air is drawn in repetitively through the mouth, is what:
   A. boredom
   B. need of certain trace minerals
   C. cribbing
   D. all the above

202. This term refers to a collection of pus (dead white blood cells) that has accumulated in a cavity formed by the tissue due to an infection or other foreign material.
   A. Antigen
   B. Bruise
   C. Abscess
   D. Slab

203. A bacteria or virus that causes clinical disease
   A. Founder
   B. Strangels
   C. Pathogen
   D. Antigen

204. The soft “v” shaped tissue in the center of the bottom of the horses hoof
   A. Sole
   B. White line
   C. Wall
   D. Frog
205. When breathing stops
   A. Apnea
   B. Tachypnea
   C. Dyspnea
   D. Detomidine

206. The study of disease causes
   A. Pathology
   B. Etiology
   C. Anatomy
   D. Caudal

207. The only medical term for lying down is
   A. Recumbent
   B. Adduction
   C. Flexion
   D. Abduction

208. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of ____ established the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the Department of Labor.
   A. 1969
   B. 1970
   C. 1971
   D. 1972

209. Sheep have _____ chromosomes.
   A. 24
   B. 34
   C. 44
   D. 54

210. Goats have _____ chromosomes.
   A. 50
   B. 60
   C. 64
   D. 70

211. The normal pulse (bpm) for a pig is
   A. 60 bpm
   B. 65 bpm
   C. 70 bpm
   D. 75 bpm

212. A sheep you are examining has a temperature of 102.5°F. This is:
   A. Too low
   B. Normal
   C. Too high
213. ______ is essential for organ structure, nutrient transport and energy utilization.
   A. Calcium  
   B. Protein  
   C. Sulfur  
   D. Phosphorus

214. Grass tetany is a result of
   A. Nitrogen overload  
   B. Nitrogen deficiency  
   C. Magnesium deficiency  
   D. Phosphorous deficiency

215. Anthrax is a _____ disease of livestock.
   A. Fungal  
   B. Parasitic  
   C. Bacterial  
   D. Zoonotic

216. Erythrocytes are microscopic cells also called
   A. Platelets  
   B. White blood cells  
   C. Red blood cells  
   D. Plasma

217. An example of a fungus is
   A. Pink Eye  
   B. Ringworm  
   C. Sarcoptes  
   D. Tuberculosis

218. What is the name of the set of guidelines to protect employees?
   A. Employee Code of Ethics  
   B. Employees Right to Know  
   C. Hazard Communication Standard  
   D. OSHA

219. All of the following are examples of hazards, except ____________.
   A. Chemical  
   B. Mental  
   C. Physical  
   D. Zoonotic

220. All of the following are examples of safety equipment, except ____________.
   A. Back brace  
   B. Lead apron  
   C. Lead gloves  
   D. Lead shoes
221. An MSDS must contain __________ sections.
   A. 7
   B. 8
   C. 9
   D. 10

222. OSHA was created in ________.
   A. 1950
   B. 1960
   C. 1970
   D. 1980

223. Which of the following is most important to schedule first when making appointments?
   A. Customer Preference
   B. Annual Appointments
   C. Emergencies
   D. Heartworm Checks

224. What time of the day does the doctor typically do surgeries?
   A. Early Morning
   B. Late Afternoon
   C. Evening
   D. Lunch

225. Which of the following situations would be considered an emergency?
   A. Annual Check-Up
   B. Runny Stool
   C. Flea Prevention
   D. Urinary Blockage

226. Which of the following is NOT included on a cage card?
   A. Pet’s Name
   B. Pet Owner’s Name
   C. Time of day they need to go outside
   D. Procedure

227. A good rule to follow when restraining animals for veterinary care is:
   A. Use the maximum amount of pressure and restraint possible.
   B. Use minimal pressure and restraint to keep the animal calm.
   C. Tie all limbs to minimize kicking of vet.staff.
   D. All of the above

228. Which of the following is not a part of the normal diagnosis process?
   A. fecal exam
   B. urine exam
   C. blood exam
   D. post mortem exam
229. Diseases transmitted between animals and humans are known as _________.
   A. infectious
   B. contagious
   C. zoonoses
   D. viral

230. Dry pet food has a moisture content of _______%.
   A. 0-5
   B. 6-10
   C. 10-15
   D. 0-3

231. Semi-Moist pet foods average ______% water content.
   A. 5-10
   B. 15-30
   C. 10-20
   D. 23-38

232. Examination by a veterinarian begins with the __________ process.
   A. examination
   B. care
   C. safety
   D. pet restraint

233. Organizationally, hospitals have three major system components which are
   a_________.
   A. clinical, clinical service support, ancillary service
   B. clinical, diagnostic, surgical
   C. ancillary, clinical, surgical
   D. ancillary, clinical, surgical

234. What are the three levels of sanitation?
   A. disinfection, sterilization, containment
   B. containment, sterilization, decontamination
   C. containment, sterilization, radiation
   D. disinfection, sterilization, decontamination

235. Which of the following is not a disinfection method?
   A. physical
   B. biological
   C. chemical
   D. gaseous

236. By itself alcohol has _____ effects on bacterial viruses.
   A. extensive
   B. limited
237. Mercury is best used as a _________.
   A. disinfectant  
   B. controlling spore forming bacteria

238. to maintain an acceptable metabolic rate, confined animals should be housed in a ________ % relative humidity environment.
   A. 30-70  
   B. 10-30  
   C. 70-100  
   D. 40-50

239. To maintain an acceptable metabolic rate, confined animals should be housed in a ________ % temperature range.
   A. 80-90  
   B. 64-84  
   C. 52-64  
   D. 40-50

240. What is pain?
   A. unpleasant sensory & emotion experience  
   B. physical process  
   C. mental process  
   D. emotional process

241. Which type of pain arises from internal organs?
   A. somatic  
   B. joint  
   C. visceral  
   D. gas

242. Which of the following is not a behavioral sign of pain?
   A. vocalization  
   B. dilated pupils  
   C. muscle rigidity  
   D. self-mutilation

243. Which of the following are physiological responses to pain?
   A. increased salivation  
   B. dilated pupils  
   C. shallow breathing  
   D. all of the above

244. Which of the following is not a layer of skin?
   A. epidermis  
   B. dermis  
   C. hypodermis  
   D. epithelium
245. ___________ connects bone to muscle.
A. tendons  
B. cartilage  
C. ligaments  
D. hypodermis

246. Multi-layered arrangement of skin is found in ___________.
A. hooves  
B. claws  
C. horns  
D. all of the above

247. Which of the following vessels carry blood from the body to the heart?
A. arteries  
B. capillaries  
C. aorta  
D. veins

248. The lymphatic systems consists of lymph nodes, tonsils, thymus and the ___________.
A. lungs  
B. spleen  
C. bladder  
D. gall bladder

249. Which ruminant stomach removes excess water from stomach contents?
A. abomasum  
B. omasum  
C. rumen  
D. reticulum

250. The _______ is the location of the true enzymatic action in the ruminant digestive system.
A. omasum  
B. abomasum  
C. rumen  
D. reticulum

251. The _______ acts as a clearing house for old, worn out red blood cells.
A. kidney  
B. liver  
C. spleen  
D. thymus

252. The thoracic cage is a skeletal and cartilaginous structure that surrounds and contains the ___________.
A. reproductive organs  
B. abdominal cavity  
C. nervous system  
D. heart and lungs
253. Olfaction is defined as the ________________.
A. sense of smell
B. sense of hearing
C. sense of touch
D. chewing

254. Phonation is defined as the ________________.
A. sense of smell
B. sense of hearing
C. sense of touch
D. chewing

255. Which of the following is a part of the urinary system?
A. bladder
B. urethra
C. kidneys
D. all of the above

256. The long extending fiber in a nerve cell is the ________________.
A. dendrite
B. synapses
C. axon
D. terminal end

257. Ill submissive patients should be approached with a _________posture speaking ____________.
A. timid, softly
B. bold, loudly
C. bold, softly
D. erect, slow

258. Dogs, cats and cattle have an average body temperature of _______________degrees F.
A. 101.5
B. 100
C. 102.5
D. 104

259. Which of the following animals has the lowest pulse and respiratory rates?
A. dog
B. cats
C. horse
D. swine

260. In the absence of a known birth date, what is the most common means of determining an animal's age?
A. examine bone tissue
B. examine muscle tissue
C. examine the teeth
D. examine the hooves/feet
261. Pre molars and molars are known as _____ teeth.
   A. wisdom
   B. jaw
   C. cheek
   D. deciduous

262. Canids are mammals characterized by pointed ________ teeth.
   A. incisor
   B. canine
   C. molar
   D. cheek

263. ________ hear at a decibel level of 60,000 cycles per second.
   A. dogs
   B. cats
   C. man

264. The two classes of vitamins are__________________.
   A. plant, animal
   B. fat soluble, water soluble
   C. fat soluble, protein soluble
   D. water soluble, carbohydrate soluble

265. Animals require ________ quarts of water for each pound of solid feed eaten.
   A. 1.0
   B. 1.5
   C. 2.0
   D. 2.5

266. Fat provides ___________ the energy of carbohydrates.
   A. equal
   B. half
   C. twice
   D. one fourth

267. A pregnant cat is known as a ____________.
   A. filly
   B. bitch
   C. queen
   D. gilt

268. Grains contain__________% more energy than roughages.
   A. 50-100
   B. 25-30
   C. 10-15
   D. 5-10
269. Which of the following is the most important part of the livestock diet?
   A. grain
   B. roughage
   C. water
   D. fiber

270. Which of the following knots releases quickly releasing an animal?
   A. bowline knot
   B. granny knot
   C. reefers knot
   D. square knot

271. Applying a nose twitch to a horse should be done by __________ person/persons.
   A. 1
   B. 2
   C. 3
   D. 4

272. Necrosis may be defined as __________ tissue.
   A. scratched
   B. bruised
   C. dead
   D. scab

273. Gums that are gray, blue or pale rather than pink indicate __________.
   A. fever
   B. hypothermia
   C. shock
   D. pneumonia

274. Pressure bandages control __________.
   A. bleeding
   B. reduce swelling
   C. restrict movement
   D. all of the above.

275. An epidural is an injection in the __________.
   A. lungs
   B. nasal passage
   C. heart chamber
   D. spinal cavity

276. Ringworm is also known as __________.
   A. dermatitis
   B. dermatophytosis
   C. dermitis
   D. staphitis
277. Lice infestations are most common in the ________________.
   A. winter
   B. fall
   C. spring
   D. year round

278. Meningitis is an infection of the brain____________.
   A. covering
   B. tissue
   C. core
   D. stem

279. Grass tetany/grass staggers is the result of a __________ deficiency.
   A. calcium
   B. magnesium
   C. zinc
   D. iron

280. Passing a tube into a cow’s ___________ releases gas and relieves bloat.
   A. reticulum
   B. rumen
   C. omasum
   D. abomasum

281. Cystic ovaries seem to be more common in ___________ cattle.
   A. beef
   B. dairy
   C. zebu
   D. Asian

282. __________ is the accumulation of body fat exceeding the amount needed for optimal body function.
   A. malnutrition
   B. obesity
   C. hypoglycemic
   D. analgesic

283. Which breed of dogs would be more apt to be a victim of gastric dilatation?
   A. Poodle
   B. Great Dane
   C. Border Collie
   D. Irish Setter

284. Exposed, susceptible animals are maintained in quarantine for the duration of the __________ period of the disease.
   A. growth
   B. development
   C. cystic
   D. incubation
285. Isopropyl alcohol (50-70%) is an effective disinfectant for __________ cleaning.
   A. immersion
   B. spot
   C. heat
   D. cold

286. Normal skin has both transient and __________ microorganisms.
   A. permanent
   B. dead
   C. resident
   D. non infectious

287. All except the __________ is used for bloodless castration.
   A. emasculator
   B. elastrator
   C. burdizzo
   D. knife

288. The urethral orifice is an opening from the bladder into the reproductive tract of __________.
   A. turkeys
   B. chickens
   C. male mammals
   D. female mammals

289. Labor, the birthing process, begins once the fetus enters the birth canal. The three terms used to describe this process are ____________ ___________ ____________.
   A. presentation, position, and posture
   B. presentation, position, parturition
   C. labor, position, parturition
   D. presentation, position, and preparation

290. Weaning can be defined as the separation of young animals from their __________.
   A. sires
   B. dams
   C. mothers
   D. siblings

291. The common name for the contagious disease caused by the brucella abortus bacteria is __________.
   A. leptospirosis
   B. vibriosis
   C. brucellosis
   D. clostridium perfringens
292. A rabid animal cannot drink because of _________________.
   A. intestinal blockage
   B. throat paralysis
   C. excessive nasal swelling
   D. pustules in the mouth

293. In a Medical Record the abbreviation SOAP means:
   A. supply, open, apply, prepare
   B. subjective, objective, assessment, plan
   C. submit, observe, ask, prepare
   D. scrub, open, assess, plan

294. Which group was responsible for the development of the Animal Welfare Act?
   A. USDA
   B. Congress
   C. US Veterinary Association
   D. New Mexico Dept. of Agriculture

295. Which of these agencies is responsible for the regulation of animal research?
   A. Farm Bureau
   B. NMDA
   C. New Mexico Veterinary Association
   D. USDA

296. To what animals do the USDA Animal Welfare Act apply?
   A. Nonhuman primates
   B. Any live or dead dog
   C. All of these
   D. Warm blooded animal used for research

297. Animal researchers attempt to minimize animal pain and use a concept known as the
   “three Rs” as a means of pain reduction. The three “Rs” are;
   A. replacement, reduction, refinement
   B. replacement, refinement, realignment
   C. refinement, reduction, reducing
   D. replacement, refinement, realowance

298. Utilizing cell cultures rather than a live animal for research would be known as
   A. refinement
   B. reduction
   C. replacement
   D. none of these

299. Utilizing fewer animals in a research project would be known as
   A. reduction
   B. replacement
   C. refinement
   D. all of the above
300. Reducing an animal's pain during a research project would be known as
   A. reduction
   B. refinement
   C. replacement

301. Using new analgesics, new aesthetics, new bleeding techniques and new surgical
techniques are a means of
   A. replacement
   B. refinement
   C. reduction

302. According to the USDA pain/distress categories an animal that is experiencing no pain
   would be in
   A. category d
   B. category a
   C. category B
   D. category e

303. According to the USDA pain/distress categories an animal exposed to a
   potentially painful procedure for which anesthetics, analgesics, or tranquilizers will be
   used is in pain category
   A. category c
   B. category a
   C. category b
   D. category D

304. Category _______ are those subjected to Painful or stressful procedure without the
   use of anesthetics, analgesics or tranquilizers.
   A. A
   B. E
   C. F
   D. B

305. Euthanasia literally means
   A. Research death
   B. Chemical induced death
   C. Death of a laboratory animal
   D. Gentle death

306. The USDA defines euthanasia as
   A. All of these
   B. Humane destruction of an animal
   C. Rapid unconsciousness and subsequent death without evidence of pain
   D. Painless loss of consciousness leading to death
307. Which of the following is a method of euthanasia?
   A. All of these
   B. Physical
   C. Non-physical
   D. Pharmacologic methods

308. Physical methods of euthanasia would include
   A. Captive bolts
   B. Cervical dislocation
   C. Decapitation
   D. All of these

309. Veterinary medicine is defined as
   A. The cure of animal disease
   B. Science of prevention of disease in animals
   C. All of these
   D. The treatment of injury in animals

310. There are approximately ____________ private veterinarians in practice in the US.
   A. 912
   B. 2 million
   C. 12,516
   D. 61,000

311. Which of the following is not a field of veterinary practice
   A. Public
   B. Private
   C. Social
   D. Industry

312. Anatomy may be defined as the study of the animal ________.  
   A. Body
   B. Nervous system
   C. Digestive system
   D. Circulatory system

313. Gross anatomy is the study of structures with the
   A. Telescope
   B. Microscope
   C. Naked Eye
   D. Magnifying glass

314. Microscopic anatomy is the study of structures that are ________ to the human eye.
   A. Visible
   B. Invisible
   C. Hidden
   D. Unsafe
315. Which of the following is not a part of the lymphatic system?
   A. Tonsils
   B. Lymph nodes
   C. Testicle
   D. Spleen

316. A glass thermometer should be held in place for _________ minutes.
   A. 1
   B. 3
   C. 2
   D. 7

317. Body temperature is not affected by
   A. Exercise
   B. External temperature
   C. Daylight
   D. Anesthesia

318. Which of the following is not a dog group recognized the AKC?
   A. Herding
   B. Sporting
   C. Hound
   D. Hunting

319. Animals require ______ quarts of water for each pound of solid feed eaten.
   A. 1.0
   B. 1.5
   C. 2.5
   D. 2.0

320. The two classes of vitamins are
   A. Water soluble and fat soluble
   B. Water soluble and digestible
   C. Fat soluble and digestible
   D. Water soluble and carbohydrate based

321. The two types of minerals are ______________
   A. Macro and mini
   B. Macro and micro
   C. Micro and mini
   D. Digestible and non-digestible

322. Cats are unique because they have ______
   A. Five toes on the fore foot and four toes on the hind foot
   B. Four toes on the fore foot and five toes on the hind foot
   C. Hair balls in their stomach
   D. Have whickers
323. Which of the following aid in digestion?
   A. Roughages
   B. Concentrates

324. When choosing a restraint method which of the following is not a factor?
   A. The facilities
   B. Safety for the animal
   C. Safety for the handler
   D. Type of rope available

325. Calves should be weaned at _____ months of age
   A. 3-4
   B. 7-11
   C. 5-9
   D. 1-2

326. Foals should be weaned at ___________ months of age.
   A. 2-3
   B. 7-9
   C. 11-16
   D. 4-6

327. Only ____% of Americans rely on animals to complete their daily tasks
   A. 16
   B. 25
   C. 2
   D. 29

328. The ASPCA was established in ______
   A. 1968
   B. 1971
   C. 1929
   D. 1866

329. Which species does parvo virus generally affect?
   A. Dogs
   B. Cats
   C. Horses
   D. Rats

330. Which moisture content would be representative of semi-moist pet foods?
   A. 23-38 %
   B. 5-10%
   C. 45-62%
   D. 44-59%
331. Which of the following is not a type of disinfection method?  
A. Physical  
B. Environmental  
C. Chemical  
D. Biological  

332. Which of the following is not a class of chemical disinfectants?  
A. Formaldehyde  
B. Alkalies  
C. Phenolics  
D. Chlorhexidine  

333. Bedding should be constructed with the animals needs and _______ functions in mind.  
A. Health  
B. Nutritional  
C. Biologic  
D. Zoonotic  

334. An unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with potential or actual tissue damage is known as _________.  
A. Pain  
B. Hunger  
C. Disease  
D. Injury  

335. Which of the following would indicate pain?  
A. All of these  
B. Vocalization  
C. Silence  
D. Self mutilation  

336. Which of the following would indicate pain?  
A. All of these  
B. Changes in facial expression  
C. Muscle rigidity  
D. Muscle weakness  

337. The deep pectoral muscle is locate on an animals  
A. Back  
B. Sternum area  
C. Loin area  
D. Near the tail head  

338. A dog’s trapezius muscle would be located on its  
A. Hip  
B. Shoulder  
C. On either side of its tail  
D. Beneath the stomach
339. Which blood vessels carry blood from the heart to the body?
   A. Arteries
   B. Veins
   C. Capillaries
   D. Nerves

340. Which blood vessels carry blood from the body to the heart?
   A. Nerves
   B. Arteries
   C. Capillaries
   D. Veins

341. Which type of blood is pumped to the lungs?
   A. Deoxygenated
   B. Oxygenated
   C. Healthy
   D. Red blood cells

342. Which organ acts as a clearing house for old worn out red blood cells?
   A. Liver
   B. Heart
   C. Spleen
   D. Appendix

343. Which of the following is a mongastric animal?
   A. Ewe
   B. Cow
   C. Dog
   D. Dairy goats

344. Which ruminant stomach removes excess water from the stomach contents?
   A. Rumen
   B. Abomasum
   C. Reticulum
   D. Omasum

345. Which of the following may cause colic in horses?
   A. A change of diet
   B. Parasite infection
   C. Excessive intake of grain
   D. All of these

346. Breathing is a _________ action of the body.
   A. Voluntary
   B. Involuntary
   C. Incidental
   D. Intercostal
347. Where are intercostal muscles located?
   A. Between the ribs
   B. On either side of an animal’s tail head
   C. Beneath the jaw bone
   D. Below the eye

348. Which of the following is not a part of the urinary system?
   A. Epididymis
   B. Kidneys
   C. Ureters
   D. Bladder

349. The pituitary gland is a part of the _______ system.
   A. Nervous
   B. Digestive
   C. Endocrine
   D. Respiratory

350. Hormones travel through the ________.
   A. Blood stream
   B. Respiratory system
   C. Nervous system
   D. Reproductive cells

351. Nerve cells are also known as ________.
   A. Axon
   B. Dendrites
   C. Neurons
   D. Nerve cell body

352. Which of the subdivisions of the brain coordinate muscle movement?
   A. Cerebrum
   B. Cerebellum
   C. Medulla oblongata
   D. Nerve fibers

353. Which of the following is a sign of a healthy animal?
   A. Tail tucked
   B. Crouched
   C. Avoiding eye contact
   D. None of these

354. Which of the following patients can be especially sensitive to smell?
   A. Dogs and cats
   B. Mice and gerbils
   C. Cats and horses
   D. Reptiles
355. The burrito method (wrapping in a towel) is especially useful when your patient is a

A. Canine
B. Feline
C. Ovine
D. Bovine

356. ________________ is one of the first signs of clinical symptoms of disease or illness.
   A. Elevated body temperature
   B. Tearing
   C. Excessive vocalization
   D. Lack of vocalization

357. A sponge bath on the jugular vein and legs will lower the temperature of

A. Sheep
B. Swine
C. Horses
D. Cattle

358. Alcohol applied to the pads of ________ will lower their temperature.
   A. Cats
   B. Dogs
   C. Chickens
   D. Horses

359. Which of the following animals has a normal body temperature of 101.5?
   A. all of these
   B. dog
   C. cat
   D. beef cattle

360. Which of the following species has the lowest resting pulse rate?
   A. Pig
   B. Cattle
   C. Horse
   D. Dog

361. Which of the following species has the highest resting respiratory rate?
   A. Cats
   B. Cattle
   C. Pig
   D. Dogs
362. In the canine and feline patient the best place to take the arterial pulse is
A. Inside the rear leg
B. Inside the front leg
C. Beneath the jaw
D. Along the sternum

363. Which species of animal has incisor teeth that continually erupt?
A. Snakes
B. Chicken
C. Dogs
D. Horse

364. Dogs are able to hear _____ times better than humans.
A. Three
B. Two
C. Four
D. Five

365. The Bullmastiff is a _________ dog.
A. toy
B. sporting
C. hound
D. working

366. Which of the following domestic animals is best adapted of all at eating a diet of prey?
A. Cats
B. Dogs
C. Hunting class dogs
D. Guard dogs

367. Which of the following breeds of cattle have Bos Indicus ancestry?
A. Angus
B. Hereford
C. Charolais
D. Brangus

368. The Berkshire breed of swine closely resembles which other swine breed?
A. Poland China
B. Yorkshire
C. Landrace
D. Duroc

369. Which of the following is not considered a "light breed" of horses?
A. Paint
B. Quarter Horse
C. Thoroughbred
D. Belgian
370. Which of the following is not a plant protein product?
   A. Corn
   B. Soybeans
   C. Cottonseed meal
   D. Milk

371. Which class of nutrients provides energy?
   A. Carbohydrates
   B. Fats and Oils
   C. Proteins
   D. Minerals

372. ________ is essential for normal growth, and development.
   A. Vitamins
   B. Fats and oils
   C. Carbohydrates
   D. Proteins

373. The two classes of minerals are___________.
   A. Macro and micro
   B. Macro and mini
   C. Micro and major
   D. Major and macro

374. A senior dogs diet should be low in ________and _______ to reduce the workload on the kidneys and heart.
   A. Protein, salt
   B. Fat, salt
   C. Carbohydrates, salt
   D. Oil, salt

375. The mother cat is referred to as the ________________.
   A. Sow
   B. Queen
   C. Doe
   D. Gilt

376. Which of the following has a gestation period of 63 days?
   A. Dogs and cats
   B. Rats and chickens
   C. Rabbits and gerbils
   D. Goats and sheep

377. Large breed puppies such as Labradors need a special diet to prevent________________.
   A. Colitis
   B. Heart problems
   C. Joint problems
   D. Colitis
378. Queens gain weight the ________________ weeks of pregnancy.
   A. Last trimester
   B. First three weeks
   C. Throughout
   D. First trimester

379. Which of the following requires a 22% protein diet?
   A. Rabbit
   B. Gerbil
   C. Guinea pigs
   D. Hamsters

380. Which of the following requires supplemental vitamin C because like humans their body is unable to manufacture vitamin C.
   A. Guinea pigs
   B. Rabbits
   C. Hamsters
   D. Ferrets

381. Which of the following feed ingredients is not considered a forage?
   A. Pinto Beans
   B. Oat hay
   C. Alfalfa
   D. Grass hay

382. Grains generally provide ______ to 100% more energy than forages.
   A. 80
   B. 50
   C. 75
   D. 25

383. Which of these knots is the least useful?
   A. Granny knot
   B. Surgeons knot
   C. Overhand knot
   D. Square knot

384. Cattle’s eyes enable them to have __________ degree panoramic vision.
   A. 260
   B. 360
   C. 300
   D. 180

385. Putting a nose twitch on a horse requires ______ people.
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Four
386. Swine are usually restrained using a __________.  
A. Head gate  
B. Twitch  
C. Halter  
D. Snare

387. Sheep instinctively flock together for _______.  
A. Socialization  
B. Breeding  
C. Lambing  
D. Protection

388. When handling rodents they should be grasped at the ______ of the tail.  
A. base  
B. tip  
C. middle  
D. Rodents should not be handled by grasping their tail.

389. Ratites should be moved using ______  
A. Stock dogs  
B. Panels  
C. Hazing  
D. Only after roping and restraining

390. Llamas are known to be ______  
A. clumsy  
B. aggressive  
C. stubborn  
D. passive

391. Which of the following animals has the ability to spit/regurgitate stomach contents when agitated.  
A. Venomous snakes  
B. llamas  
C. turkeys  
D. gerbils

392. When snakes are handled within _____ to _______ hours after being fed they may regurgitate.  
A. 24,48  
B. 8,12  
C. 6,8  
D. 36,48

393. If a snakes body diameter is larger than ______ it should be supported by two people.  
A. Your arm  
B. A coke bottle  
C. A chair leg  
D. Your ankle
394. Improper handling of snakes commonly leads to _________
   A. Aggressive behavior
   B. Shy withdrawn behavior
   C. Dislocation of the jaw
   D. Spinal Injury

395. Quite often a lizard will _________ when handled.
   A. Vomit
   B. Spit
   C. Drop its tail
   D. Play dead

396. ________ birds have strong jaws and large heavy bills.
   A. Psittacine
   B. Altrical
   C. Precocial
   D. Antisocial

397. When handling birds you should_________ the light intensity of the room.
   A. Increase
   B. Reduce
   C. Use black lights
   D. Use red bulbs

398. The physical exam of an ill pet should begin with __________________-.
   A. Restraint
   B. Observation
   C. Weighing the animal
   D. Checking vital signs

399. If a horse is lame the veterinarian may want to perform an initial______________.
   A. A flexion test
   B. Surgery
   C. X-rays
   D. Cat scan

400. What color should mucous membranes be?
   A. Grey
   B. Pink
   C. Blue
   D. Pale white

401. Blood flowing from a vein will be _______ in color.
   A. Bright red in a continuous flow
   B. bright red flowing in spurts
   C. slow to coagulate
   D. Dark in color
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402. If a tourniquet is used it should be loosened every ____ to _____ minutes.
   A. 20,30
   B. 5,10
   C. 10,15
   D. 45,60

403. What generally determines the dose of drugs prescribed for a patient?
   A. Patient weight
   B. Cause of illness or injury
   C. Season of the year
   D. Climatic conditions

404. Common syringe needles used in veterinary clinics will range from ____ to ____.
   A. 16,20
   B. 18,22
   C. 14,24
   D. 14,28

405. The common solution to clean dirt, hair or dandruff from a patient is ________.
   A. 70% alcohol
   B. Iodine
   C. Hydrogen peroxide
   D. Clorox

406. Which of the following is not a type of common injection?
   A. Intradermal
   B. Intradermal
   C. Intramuscular
   D. Subcutaneous

407. Fecal samples are commonly examined for evidence of ________.
   A. Parasite eggs
   B. Disease spores
   C. Bacteri
   D. Fungi

408. A post mortem examination is also known as a ____________.
   A. Tissue collection
   B. Surgical procedure
   C. Spinal tap
   D. Necropsy

409. The most common source of a disease outbreak is ________________.
   A. Contact with an infected animal
   B. Exchange of blood borne bacteria
   C. Contact of mucous membrane tissue
   D. Contact with infected wound tissue
410. Transmission routes between the original disease host and the new host include
   A. Venereal
   B. Skin contact
   C. Ingestion
   D. All of these

411. Modes of indirect disease transmission include
   A. All of the above
   B. Vectors
   C. Vehicles
   D. Fomites

412. Which of the following is not a common disease vector?
   A. Pickup truck
   B. Flies
   C. Mosquitoes
   D. Gnats

413. Mechanical disease transmission generally takes place in a very ________period of time.
   A. Short
   B. Long
   C. Intermittent

414. The life cycle of a tick may be ______to______ years.
   A. 1,2
   B. 2,3
   C. 1,5
   D. 9,11

415. Which of the following is only transmissible by direct skin contact?
   A. Lice
   B. Screw worms
   C. Round worms
   D. Tape worms

416. External parasites are known as ________________.
   A. Anthropods
   B. Arthropodes
   C. Dendrites
   D. Tenticles

417. Which type of animal is especially susceptible to Antrax?
   A. Ruminants
   B. Rodents
   C. Horses
   D. Swine
418. Anthrax is a zoonotic disease that may affect humans. Humans are susceptible to ________ form of antrax.
   A. Intestinal
   B. Cutaneous
   C. All of these
   D. pulmonary

419. Brucellosis is found world –wide in which of the following types of animals?
   A. All of the above
   B. Domestic
   C. Wild
   D. Semi-domestic

420. Brucellosis usually affects the ________ tract of infected animals.
   A. Digestive
   B. Reproductive
   C. Circulatory
   D. Respiratory

421. Brucellosis generally causes ________________.
   A. Low birth rates
   B. Stunted offspring
   C. Abortions
   D. Poor appetites

422. CSD most commonly affects ________________.
   A. Adolescents
   B. Elderly
   C. Adults
   D. Children

423. Which of the following diseases is also known as parrot fever?
   A. Chamydiosis
   B. Cat scratch fever
   C. Vibriosis
   D. Trichinosis

424. A clinical symptom of chamydiosis would be ______________
   A. Bloody stools
   B. Brown diarrhea
   C. Greenish Diarrhea
   D. Extreme constipation

425. Erysipelas is primarily a disease of ________________.
   A. Fish
   B. Cattle
   C. Horses
   D. Swine
426. Which group of animals serves as the primary carriers of _______leptospirosis?
   A. Birds
   B. Fish
   C. Reptiles
   D. Rodents

427. Which of the following diseases has very similar symptoms to rabies?
   A. Listeriosis
   B. Brucellosis
   C. Weil’s disease
   D. Lyme disease

428. Which of the following are primary reservoirs of Lyme’s disease?
   A. White tailed deer
   B. Beef cattle
   C. Dairy cattle
   D. Sheep

429. Which animals may suffer neurological symptoms as a result of Lymes disease?
   A. Dogs, cats
   B. Cats, horses
   C. Mice, gerbils
   D. Birds, reptiles

430. Humans have been infected with the Plague as a result of contact with
    ________________.
   A. All of the above
   B. Coyotes
   C. Dogs
   D. Cats

431. The Plague is generally transmitted by ____________.
   A. Mosquitos
   B. Fleas
   C. Black fly
   D. Recluse spider

432. In humans and animals, salmonellosis will cause______________.
   A. All of the above
   B. Watery diarrhea
   C. Fever
   D. Nausea

433. Encephalitis is also known as _____________.
   A. Bloody scours
   B. Blind staggers
   C. Sleeping sickness
   D. Grass tetany
434. What region of the US is Hantavirus a problem
   A. Southeast
   B. Northeast
   C. Southwest
   D. Northwest

435. Rabies is also known as ______________.
   A. Hydromania
   B. Acrophobia
   C. Hydrophobia
   D. Aquaphobia

436. The primary means of rabies transmission is via___________________
   A. Blood contact
   B. Urine
   C. Saliva
   D. Necrotic tissue contact

437. Ringworm is the common name for ______________.
   A. Dermatophytosis
   B. Dermatitis
   C. Epidermatoposis
   D. Epidermatitis

438. Which of the following is a blood parasite responsible for heartworm in dogs?
   A. Diroflaria immitis
   B. Dipylidium caninum
   C. Dipylidiasis
   D. Toxocara canis

439. In dogs the adult heartworm resides in the ______________.
   A. Heart Valves
   B. left ventricle
   C. Pulmonary veins
   D. Right ventricle

440. _______________and______________ commonly affect humans with roundworms.
   A. Puppies and kittens
   B. Mature cattle and calves
   C. Small pets such as gerbils and hamsters
   D. Rodents

441. The majority of ______________ infected with toxoplasmosis show no symptoms.
   A. Swine
   B. Cattle
   C. Dogs
   D. Cats
442. Viruses are small _______________ organisms.
   A. non-cellular
   B. cellular

443. Viruses infect animal ____________
   A. Membranes
   B. Tissues
   C. Fluids
   D. Cells

444. Bacteria are tiny _________ celled organisms.
   A. Multi-celled
   B. Single-celled
   C. Non cellular

445. A fungi is a single celled organism that are ____________ than bacteria.
   A. Larger
   B. smaller
   C. similar in size
   D. not undergoing cellular division

446. Gastroenteritis is the ______________ of the gastrointestinal tract.
   A. Infection
   B. Inflammation
   C. Reduction
   D. Bleeding

447. Which of the following is the inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nasal passages?
   A. Sinusitis
   B. Rhinitis
   C. Tonsillitis
   D. TB

448. Pneumonitis is the acute or chronic inflammation of the ________________
   A. Lung tissue
   B. Esophagus
   C. Intestinal tract
   D. Reproductive tract

449. Metritis is the inflammation of the ________________ due to viral, protozoal or bacterial infections.
   A. uterus
   B. vagina
   C. cervix
   D. ovary
450. Mastitis is the inflammation of the _____________.
   A. Infindibulum
   B. Testicles
   C. Scrotum
   D. Udder tissue

451. A ______________ cell count would indicate mastitis.
   A. White
   B. Somatic
   C. Red blood
   D. Sperm

452. Warts are fibrous tumors of the _______________.
   A. Bone
   B. Muscle
   C. Skin
   D. Nerves

453. Myocarditis is an inflammation of the ________muscle.
   A. Hip
   B. Sternum
   C. Heart
   D. Lung

454. Keratoconjunctivitis is an inflammation of the _____________.
   A. Surface of the eyeball
   B. External ear canal
   C. Inner ear
   D. Cornea

455. Ear infections are more common in ________animals.
   A. All
   B. Large
   C. Small
   D. Ear infections are not a common ailment in animals.

456. Water makes up about _______% of an animal's body.
   A. 50
   B. 60
   C. 90
   D. 85

457. Which of the following is required for healthy bone growth?
   A. Minerals
   B. Fats
   C. Carbohydrates
   D. Proteins
458. A deficiency of which of the following will contribute to a condition known as grass tetany?
   A. Phosphorus
   B. Iron
   C. Calcium
   D. Magnesium

459. Milk fever is created by a deficiency of ______________ following calving.
   A. Magnesium
   B. Phosphorus
   C. Calcium
   D. Cobalt

460. Which class of cattle seem to suffer from cystic ovaries the most?
   A. dairy
   B. beef
   C. range
   D. feedlot heifers

461. Dystocia is the term for ________________.
   A. Difficult or impossible birth
   B. Displacement of one or both hips
   C. Lambing paralysis
   D. Low blood sugar

462. Animals exposed to excessive high temperatures for extended periods of time may suffer from ____________.
   A. Hypothermia
   B. Hyperthermia
   C. Excessive hydration
   D. Pulpy kidney disease

463. __________ is the first milk produced by female animals that have recently given birth.
   A. Colostrum
   B. Clostricium
   C. Calcium
   D. Subunit

464. Bleach is an effective disinfectant. What kind of disinfectant is bleach?
   A. Ammonium
   B. Alkalies
   C. Formaldehyde
   D. Chlorine
465. Labor begins with the initial contractions of the _________________.  
A. Cervix  
B. Uterus  
C. Ovaries  
D. Vagina

466. The Triceps Brachii muscle is located on the outside of the upper ____________of cattle.  
A. Rib Cage  
B. Neck  
C. Shoulder  
D. Between the pastern and knee

467. The superficial muscle is located between the ____________ of a horse.  
A. Front legs  
B. Rear legs  
C. Ears  
D. Nostrils

468. The latissimus dorsi muscle of the dog is located___________________________.  
A. Along the upper side of the neck  
B. Along the throat  
C. On the outer side of the front leg  
D. Behind the shoulder above the upper rib cage

469. The integumentary system includes the _______ and ______________.  
A. Skin and skeletal structure  
B. Skin and modified skin structures  
C. Skin and digestive structures  
D. Skin and circulatory structures

470. Functions of the skin include___________.  
A. All of these  
B. Defense against harmful agents  
C. Regulates body temperature  
D. Water balance

471. Which of the following is not a layer of skin?  
A. Dermis  
B. Epidermis  
C. Dydrodermis  
D. Hypodermis

472. Which of the following is the outer layer of skin?  
A. Hypodermis  
B. Dermis  
C. Epidermis  
D. Dyddrodermis
473. Which layer of skin is the deepest and contains primarily fat?
   A. Hypodermis
   B. Dermis
   C. Epidermis

474. The ______ is a deep layer of skin with dense, irregular connective tissue.
   A. Epidermis
   B. Dermis
   C. Hypodermis
   D. Exodermis

475. Which of the following are modified skin structures?
   A. Horns
   B. Hooves
   C. Claws
   D. All of these

476. _______ connect bone to bone.
   A. Muscle
   B. Ligaments
   C. Tendons
   D. Cartilage

477. ________ attaches muscle to bone.
   A. Tendons
   B. Ligaments
   C. Muscle
   D. Cartilage

478. Smooth muscle, mononucleated and nonstriated muscle is involved in ___________ and located in the wall of __________ organs.
   A. Involuntary, rigid
   B. Voluntary, hollow
   C. Voluntary, solid
   D. Involuntary, hollow

479. Skeletal muscle, large, striated, and multi-nucleated, is used for __________ movement and attached to ________.
   A. Voluntary, organs
   B. Involuntary, bone
   C. Voluntary, bone
   D. Involuntary, eye muscles

480. Which type of muscle makes up the heart wall?
   A. Smooth
   B. Mono-nucleated
   C. Multi-nucleated, striated
   D. Mono-nucleated, striated, branched
481. Which of the following is a type of bone?
   A. All of these
   B. Long
   C. Short
   D. Flat

482. Which type of bone has a shaft and two extremities?
   A. Short
   B. Long
   C. Irregular
   D. Flat

483. Which type of bone is the same dimension in all directions?
   A. Flat
   B. Long
   C. Short
   D. Hollow

484. _________ bones have two surfaces that are parallel to each other
   A. One
   B. Three
   C. Two
   D. Four

485. Bone functions include________________________.
   A. All of these
   B. Support
   C. Protection
   D. Mineral regulation

486. Muscles are a collection of ___________ cells.
   A. Elongated
   B. Round
   C. Elastic
   D. Meiosis

487. Muscle cells have the ability to ___________ and __________ to produce movement and generate force.
   A. Contract, thicken
   B. Contract, shorten
   C. Elongate, stretch
   D. Contract, elongate

488. A distinguishing feature of muscle is its high level of _____________.
   A. Fat
   B. Carbohydrate
   C. Water
   D. Protein
489. What type of blood is pumped into the lungs?
   A. Deoxygenated
   B. Oxygenated
   C. Oxygenated and deoxygenated
   D. Blood is not pumped into the lungs

490. How many chambers are found in the heart?
   A. Six
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Four

491. Deoxygenated blood is returned to the heart through the _____________.
   A. Left atrium
   B. Right atrium
   C. Right ventricle
   D. Left ventricle

492. Oxygenated blood from the lungs is sent through left atrium to the left ________.
   A. Ventricle
   B. Aorta
   C. Right atrium
   D. Left atrium

493. Blood leaving the heart is pumped through the__________ to other organs of the body.
   A. Left aorta
   B. Jugular
   C. Left ventricle
   D. Aorta

494. The moderator band is located in the _________________.
   A. Penis
   B. Rectum
   C. Cecum
   D. Heart

495. Lymph vessels run parallel to the ____________ system
   A. Venous
   B. Nervous
   C. Arterial
   D. Digestive

496. The ____________ serves in the normal development and maintenance of immunologic cells.
   A. Spleen
   B. Cowpers
   C. Thymus
   D. Gall bladder
497. The process of __________ involves the mouth, teeth, tongue, lips, cheeks, and palate.
   A. Prehension
   B. Digestion
   C. Absorption
   D. Elimination

498. Which ruminant stomach eliminates water as a part of the digestive process?
   A. Omasum
   B. Abomasum
   C. Reticulum
   D. Rumen

499. Which two ruminant stomachs work together with symbiotic bacteria and protozoa to break down food?
   A. Rumen, omasum
   B. Omasum, abomasum
   C. Rumen, reticulum
   D. Abomasum reticulum

500. Breathing is accomplished when the __________ muscle contracts and then relaxes.
   A. Deltoid
   B. Diaphragm
   C. Gluteous
   D. Intercostal

501. Important accessories of the reproductive system include________________________.
   A. Fluids, hormones, pheromones X
   B. Water, hormones, pheromones
   C. Blood, hormones, pheromones
   D. Leutinizing hormones, follicle stimulating hormones, testosterone

502. In addition to gaseous exchange the respiratory system also ________________.
   A. All of these
   B. Warms and humidifies air
   C. Removes foreign particles
   D. Aids in olfaction

503. In which of these domestic animals is the testis located inside the body beneath the rectum?
   A. Pig
   B. Dog
   C. Cat
   D. Horse
504. Which organ aids in blood pressure regulation and the control of red blood cell production in bone marrow?
A. Liver
B. Kidney
C. Bladder
D. Testicle

505. An outgoing spinal nerve impulse is known as ____________.
A. Deterent
B. Afferent
C. Adherent
D. Efferent

506. An incoming spinal nerve impulse is known as ______________.
A. Afferent
B. Efferent
C. Deterent
D. Adherent

507. Nerve impulses may travel _________or_______ from neuron to neuron.
A. Chemically, electrically
B. Chemically, hormonal
C. Electrically, hormonal
D. Electrically, voluntarily

508. Which area of the brain is responsible for the highest mental activities?
A. Stem
B. Cerebellum
C. Cerebrum
D. Medulla oblongata

509. The ________________ area of the brain controls muscle movement
A. Cerebellum
B. Cerebrum
C. Stem
D. Medulla oblongata

510. Which area of the brain controls respiration and circulation?
A. Cerebrum
B. Medulla Oblongata
C. Stem
D. Cerebellum

511. Genes are carried on threads of living matter called ____________.
A. Proteins
B. Chromosomes
C. Alleles
D. Centromere
512. There are _____ amino acids in the body.
  A. 48
  B. 12
  C. 24
  D. 20

513. Which domestic pet was domesticated first?
  A. Cat
  B. Dog
  C. Parakeet
  D. Turtle

514. The ________ used dogs for war!
  A. Egyptians
  B. Greeks
  C. Turks
  D. Eskimos

515. The dog’s scientific name is ____________.
  A. Canis lupine
  B. Canis lupus
  C. Canis familiaris
  D. Felinis lupine

516. Dogs have a skeleton made for walking or running in digit grades mode. This means they walk on their______.
  A. Heels
  B. Toes
  C. Flat footed
  D. Hocks

517. Dogs have sweat glands on their _____ and ______.
  A. Noses, tongues
  B. Tongue, feet
  C. Nostrils, feet
  D. Noses, feet

518. Canis familiaris have ____ adult teeth.
  A. 36
  B. 42
  C. 24
  D. 48

519. Cats are member of the __________ scientific family.
  A. Felidae
  B. Feline
  C. Ffeliday
  D. Feliday
520. Cats have up to ____ teeth.
   A. 42
   B. 32
   C. 48
   D. 30

521. Cats are extremely limber partly due to the fact that they have a limber ____________.
   A. skull
   B. forelegs
   C. rear legs
   D. spine

522. Which dairy breed has the highest butterfat content in their milk?
   A. Jersey
   B. Holstein
   C. Charolais
   D. Milking Shorthorn

523. Most neutered pets require ______% less nutrition than intact animals.
   A. 15,25
   B. 10,20
   C. 20,30
   D. 50,60

524. Working dogs and pregnant or lactating bitches may require ____ times the level of nutrition as sedentary pets.
   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 5

525. Using a squeeze shoot to restrain a patient is an example of ______________ restraint.
   A. Physical
   B. Psychological
   C. Chemical
   D. Physiological

526. Whipping, crowning, ferruling and burning are ____________.
   A. Methods of preventing ropes from unraveling.
   B. Terms used to describe the parturition process
   C. Physical means of restraining animals
   D. Psychological means of animal restraint.

527. Temporary dog muzzles are generally made of _________________.
   A. Rope
   B. Gauze
   C. Tape
   D. Ace bandage
528. When casting a cow using the burley method the rope ends are drawn between the

A. Hind legs
B. Front legs
C. From the left side
D. From the right side

529. Throwing a calf on its side for restraint is known as ____________.

A. Righting
B. Stretching
C. Flanking
D. Tipping

530. A horse’s eyes working independently sending different signals to the brain, this is known as ____________ vision.

A. Tunnel
B. Binocular
C. Telescopic
D. Monocular

531. Because horses have monocular vision they are essentially blind ____________.

A. In front of their head
B. Behind their ears
C. Near their shoulders
D. Beneath their ears

532. Rasping a horse’s teeth is known as ____________.

A. Filing
B. Floating
C. Grinding
D. Forming a dental bridge

533. When handling birds shock or death can take place from the time handled and up to ______ hours after handling.

A. 24
B. 64
C. 72
D. 36

534. A ____________ is used to examine the patient’s ear canal and tympanic membrane.

A. Otoscope
B. Microscope
C. Stethoscope
D. Othroscope
535. Palpation means _______.
   A. Feeling
   B. touching
   C. examining
   D. observing

536. When examining horses the _______ artery beneath the jaw may be palpated to check the patients pulse.
   A. Clavical
   B. Mandible
   C. Throat latch
   D. Mandibular

537. ________________ is repair of an injured animal and treatment for disabilities.
   A. Surgery
   B. Rehabilitation
   C. Physical impairment
   D. Treatment schedule

538. Radiographic imaging is one the ____________ diagnostic tools in a veterinary practice.
   A. Most nonessential
   B. Most essential
   C. Most overlooked
   D. Most common

539. One piece coveralls, rubber gloves and rubber overshoes that can be _____________ should be used after post mortem exams
   A. Washed
   B. Destroyed
   C. Disinfected
   D. Dry cleaned

540. If the pair of genes for a trait are alike they are known as ________________.
   A. Homozygous
   B. Heteroygous
   C. Heterosexual
   D. Heterosis

541. A particular trait that is visible in an animal is known as its ________________.
   A. Phenotype
   B. Genotype
   C. Type
   D. Heterosis
542. Which of the following birth defects could be due to a genetic defect?
   A. All of these
   B. Blindness
   C. Hairlessness
   D. Deafness

543. Anal atresia is the lack of an opening________________ which is a genetic defect.
   A. From the vulva
   B. From the ends of the teat
   C. From the end of the penis
   D. From the rectum

544. __________% of humans that contract intestinal anthrax will die without treatment.
   A. 30-40
   B. 50-75
   C. 25-50
   D. 15-25

545. Which species is the primary reservoir for erysipelas?
   A. Swine
   B. Horses
   C. Ratites
   D. Reptiles

546. AAT stands for________________.
   A. Animal assisted therapy
   B. Aquatic animal therapy
   C. Assisted animal therapy

547. Many diseases have a _______and _______causitive agent.
   A. Primary, follow-up
   B. First and second
   C. A1, A2
   D. Primary, secondary

548. Aquatic snails serve as an intermediate host for which of the following parasites?
   A. Roundworms
   B. Canine roundworms
   C. Liver flukes
   D. Hookworms

549. Which of the following intimal protozoal diseases affect poultry?
   A. Hexamitiasis
   B. Trichomoniasis
   C. Giardiasis
   D. Coccidiosis
550. Which of the following flies does not suck blood?
   A. Horseflies
   B. Houseflies
   C. Deerflies
   D. Hornflies

551. Which species of animal can be ear notched for identification purposes?
   A. All of these
   B. Cattle
   C. Swine
   D. Sheep

552. Semen must be stored below ________ Degrees C.
   A. -130
   B. -100
   C. 0
   D. 32

553. Using drugs for estrous synchronization will yield results in cattle in ________days.
   A. 5-7
   B. 1-3
   C. 3-5
   D. 7-9

554. When using artificial insemination in cattle, semen should be deposited in the ________over a 5 second period.
   A. Cervix
   B. Vagina
   C. Vulva
   D. Uterus

555. Which of the following terms is the same as “heat”.
   A. Estrus
   B. Estrous
   C. Parturition
   D. Lactation

556. Which of the following hormone is at a high level during pregnancy?
   A. Progesterone
   B. Estrogen
   C. Testosterone
   D. Pancreatic acid

557. Which female hormone is at a high level during the estrous period?
   A. Estrogen
   B. Progesterone
   C. Testosterone
   D. Lactic acid
558. Fertilization takes place in the _______________.
   A. Follicle
   B. Corpus luteum
   C. Cervix
   D. Oviduct

559. Which of the following is the accepted method of pregnancy testing in cattle?
   A. Rabbit Test
   B. Palpation per rectum
   C. Instrumentation
   D. Biological tests

560. The incubation period for vesicular stomatitis is ______ to _____ days.
   A. 7,9
   B. 5,7
   C. 3,5
   D. 9,11

561. Which agency is responsible for the inspection of carcasses which will be processed for retail sales?
   A. NMDA
   B. USDA
   C. APHIS
   D. NMSU

562. The Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of _____ allowed veterinarians to prescribe extra label veterinary and human drugs for use in animals under specific circumstances.
   A. 1992
   B. 2004
   C. 1986
   D. 1994

563. In a Medical Record the abbreviation SOAP means:
   A. supply, open, apply, prepare
   B. subjective, objective, assessment, plan
   C. submit, observe, ask, prepare
   D. scrub, open, assess, plan

564. Zoonotic diseases are
   A. only contracted from a zoo animal
   B. only found in veterinary clinics that work with zoo animals
   C. shared between animals and plants
   D. shared between animals and humans
565. The cardiovascular system is composed of:
   A. heart and lungs
   B. lungs and trachea
   C. heart and blood vessels
   D. heart, lungs, and kidneys

566. In taking history of a veterinary patient, it is important to ask open-ended questions so
the client can give you important information. Which question below is an open-ended
question?
   A. Your pet eats a lot, doesn’t he?
   B. Is your pet eating more than normal?
   C. What are your pet’s normal eating habits?
   D. Your pet ate a lot this morning, didn’t he?

567. A kennel cough vaccination is recommended before a dog is admitted into a:
   A. veterinary hospital
   B. nursing home
   C. boarding kennel
   D. human hospital

568. The identifying information for every veterinary patient presented for evaluation is
called:
   A. history
   B. signalment
   C. chief complaint
   D. vitalsigns

569. What blood test evaluates the red blood cell (RBC) count, the size of the RBC’s,
amount of hemoglobin, number of platelets, total white blood cell (WBC) count and a
breakdown of the types of cells present?
   A. packed cell volume
   B. complete blood cell count
   C. chemistry profile
   D. serology

570. What is the most common clinical sign observed with salmonellosis?
   A. fever
   B. headache
   C. muscle spasms
   D. diarrhea

571. What type of connective tissue connects muscles to bones?
   A. tendon
   B. ligament
   C. cartilage
   D. blood
572. Bone marrow produces:
   A. blood cells
   B. periosteum
   C. calcium and phosphorus
   D. spongy bone

573. What term is used to describe the motion when a body part is moved closer to the body?
   A. flexion
   B. extension
   C. abduction
   D. adduction

574. What arteries supply blood to the head?
   A. carotid arteries
   B. renal arteries
   C. mesenteric arteries
   D. iliac arteries

575. The term used to describe a heart rate that is faster than normal is:
   A. tachycardia
   B. bradycardia
   C. arrhythmia
   D. atrial fibrillation

576. When oxygen levels in the blood fall, the mucous membranes of a veterinary patient may appear:
   A. red
   B. pink
   C. purple
   D. blue

577. The types of animal restraint are
   A. Physical, psychological, and hypnotic
   B. Traumatic, chemical, and physical
   C. Chemical, hypnotic, and psychological
   D. Chemical, psychological, and physical

578. What compartment of the ruminant stomach is called the true stomach?
   A. rumen
   B. reticulum
   C. omasum
   D. abomasum

579. Ovariohysterectomy is the technical term for which procedure?
   A. removal of testicles
   B. removal of ovaries and uterus
   C. removal of uterus
   D. removal of fetus
580. What is the name of the condition when one or both testes fail to descend into the scrotum?
   A. pyometra
   B. hypothyroidism
   C. urethrostomy
   D. cryptorchidism

581. When a vessel is said to constrict, what has it done?
   A. expanded in length
   B. decreased in length
   C. expanded in diameter
   D. decreased in diameter

582. Having feed available at all time is called
   A. restricted diet
   B. free-choice diet
   C. supplemental diet
   D. total mixed diet

583. How many compartments are in a true ruminant stomach?
   A. two
   B. three
   C. four
   D. five

584. The medical term for inflammation of the urinary bladder is:
   A. cystitis
   B. peritonitis
   C. dystocia
   D. uremia

585. What type of anesthesia requires oxygen?
   A. local anesthesia
   B. regional anesthesia
   C. inhalation anesthesia
   D. topical anesthesia

586. You are instructed to give a medication SQ. This abbreviation means you give the medication via:
   A. intraperitoneal injection
   B. intramuscular injection
   C. subcutaneous injection
   D. intravenous injection

587. A benefit of rehabilitation for veterinary patients is
   A. loss of all chronic pain
   B. increased mobility
   C. weight gain
   D. loss of all acute pain
588. Bones are connected to other bones by:
   A. tendons
   B. ligaments
   C. muscles
   D. skin

589. Which of the following terms is defined as “difficult birth”?
   A. dyspnea
   B. dysphagia
   C. dystocia
   D. dysphagia

590. Sterilization is defined as the:
   A. destruction of all organisms on an object
   B. reduction of the number of pathogenic microorganisms on an object
   C. reduction of the number of microorganisms on an object to an acceptable public health standard
   D. removal of all visible signs of dirt

591. The decision to prescribe medications to a patient is the responsibility of the:
   A. veterinarian
   B. credentialed veterinary technician
   C. veterinary assistant
   D. owner

592. A flotation test to look for internal parasites is conducted on which of the following?
   A. urine
   B. feces
   C. blood
   D. saliva

593. Which organ is most involved in the excretion of drugs?
   A. liver
   B. stomach
   C. kidney
   D. brain

594. Which nutrient is the most important for survival?
   A. water
   B. protein
   C. carbohydrate
   D. vitamins

595. Which disease is caused by a virus?
   A. salmonellosis
   B. rabies
   C. tetanus
   D. ringworm
596. The long bone in the forelimb of a horse between the scapula and the radius is the:
   A. femur  
   B. ulna  
   C. humerus  
   D. tibia

597. Everyone who is in the surgery room should be wearing
   A. sterile gloves  
   B. sterile gown  
   C. scrubs  
   D. protective eyewear

598. Hip dysplasia is the developmental problem of the:
   A. coxofemoral joint  
   B. tibiotarsal joint  
   C. sacroiliac joint  
   D. carpal joint

599. What is the primary body defense against disease causing organisms?
   A. skin  
   B. antibiotics  
   C. antigens  
   D. lymph nodes

600. The term for parturition in swine is called:
   A. kindling  
   B. littering  
   C. letting  
   D. farrowing

601. A special dietary component that is needed by some birds to aid in digestion is called
   A. grit  
   B. cuttle  
   C. mash  
   D. groat

602. Which of the following would be prescribed for a veterinary patient with a bacterial infection?
   A. analgesic  
   B. antibiotic  
   C. anti-inflammatory  
   D. antiprotozoal

603. Cystocentesis is the sterile collection of:
   A. blood  
   B. urine  
   C. abdominal fluid  
   D. cerebrospinal fluid
604. Guinea pigs cannot synthesize which vitamin?
   A. A  
   B. B12  
   C. C  
   D. K

605. The most common cause of viral enteritis in the canine is:
   A. hepatitis virus  
   B. rabies virus  
   C. parvo virus  
   D. herpes virus

606. Hematuria is the clinical term for finding what in the urine?
   A. pus  
   B. crystals  
   C. protein  
   D. blood

607. Drugs that have the greatest potential for being abused or addictive are classified by the DEA as:
   A. Schedule I  
   B. Schedule II  
   C. Schedule II  
   D. Schedule IV

608. Which medical term is used for inflammation of the sac around the heart?
   A. cephalitis  
   B. arthritis  
   C. pericarditis  
   D. bradycardia

609. Strangles, a common, highly contagious bacterial respiratory disease in the horse is caused by
   A. aspergillus fungus  
   B. equine herpes virus  
   C. streptococcus equi bacterium  
   D. equine encephalitis virus

610. The correct medical term for neutering a male animal is:
   A. orchiotomy  
   B. ovariohysterectomy  
   C. orchiectomy  
   D. cystotom

611. What is the function of the red blood cell (RBC)?
   A. transport oxygen throughout the body  
   B. help to maintain pH and temperature  
   C. hemostasis or clotting  
   D. body defense
612. Ears raised, mouth opened in a relaxed grin, lowered front half of body in a “bowing” posture, and tail wagging is considered to be which type of canine visual communication?
A. aggressive
B. play
C. submission
D. relaxed