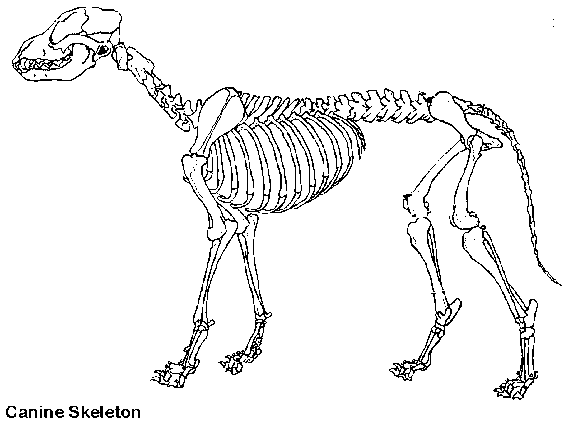
Vet Skills Practice Quiz

1. Heartworm Whipworm Roundworm Coccideia
2. Dipydium Heartworm Whipworm Roundworm
3. Coccideia Whipworm Roundworm Hookworm
4. Taenia(Rodent) Dipylidium (Flea) Roundworm Whipworm
5. Whipworm Hookworm Taenia (Rodent) Dipylidium (Flea)
6. Heartworm Coccideia Roundworm Taenia(Rodent)
7. Carmalt Forcep Bandage Scissors Mayo Scissors Backhaus Towel Clamp
8. Spay Hook Kelley Forcep Carmalt Forcep Olsen Needle Holder
9. Bandage Scissors Mayo Scissors Kelley Forcep Spay Hook
10. Mayo Scissors Spay Hook Bandage Scissors Olsen Hagar Needle Holder
11. Mayo Scissor Adison Tissue Forcep Bandage Scissors Olsen Hagar Needle Holder
12. Mayo Scissor Spay Hook Bandage Scissors Backhaus Towel Clamp
13. Bandage Scissors Spay Hook Adison Tissue Forcep Kelley Forcep
14. Leur Lock Syringe Slip Tip Syringe TB Syringe Catheter Tip Syringe
15. Kelley Forcep Mayo Scissor Adison Tissue Forcep Carmalt Forcep
16. Curry Comb Dandy Brush Slicker Brush Shedding Blade
17. Hoof Trimmer Plier Nail Clipper Gulitine Nail Clipper Hoof Knife
18. Hoof Trimmer Hoof Nipper Hoof Knife Shedding Blade
19. Ear Notcher Hoof Trimmer Hoof Nipper Hog Snare
20. Slicker Brush Curry Comb Dandy Brush Shedding Blade
21. Scoop/Tube Dehorner Balling Gun Hog Snare Elastrator
22. Hog Snare Scoop/Tube Dehorner Ear Notcher Hoof Knife
23. Hog Snare Emasculatome Hoof Knife Ear Notcher
24. Emasculatome Ear Notcher Elastrator Hog Snare
25. Hog Snare Elastrator Hoof Nipper Ear Notcher
26. Yorkshire Terrier English Setter Chinese Shar Pei Basset Hound
27. English Setter Basset Hound Yorkshire Terrier Great Pyrenese
28. Great Pyrenese Basset Hound English Setter Yorkshire Terrier
29. Yorkshire Terrier English Setter Great Pyrenese Basset Hound
30. English Setter Chinese Shar Pei Yorkshire Terrier Great Pyrenese
31. Persian Abyssinian Siamese Burmese
32. Abyssinian Persian Burmese Abyssinian
33. Burmese Persian Siamese Abyssinian
34. Merino Dorset Landrace Southdown
35. Dorset Hampshire Merino Suffolk
36. Hampshire Merino Suffolk Southdown
37. Dutch Polish Tan Satin
38. Polish New Zealand Californian Mini Rex
39. Netherland Dwarf Mini Rex Polish Holland Lop
40. Abyssinian Guinea Pig Texel Guinea Pig Satin Guinea Pig American Guinea Pig
41. Chinchilla Gerbil Degus Hamster
42. Quarter Horse Clydesdale Morgan Arabian
43. Morgan Tennessee Walker Quarter Horse Belgian
44. Landrace Berkshire Hampshire Duroc
45. Berkshire Duroc Landrace Hampshire
46. Nubian Boar Alpine Saanens
47. Saanens Toggenburg Oberhasli Angora
48. Guernsey Jersey Ayrshire Shorthorn
49. Hereford Simmental Charolais Limousin
50. Limousin Charolais Simmental Angus
51. What is the correct genus for Goats
    1. Ovine
    2. Caprine
    3. Bovine
    4. Porcine
52. What is the correct genus for Cattle
    1. Avian
    2. Caprine
    3. Bovine
    4. Ovine
53. Ovine is the correct genus for what animal
    1. Goat
    2. Cattle
    3. Sheep
    4. Horses
54. A young female horse under three is called a
    1. Filly
    2. Colt
    3. Mare
    4. Foal
55. A mature female pig that has had a litter is called a
    1. Sow
    2. Gilt
    3. Ewe
    4. Boar
56. A mature female sheep is called a
    1. Heifer
    2. Doe
    3. Sheep
    4. Ewe
57. A mature female goat is called a
    1. Ewe
    2. Heifer
    3. Doe
    4. Wether
58. A pullet is a:
    1. Mature female chicken
    2. Mature male chicken
    3. Young female chicken
    4. Young male chicken
59. Mature female cattle are called
    1. Heifers
    2. Cows
    3. Steers
    4. Calfs
60. A mature intact male horse is called a
    1. Stallion
    2. Gelding
    3. Stud
    4. Steer
61. What does the label A represent on the Canine skeleton?
    1. Skull

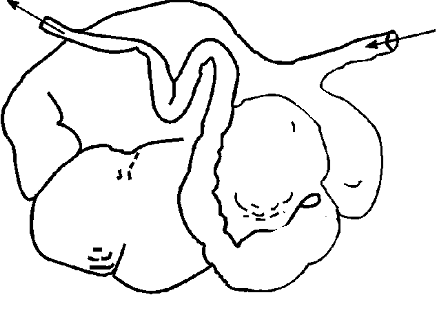
B

* 1. Scapula
  2. Pelvis
  3. Vertebrae

A

C

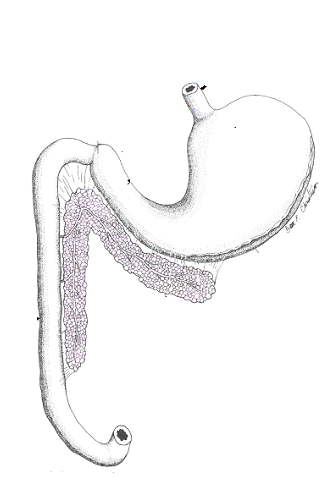
1. What does the label B represent on the Canine skeleton?
   1. Tibia
   2. Fibula
   3. Femur
   4. Humerus
2. What does the label C represent on the Canine skeleton?
   1. Radius
   2. Ulna
   3. Pelvis
   4. Fibula
3. What does the label D represent on the Canine skeleton?
   1. Ribs
   2. Vertebrae
   3. Skull
   4. Pelvis
4. Simple stomachs are called
   1. Monogastrics
   2. Singular Stomachs
   3. Ruminants
   4. Gastritis
5. In the ruminant which compartment of the stomach looks like a honeycomb
   1. Abomasum
   2. Reticulum
   3. Cecum
   4. Rumen
6. Continuous regurgitation, chewing and swallowing is called
   1. Digestion
   2. Rumination
   3. Eructation
   4. Mastication



1. Very muscular organ, used to grind food in birds is called the
   1. Crop

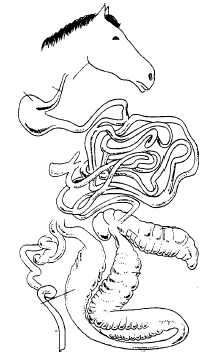
A

* 1. Gizzard
  2. Beak
  3. Proventiculus

1. What does the label A represent on the Ruminant digestive system?
   1. Abomasum

C

* 1. Omasum
  2. Rumen
  3. Reticulum

1. What does the label C represent on the Monogastric digestive system?
   1. Pancreas
   2. Stomach
   3. Large Intestine
   4. Liver

D

1. What does the label D represent on the

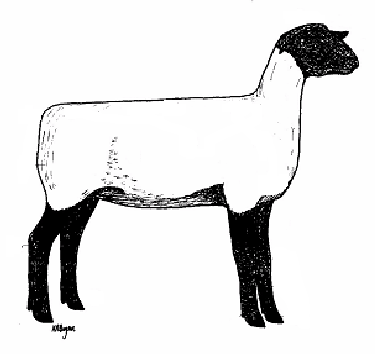
Hindgut fermenter digestive system?

* 1. Cecum
  2. Large Intestine (Colon)
  3. Stomach
  4. Rumen

1. Which nutrient contains the greatest amount of energy?
   1. Water
   2. Minerals
   3. Fats
   4. Vitamins
2. This nutrient is essential because it is needed throughout life for growth and repair and is used for energy only if needed.
   1. Carbohydrates
   2. Protein
   3. Fats
   4. Minerals
3. Which of the following is a fat-soluble vitamin?
   1. Vitamin C
   2. Vitamin A
   3. Vitamin B6
   4. Vitamin B12
4. Which of the following is a water-soluble vitamin?
   1. Vitamin E
   2. Vitamin D
   3. Vitamin A
   4. Vitamin C
5. Protein consists of strings of building blocks called?
   1. Amino chains
   2. Amino acids
   3. Acetic acids
   4. RNA
6. Which of the following is a trace mineral?
   1. Zinc
   2. Sodium
   3. Calcium
   4. Phosphorus
7. Which of the following is a macro mineral?
   1. Sodium
   2. Zinc
   3. Copper
   4. Selenium
8. What does the label A represent on the sheep?

B

A

* 1. Loin
  2. Hip
  3. Wither

C

* 1. Neck

1. What does the label B represent on the sheep?
   1. Poll
   2. Face

D

* 1. Muzzle
  2. Neck

1. What does the label C represent on the sheep?
   1. Twist
   2. Dock
   3. Loin
   4. Rump
2. What does the label D represent on the sheep?
   1. Cannon Bone
   2. Pastern
   3. Hoof
   4. Hock
3. What is the purpose of the marking harness?
   1. Identifies which rams are ready for breeding
   2. Provides proof of which ewes were bred and when
   3. For cosmetic purposes
   4. Identifies which ewes are ready for breeding
4. What is the purpose of docking the tails of sheep?
   1. Sheep do not have tails naturally.
   2. To help keep the sheep clean from manure
   3. For appearance only
   4. In order to show sheep at shows
5. In the universal ear notching system of hogs, what does the right ear number represent?
   1. Individual Pig number
   2. The Sows number
   3. Litter number
   4. Number of piglets in the litter
6. Name the type of hog operation that raises hogs from birth to slaughter weight
   1. Breeding Stock
   2. Farrowing Operations
   3. Finishing Operations
   4. Farrow to Finish
7. Name the type of hog operation that purchases weaned piglets and raises them to market weight
   1. Seedstock
   2. Farrowing Operations
   3. Finishing Operations
   4. Farrow to Finish

*Sassy is an 18-month-old (1 ½ years) female horse who measures 10 hands. Please answer the following three questions regarding Sassy.*

1. How many inches is Sassy?
   1. 14 inches
   2. 24 inches
   3. 40 inches
   4. 42 inches
2. At this size what type of horse would Sassy be considered
   1. Horse
   2. Short Horse
   3. Pony
   4. Draft
3. According to her age and sex Sassy would be called a?
   1. Filly
   2. Mare
   3. Stallion
   4. Gelding
4. Measurement term used in horses from ground to withers.
   1. Foot
   2. Hand
   3. Yard
   4. Inches
5. A pony can not be greater than:
   1. 14 hands
   2. 14.2 hands
   3. 12 hands
   4. 10 hands
6. The term for away from the midline is
   1. medial
   2. lateral
   3. proximal
   4. distal
7. The term that refers to the back is
   1. ventral
   2. dorsal
   3. cranial
   4. caudal
8. The term that means toward the head is
   1. ventral
   2. dorsal
   3. cranial
   4. caudal
9. The organism that causes heartworm is:
   1. *Dirofilaria immitis*
   2. *Taenia pisiformis*
   3. *Giardia*
   4. Protozoa
10. The most common endoparasite of puppies and kittens is:
    1. flea
    2. roundworm
    3. mite
    4. protozoa
11. What parasite transmits Lyme disease?
    1. *Dirofilaria immitis*
    2. Heartworm
    3. Lice
    4. Tick
12. Which of the following is not a mite?
    1. Otodectes
    2. Cheyletiella
    3. Demodex
    4. Ixodes
13. What is the intermediate host of Taenia?
    1. Mice
    2. Flea
    3. Ticks
    4. Mite