

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓↑	Question ↑↓	A ↑↓	B ↑↓	C ↑↓	D ↑↓	Answer ↑↓	Remark ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A disease condition that affects pigs at around two months of age with high temperature and a foul smelling diarrhoea and the out-break can be triggered by stress is known as <input type="text"/>	Salmonellosis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Abortion is the most common symptom of <input type="text"/> in ruminants especially in goats and sheep	Brucellosis	Contagious abortion				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> disease shows the following signs in ruminant especially cattle, viz; blisters on the feet, snout, udder and in the mouth and throat	Foot and mouth					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a highly contagious viral disease of pigs which in an acute form can cause 100 per cent mortality	African swine fever	ASF				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sow will cycle and show heat every <input type="text"/> days	21	twenty one				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sow will ovulate simultaneously from both <input type="text"/>	ovaries					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The female reproductive tract of sows is distinguished from other farm species by the long, <input type="text"/> uterine horns which are designed to accommodate large numbers of foetus	convoluted					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ruminants generally possess <input type="text"/> stomach compartments	4	four				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> goats are primarily kept for their meat but little milk production	Sahel					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are probably the first ruminant animals to be domesticated some 8000 years ago	Goats					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> can be controlled in sheep by routine deworming and tick baths	Helminthiasis, ectoparasites	Endoparasites, ectoparasites				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	PPR, a major disease of sheep can be effectively controlled by <input type="text"/>	vaccination					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gestation period in sheep is about <input type="text"/> months	5	five				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> sheep is the biggest of the Nigerian breeds of sheep and is found mainly in the drier Sudan and Sahel Savanna zones	Balami					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> sheep is a large, long-legged breed with a convex facial profile found in the Sudan Savanna zone especiall in the North-western part of Nigeria	Uda					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> sheep is the most numerous and is found throughout the Guinea and Sudan Savanna zones	Yankara					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> sheep is small, short-legged animal found in the humid zone of southern Nigeria	West Africa Dwarf	West african dwarf					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The important epizootic diseases of cattle in Nigeria include Rinderpest, CBPP, Foot and mouth disease, anaplasmosis, babesiosis and <input type="text"/>	trypanosomiasis	trypanosomosis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The pastoralist and nomadic systems are gradually being replaced by <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> systems of cattle rearing	semi-intensive, intensive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> live continuously in permanent settlements all year round and practise arable cropping in addition to livestock husbandary	Settled pastoralists						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> practise pure transhumance with no permanent place of residence and no regular cultivation	Nomadic	Fully mobile pastoralist					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Nigerian cattle population is dominated by the <input type="text"/> breeds	Zebu						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A breeding system in which unrelated livestock are mated is known as <input type="text"/>	Cross breeding						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> involves the insertion of a rubber spiral catheter into the sow's vagina and then rotating it in an anticlockwise direction until the tips lock into the cervix	Insemination	Artificial insemination					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major advantage of Artificial insemination is that it allows for the wider use and distribution of boars of high <input type="text"/> merit	genetic						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> involves the collection of semen from a boar and the introduction of semen into a sow or gilt at a later date by means of a catheter	Artificial insemination	AI				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A measure of the superiority of the selected parents over the mean of the population from which they are derived is referred as <input type="text"/> differential	selection					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a measure of the proportion of the superiority of parents above their contemporaries which on average is passed to the offspring	Heritability					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> system of livestock production refers to management practice where animals are confined and by implication are not allowed to forage or fend for themselves under similar practice	Intensive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under extensive system of livestock production, two sub-systems are obtainable, which are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Nomadic, transhumance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> system is one with fixed homestead and grazing areas	Sedentary					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Animal produce heat when transforming <input type="text"/> energy of food into work	chemical					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A system of livestock production where animals graze and browse large areas of land usually of marginal nature and unsuitable for other agricultural use is called <input type="text"/> system	extensive					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ability to do work and it is regarded biologically as the source of life and movement	Energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> adaptation refers to the heritable animal characteristics which favour the survival of a population in a particular environment, such favourable characteristics are derived from evolutionary changes over many generation	Genetic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> adaptation involves the morphological, anatomical, physiological, biochemical and behavioural characteristics of the animal which pomote welfare and favours survival in a specific environment	Biological					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The transfer of an existing response of new stimulus is called <input type="text"/>	Conditioning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the acquisition of new response or a qualitative change of an existing response which may be in form of inhibition or increase of an existing response by a new stimulation	Learning					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A gradual change which may lead to a loss of response as a result of repeated stimulation is known as <input type="text"/>	habituation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to adaptive changes to a single climatic variable normally produced in an artificial environment	Acclimation					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to a long term adaptive physiological adjustment which results in an increased tolerance to continuous or repeated exposure to complex climatic conditions occurring under natural condition	Acclimatisation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any change in the internal condition of an organism which favours its survival during changes in the environment is known as <input type="text"/> adaptation	physiological					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the constancy of internal environment of an animal and the mechanism by which such constancy is maintained	Homeostasis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	From the genetic point of view, <input type="text"/> is the ability to produce offspring which will survive and produce their likes	fitness					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Adaptive norm is an array of related <input type="text"/> capable of adjusting to the demands of the environment	genotype					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ectoparasites inflict irritation, wound and abscesses by their <input type="text"/> habit on the host	biting					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	High temperatures and high humidity provides favourable breeding environment for <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> parasites fungi and disease vectors	internal, external	endo, ecto				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the arid and semi-arid zones, lack of sufficient grazing materials result in <input type="text"/> movement in search of forage feed in the wetter areas	seasonal					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the humid and sub-humid areas where there is sufficient rains, plant exhibit <input type="text"/> growth, hence seasonal availability of forage	seasonal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Temperature, precipitation, daylight and <input type="text"/> limit plant growth and affect feed quality more drastically than other climatic factors	humidity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Climate affects the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> of feed available to the animals	quantity, quality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Evaporation is one of the important channels of <input type="text"/> loss	heat						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The animal body temperature ranges within certain limits is defined as <input type="text"/> zone	comfort						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> temperature range of animals is relatively constant and is higher than <input type="text"/> temperature	body, environmental						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All domestic animals are <input type="text"/> in nature	homeotherms	warm-blooded					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> influence of climate is on the animal's environment	Indirect						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> influence of climate on animal production and husbandary has to do with with such influence on the animal itself	Direct						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The influence of climate on animal production may be <input type="text"/> or <input type="text"/>	direct, indirect						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ability to do work	Energy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Agriculture is simply defined as the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> of crop, animal and fibre production for human consumption	art, science					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most limiting factor for livestock development in Nigeria is	in adequate extension services	medication	poor infrastructures	availability of feed	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A source of serious economic loss and one of the main constraints to the development of sheep and goats is	poor health facility	disease and parasites	inadequate trained person	poorly organized market	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Animals should be dipped or sprayed regularly against	ectoparasite	endoparasite	obligate parasite	infections	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Broad spectrum anthelmintic are used to control	ticks	lies	worms	flees	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An indigenous breed found in Northern Nigeria and accounts for about half the cattle population of Nigeria it is called	Kuri	Ndama	Zebu	White fulani	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Enhanced feeding at period just before parturition is called	steaming up	sliming up	beefing up	gapping up	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the breed of goat is highly prolific with a high percentage of twinning and triplets.	Sokoto red	West African Dwarf goat	Nubian	Sahel goat	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Poultry feeding is estimated to cost between	70-80% of total cost of production	over 90% of total cost of production	10-20% of total cost of production	40-50% of total cost of production	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Any feed constituent or group of feed constituents that aid in the support of life is called	constituents	essential	supporter	nutrient	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An allowance of feed given to an animal over a specified period of time, e.g. daily or weekly is referred to as	supplement	diet	ratio	nutrient	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	General restlessness, red and swollen vulva and discharge of white mucus are all signs of	parturation	heat period	mastubation	maturity	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The largest single dietary need of an animal is	energy requirement	water requirement	protein requirement	mineral requirement	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Management practice where animals are not confined and by implication are allowed to forage or fend for themselves is referred to as	scavenging system	intensive system	extensive system	semi-intensive	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Management practice where animals are confined and by implication are not allowed to forage or fend for themselves is referred to as	folding system	extensive system	semi intensive	intensive system	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Round-worm and tape-worm are commonly referred to as	ecto parasites	endo-parasite	external parasite	special parasites	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most deadly disease of pigs that leads to high mortality is	African swine fever	brucellus	hog cholera	foot and mouth diseases	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Parasites such as manges, ticks, lice, fleas and flies are referred to as	endo-arasites	dangerous parasites	ecto-parasite	internal parasites	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Fulani in West Africa are considered to be practicing	transhumant pastoralist	exclusive pastoralist	pre-urban pastoralist	nomadic pastoralist	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most popular breed of goat in the drier savanna is	sokoto red	West African dwarf	ouda	balami	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most dominant breed of cattle in Nigeria is	Ndama	White Fulani	Bunaji	Zebu	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Inorganic substances required by farm animals to build their skeleton and perform various metabolic functions in the body are called	water	nutrients	proteins	minerals	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are all sources of animal protein except	blood meal	bone meal	soya meal	fish meal	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Major elements which are minerals required in relatively large quantity are called	macro nutrients	micro nutrients	trace elements	hyper elements	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The average gestation period for pigs is	150-160days	112-120days	90-100	180-200	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Pig production is not popular in Northern Nigeria this is due to	pigs high prolificacy	pigs fast growth rate	yielding rapid return on capital	Social factors	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sows milk is usually low in	sodium	proteins	iron	minerals	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The obvious signs of approaching parturition in pigs include	Swelling of the vulva and udder	Swelling of the udder and mouth	Secretion of milk and mucus	frequent urination and flocking together	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In pigs, giving birth is otherwise known as	Lamping	Kidding	Farrowing	Kindling	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are all breeds of pigs except	Landrace	Berkshire	Harmshire	Maradi	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional system of rearing pigs in most parts of the tropics is	scavenging	intensive	semi intensive	extensive	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most common system of large-scale production of pigs is	extensive system	intensive system	scavenging	semi-intensive	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A highly contagious virus disease of pigs which in the acute form can cause 100 per cent mortality is called	trypanosomiasis	Foot-and-mouth disease	African swine fever	Brucellosis	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following diseases of pigs can result in temporary or permanent sterility in females	brucellosis	Foot-and-mouth disease	trypanosomiasis	African swine fever	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In animals,.....contains the hereditary materials	Blood	Genocide	Genes	Skin	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Inheritance was first discovered by an Australian monk called.....	Mendel	Mandy	Mundel	Munsell	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A mixture of dominant and recessive genes are called	Allely	Zygote	Homozygote	Heterozygote	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The collection of semen from male and introducing it to a female animal through the use of catheter is called.....	Artificial introduction	Artificial insemination	Artificial breeding	Artificial selection	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Offsprings of animals are also called	Protonies	Progenies	Progenesis	Protonials	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A crossbred offspring inherit the totality of parental characteristic and tend to resemble each other and are called.....	Genes	Homozygous	Hybrid	Breeding	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Genetic improvement in tropical livestock use the following methods except	Degrading	Upgrading	Crossbreeding	Developing new synthetic breeds	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Nigeria cattle population is dominated bybreeds	Zion	Zabu	Zebu	Zoo	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following diseases are so virulent that they limit production, increase morbidity and cause widespread death of cattle in Nigeria	mastitis	Rinderpest	heartwater	dermatophilosis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In which ecological zone herders have adopted the act of grazing at night to improve both intake and length of grazing in hot seasons	semi-arid and arid zone	rain forest and forest zone	guinea savanna	southern guinea savanna	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is decreased with increasing air temperature	heat loss	water intake	appetite	mobility	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following affects the quantity and quality of feed available to the animal	the market	the government	the herdsman	climate	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Feed quality is most influenced by the	health status the farmer	climatic condition	land tenure system	education of the farmer	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Ectoparasites inflict all the following except	loss of blood	irritation	high productivity	low productivity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a mechanism of body defence against heat	increased feed intake	behavioural means	Increase in temperature loss:	Reduction in body insulation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The traditional systems of livestock husbandary have evolved in response to	needs of the community	needs of the community	market demand	climate and environmental factors	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Several reasons are given for transhumance practice except	search for market	search for forage	search for disease free environment	search for water	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Fulani in West Africa are	Nomadic	intensive farmers	transhuman	sedentry farmers	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Animal production began about ____ years ago	7000	8000	9000	10000	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When herds or flocks are kept in large sizes on an expanse of land area surrounded by fence, it is called	intensive system	semi-extensive system	extensive system	ranching system	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most common methods for genetic improvement are	artificial insemination	introduction	selection and cross breeding	inbreeding and feeding	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Recent estimate of sheep production in Nigeria puts number at about	22 million	10million	50million	30million	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQis the ability to do work	Power	Energy	Heat	Strenght	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQinflict irritation, wounds and abscesses by their biting habit on the host	Endoparasite	Ectoparasite	Parasitic weeds	Diseases	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The constancy of the internal environment of an animal and the mechanism by which such constancy is maintained is called.....	Homeostasis	Hormones	Hereditary	Habitat	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary means by which animals control or respond to variations in the meteorological factors, and thereby maintain its body conditions is through	Flow of energy	Escape of energy	Steady energy	Heat energy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Animals tolerate energy gains or loses from their immediate environment only within certain limits in the.....	Range of solution	Range of power	Range of tolerance	Range of heat	C	eExam

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