

- 1) Which of the following is not part of an animal's signalment?
- A. Sex
 - B. Age
 - * C. Weight
 - D. Breed
- 2) Which of the following is NOT sufficient to localize to an affected body systems?
- A. Sneezing
 - * B. Mentation
 - C. Regurgitation
 - D. Lameness
- 3) Which of the following is not a vital sign?
- A. Blood pressure
 - * B. Mentation
 - C. Mucous membranes
 - D. T/P/R
 - E. Hydration
 - F. Body condition
- 4) The normal temp range for a dog is:
- A. 38-39C
 - * B. 37.8 - 39.3C
 - C. 37-38C
 - D. 38-39.2C
- 5) Acceptable pulse rates for a normal adult dog is
- A. 120-240bpm
 - B. Up to 200bpm
 - C. 60-140bpm
 - * D. 70-160bpm
- 6) Which of the following would be a normal respiration rate for a dog or cat?
- A. 25-40 breaths/min
 - * B. 10-30 breaths/min
 - C. 5-8 breaths/min
 - D. >50 breaths/min
- 7) A pale mucous membrane could be indicative of all the following except:
- * A. Icterus
 - B. Anemia
 - C. Poor perfusion
 - D. All of the above

8) A cachectic animal:

- * A. Has general physical wasting and malnutrition usually associated with chronic disease
- B. Is very energetic
- C. Can be inferred from blue/grey gums
- D. Is in congestive heart failure

9) Checking the cleft palate, umbilical hernias and dew claws are common in the physical exam of:

- * A. A neonate
- B. Any animal
- C. A geriatric animal
- D. An animal 2-6 months of age

10) NSF stands for:

- A. No Swelling Found
- B. Non-Sufficient Funds
- * C. No significant Findings
- D. Non-Sense Findings

11) WNL stands for

- * A. Within Normal Limits
- B. Was Normal Looking
- C. Was Never Lost
- D. Within Normal Levels

12) Which of the following would not be part of a therapeutic plan?

- * A. Stabilizing
- B. Supportive
- C. Symptomatic
- D. Specific

13) You are treating a dog for chronic renal failure. Part of your treatment is fluid therapy. This is mainly a _____ therapy.

- A. Symptomatic
- B. Specific
- C. Stabilizing
- * D. Supportive

14) A dog come is with obvious alopecia (patchy skin loss). Based on this observation, you can localize the body system affected:

- A. Yes, you have sufficient information.
- * B. No, you do not have sufficient information - could be an endocrine problem

15) DAP stands for:

- A. Disease Assessment Plan
- B. Dose As Prescribed
- C. Do Anal Palpation
- * D. Data, Assessment, Plan

16) When evaluating large animals (more so than small) a key part of patient evaluation that is often overlooked is:

- * A. The environment
- B. The patient
- C. The owner
- D. All of the above

17) Fodder is:

- A. An old English term for father that is still used in the large animal industry
- B. lack of rumen fill causing a ruminant to appear very thin
- * C. Coarse food for cattle or horses, such as corn stalks or straw
- D. Grasses and legumes cut at the proper stage of maturity and stored to preserve quality

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- D. An old English term for father that is still used in the large animal industry

19) Parenteral is:

- A. It is obviously a term nobody has ever heard of
- * B. It is a term used when the administration of medication is via injection (i.e not through digestive tract)
- C. Is a term often used for altricial species, and must be cared for by the adults.
- D. Is a term used for precocial species that are relatively mature and mobile from the moment of birth or hatching and require very little parental care

20) Which of the following is false?

- A. The signalment is equally important in large animals as it is in small
- B. Parity and production are important as part of large animal history taking
- C. You should speak in non-technical terms that are appropriate for the industry
- * D. You should not assume a herd problem until you have examined all sick animals

21) Which of the following is not a risk factor?

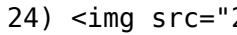
- A. Signalment
- B. Management
- C. Geographical location
- * D. None of the above

22) Can you assess body condition score from a distance in all species?

- * A. No
- B. Yes

23) The following picture is of a:

- A. Round bale feeder and it is the recommended type, especially for horses as more animals can get at the feed
- B. A merry go round in the Chatham
- * C. Round bale feeder and it is NOT the recommended type, especially for horses as the quality of feed is less than that of a square one
- D. A battery cage for miniature horses

24) What do you see wrong with this picture?

- A. The BCS of this animal is too low
- * B. The location of the feed/water
- C. That fence will not keep the cow in
- D. The cow is obviously too large for its enclosure

25) Which is false?

- A. Dentition problems are especially common in small ruminants like sheep
- B. Dag scour can result from persistent diarrhea.
- * C. Sheep have 2 normal sebaceous glands, one beside each eye and the other between each toe.
- D. Sheep are grazers while goats are browsers

26) A V-trough:

- * A. Can be used as a restraint method for small-medium pigs
- B. Can be used as a restraint method for medium - large pigs
- C. Is only used for boars >300kg
- D. None of the above

27) A common injection site for pigs is:

- * A. Neck - triangle just like other species
- B. Orbital sinus
- C. Rump muscles
- D. Epaxial muscles just over lumbar vertebrae

28) Which of the following is NOT a place you can take blood from a pig?

- A. Orbital sinus
- B. Cranial aspect of Vena cava
- C. Ear
- * D. Cephalic vein

29) IV injection in pigs is done in the:

- A. Orbital sinus
- B. Cranial aspect of Vena cava
- * C. Ear
- D. Cephalic vein

30) Normal equine HR is:

- * A. 28-40bpm
- B. 70-80bpm
- C. 10-20bpm
- D. 60-80bpm

31) Normal Bovine HR is:

- A. 28-40bpm
- * B. 60-80bpm
- C. 70-80bpm
- D. 10-20bpm

32) Normal Ovine HR is:

- A. 28-40bpm
- * B. 70-80bpm
- C. 10-20bpm
- D. 60-80bpm

33) Which is false?

- * A. Grass hay has more stalk and stem and thus is more nutrient dense than legume hay like alfalfa
- B. Hay still has leaves and seeds attached to the plant
- C. Hay has less lignin than straw
- D. None of the above

34) 2nd or 3rd cuts are more nutritious because:

- * A. They have more legumes in them (i.e less grass)
- B. They have younger, less mature plants
- C. They are fertilized more than 1st cuts
- D. They are later in the season and thus receive more sun.

35) A farmer is collecting hay in the field and a rainstorm catches him. As a result of the rainstorm, the hay:

- A. Will get packed down
- B. Will have less nutrients
- C. May get mouldy/dusty when baled
- D. Can potentially spontaneously combust
- E. Only 2 of the above
- * F. All of the above

36) Balage/baled silage:

- A. is usually made with green forage, such as grass or clover.
- B. is packed or compressed to exclude air
- C. undergoes acid fermentation (lactic and acetic acids) that retards spoilage.
- * D. All of the above

37) At maintenance, horses and cattle can survive on hay alone

- * A. True
- B. False

38) Which of the following is a good protein supplement?

- A. Hay silage
- B. Corn silage
- C. Cereal grain
- * D. Soyabeans

39) Which is false?

- A. The TMR contains haylage, corn silage, energy and protein supplements
- B. Cattle have a slightly acidic rumen
- C. Cows should be fed a few inches off the ground
- * D. If you decide to feed grains, they should be fed first, before the hay to facilitate saliva production and thus buffer the pH

40) A milking cow has a feed requirement of _____ of its body weight per day and a water requirement of _____ for every liter of milk

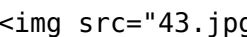
- A. 2% - 4L
- B. 2% - 3L
- * C. 4% - 3L
- D. 4% - 4L

41) When using shavings as bedding for horses, you can use all the following except:

- * A. Black walnut
- B. Pine
- C. Other softwoods
- D. None of the above - they are all acceptable

42) The water intake of a horse per day is _____

- * A. 25-50L/day
- B. 10-20L/day
- C. 120+L/day
- D. 40-120L/day

43) The picture below is that of:

- * A. Beet pulp
- B. Processed feed
- C. Extruded feed
- D. Sweet feed

44) <p>The picture below is that of:

- A. Whole oat cubes
- B. Sweet feed
- C. Beet pulp
- * D. Alfalfa cubes

45) What constitutes a good feeding management for horses

- A. Once a day
- B. 5-6 times a day
- C. Free feed
- * D. 2-3 times a day

46) <p>Based on the picture below, the arrow is pointing to:

- A. Wheat
- * B. Barley
- C. Oats
- D. Corn

47) What is a heft?

- A. A term used for Cattle that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)
- * B. A term used for Sheep that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)
- C. A term used for goats that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)
- D. A term used for Horses that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)

48) A grave prognosis is one where the probability of achieving a specific goal is:

- A. 90-100%
- * B. 0-9%
- C. 40-69%
- D. 10-39%

49) Normal equine respiration rate is:

- A. 10-15brpm
- B. 12-20brpm
- C. 10-30brpm
- * D. 8-16brpm

50) Normal Bovine respiration rate is:

- * A. 10-30brpm
- B. 8-16brpm
- C. 12-20brpm
- D. 10-15brpm

51) Normal Ovine respiration rate is:

- A. 10-15brpm
- B. 10-30brpm
- * C. 12-20brpm
- D. 8-16brpm

52) The easiest and most common place to take a pulse for a cow is:

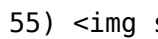
- A. Femoral
- B. Milk vein
- C. Facial
- * D. Coccygeal

53) Which of the following is not a good place to take a CRT in a cow?

- * A. Anus
- B. Gums
- C. Vulva
- D. None of the above

54) Which of the following lymph nodes are not palpable in a cow?

- A. Mammary/supramammary
- * B. Axillary
- C. Submandibular
- D. Prescapular

55) Which of the following is not normally found on this side of the cow?

- A. Intestines
- * B. Reticulum
- C. Omasum
- D. Liver

56) Which of the following is the most common place to take a pulse from a horse?

- A. Femoral
- * B. Facial/Transverse facial
- C. Cephalic
- D. Coccygeal

57) Which of the following are not normally auscultated for on the right abdomen of a horse?

- * A. Small intestine
- B. Cecum and ileocecal valve
- C. Dorsal colon
- D. Ventral colon

58) Hydration in the horse can be assessed by?

- A. Skin tent
- B. CRT
- C. Dorsal palpebrum
- D. Only 2 of the above
- * E. all of the above

59) A rectal exam is done routinely in both cows and horses

- A. True
- * B. False

60) Which of the following is not part of "normal" sheep verbal communication?

- A. Bleating
- B. Rumbling
- C. Snorting
- * D. Hefting

61) The most effective way to control a ram for examination or observation is to back him up in a corner and push on his head

- * A. False
- B. True

62) An IV injection for a sheep is often given in the:

- A. Milk vein
- B. Carotid
- C. Cephalic vein
- * D. Jugular vein

63) Which of the following is not digestible by any large animal?

- * A. Lignin
- B. Hemicellulose
- C. Cellulose
- D. Pectins

64) Dry matter intake is:

- A. The Kg of feed ingested per day with variable water content in different feeds
- B. The Kg of feed ingested per day
- * C. The Kg of feed ingested per day after all the water has been removed
- D. The Kg of feed ingested per day minus the total water intake per day

65) Which of the following is not a rule of thumb when feeding cattle?

- * A. Feed at an elevated level above ground level to facilitate tracheal clearance
- B. Predict the total DMI per day and balance it with roughage and grains
- C. Provide continuous access to cool fresh water
- D. Use a free-choice feeding system where cows have access to feed 22/24 hrs per day
- E. Implement all feed changes gradually
- F. None of the above

66) The following was obtained from a standardbred horse. T = 39.4C, P=68bpm, RR=64brpm. We can say all the following except:

- A. The animal is Tachycardic
- B. The animal is Tachypnic
- * C. The animal is bradycardic
- D. The animal is Pyrexia

67) The following picture is of: (proper name)

- A. A nose twitch
- B. A modified snare
- C. A lead shank
- * D. A long handled twitch

68) The correct method of holding a horse hind foot, while keeping your hands free, is to make the horse comfortable while resting the foot

- A. Over your shoulders
- B. In between your knees
- C. On the side of your thigh
- * D. On the front of your thighs.

69) The diagram depicts:

- * A. Cribbing- a behavior done to release endorphins
- B. Parrot mouthing
- C. Bucking - - Can sometimes cause choking in horses
- D. Food bolting - can sometimes cause choking in horses

70) Which of the following is false

- * A. Hyperthermia is indicative of disease
- B. A fever is a resetting of the hypothalamic set point (above 39.5C) whereas in hyperthermia, the set point is maintained
- C. Fever, pyrexia, hyperthermia : In all cases, body temperature is higher than normal

71) Which of the following is not found on a typical label of a veterinary drug product?

- A. Product name/active ingredient
- * B. Extra-label precautions
- C. Withdrawal time
- D. Formulation instructions
- E. Expiry and lot number
- F. Description of its use

72) When given a choice between IM or SQ on a drug label, you should choose:

- A. Whichever body part you're closest to
- B. IV
- * C. SQ
- D. IM

73) For IM injections, you should inject no more than_____ mL per site.

- A. 15
- B. 5
- * C. 10
- D. 20

74) In horses and cattle, IM and IV injections should be done with 1.5 inch needles (16-18 gauge) while SQ should be done with a needle

- A. <1.5 inch
- B. 1.5 inch
- * C. <1 inch
- D. >1.5 inch

75) If given a choice. for sheep, one should use a ____ gauge needle

- * A. 20
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 25

76) Sheep have___teats normally

- A. 3
- * B. 2
- C. 4
- D. 1

77) If an animal has a large volume of liquidy, foul smelling explosive diarrhea, you can bet your buck the problem is with the small bowel versus the large

- A. False
- * B. True

78) For venipuncture in a dog, you would use all the following except:

- * A. Medial femoral
- B. Saphenous
- C. Cephalic
- D. Jugular

79) In the dog, you would use the _____ saphenous, while in the cat you would use the _____ saphenous

- A. Medial, lateral
- B. cranial, caudal
- C. caudal, cranial
- * D. Lateral, medial

80) The Cephalic is often called the 'In vain' while the _____ is often called the 'OUT vein' because it is used for blood sampling more often

- A. Medial femoral
- B. Carotid
- * C. Jugular
- D. Saphenous

81) What is the maximum gauge needle you would want to use in a dog (<1")?

- * A. 22
- B. 16
- C. 20
- D. 18

82) Oral meds in dogs should be administered:

- A. Directly in the back of throat
- B. With the neck overextended
- C. Fast and directly into pharynx
- * D. Via the cheek pouch

83) In the dog, one should be able to palpate:

- A. Neither of the kidneys
- * B. The left kidney and possibly the caudal end of the right
- C. The caudal end of the left and right kidneys
- D. Both kidneys fully

84) If the jugular vein is distended or there is a positive hepato-jugular reflex, you are likely dealing with a problem in :

- A. The lungs
- * B. The right side of the heart
- C. Hepatomegaly
- D. The left side of the heart

85) Pleural effusion, ascites, SQ edema, are all associated with problems in:

- A. The left side of the heart
- * B. The right side of the heart
- C. The lungs
- D. The liver

86) When the pulse rate is less than the heart rate, this is often termed:

- A. Bradycardia
- B. A hepato-jugular reflex
- * C. A pulse deficit
- D. VSD

87) The PMI is

- * A. The location where a murmur is heard loudest
- B. The place where the mitral valve is heard maximally
- C. The point where a stethoscope should be placed when trying to hear lung sounds
- D. The place where the pulmonic valve is heard maximally

88) A systolic murmur is often heard

- * A. After S1
- B. After S2
- C. After S3
- D. After S4

89) Dogs have ____ teeth

- A. 22
- B. 52
- * C. 42
- D. 32

90) A standard box stall is:

- * A. 5X5 m
- B. 5x10 m
- C. 10x10 m
- D. None of the above

91) The flight distance of cattle not used to people is about:

- A. 15m (48ft)
- B. 20m(64ft)
- * C. 10m(32 ft)
- D. 5m (16ft)

92) When you have to isolate a cow from the group, the best way to do it is to:

- A. Dart the animal
- B. Approach and catch the cow in the large herd pen
- C. Move the whole group to a smaller pen and then try to catch the cow
- * D. Move the group through a corral or chute and catch the specific animal as it moves through

93) Which is not a characteristic of docile behaviour?

- A. Inquisitiveness
- B. Steady gaze
- C. Return to previous activity
- * D. Snorting/bellowing

94) <p>This man is:

- A. Trying to lariat the cow
- B. Trying to put on a hatler
- * C. Hazing the cow
- D. Trying to mate the cow

95) Which of the following should not be used to prevent kicking?

- A. Tail jack
- B. Flank clamp
- * C. Rope assist
- D. Hock twitch
- E. Milking hobbles
- F. Abdominal cinch

96) <p>What is this technique called?

- * A. Rope assist
- B. Milking hobbles
- C. Abdominal cinch
- D. Tail jack
- E. Flank clamp
- F. Hock twitch

97) When trying to catch a calf less than 3 days old that has been separated from it's mother in a small (1 x1 m) pen, it is best to:

- A. Enter the pen and haze the animal into a headgate
- B. Tranquilize the animal first
- * C. Enter the pen and corner the animal
- D. Work from outside the pen

98) Generally speaking, when working with a dam and calf, it is best to:

- A. Catch the dam first and tie her securely to one side of the pen
- B. Separate the mother and calf so they can't see each other
- C. Corner the calf in the opposite corner so that the dam can see her calf
- D. Tranquilize both
- * E. A and C
- F. A and B

99) <p>When a rope is held in this position, it is called a

- * A. Bight
- B. Loop
- C. Thumb knot
- D. Standing rope

100) <p>This is an example of:

- A. Loop
- B. Standing rope
- * C. Thumb knot
- D. Bight

101) <p>The following is a _ used to tie ends of suture together.

- * A. Reef/square knot
- B. Surgeon's knot
- C. Quick release reef knot
- D. Thumb knot

102) <p>The following is a __ and is a variation of the one above to overcome surface tension during surgery on distended surfaces such as an abdomen

- * A. Surgeon's knot
- B. Reef/square knot
- C. Thumb knot
- D. Quick release reef knot

103) <p>The following is a

- * A. Quick release reef knot
- B. Thumb knot
- C. Surgeon's knot
- D. Reef/square knot

104) The knot that will hold 2 ropes of different diameter together best is called the:

- A. Tom fool knot
- * B. Weaver's knot
- C. Reef knot
- D. Single non-sliding loop

105) <p>If you want to tie both cow's legs together, you can use this knot (also called a double sliding loop):

- A. Single non-sliding loop
- * B. Tom fool knot
- C. Weaver's knot
- D. Reef knot

106) <p>A tail tie knot is a quick release knot

- A. False
- * B. True

107) <p>This cat has all the characteristics of:

- A. Vestibular disease
- B. Hydrocephalus
- C. Neoplasia
- * D. Horner's syndrome

108) <p>The above condition, Horner's syndrome, results from:

- A. Interruption of parasympathetic innervation to the eye
- B. Interruption of sympathetic innervation to the eye
- C. UMN, preganglionic, postganglionic or idiopathic causes
- * D. Both b and c

109) When referring to signalment, one refers to which of the following

- A. Weight
- * B. Age
- C. Temperature
- D. Body condition
- * E. Breed
- * F. Sex

110) When referring to vital signs, which of the following are NOT included?

- A. Mucous membranes
- * B. Age
- C. Blood pressure
- * D. Sex
- E. TPR
- F. Hydration
- G. Body weight/condition

111) Which of the following is the presenting complaint?

- A. The obvious signs during the physical
- B. Your conclusion after the physical and blood work
- * C. Complaint that reflects what is most important to the owner
- D. Your conclusion after conducting a general physical examination

112) The <u>distant examination</u> would NOT involve which of the following

- * A. Pulse
- B. Posture / Gait
- C. Thorax and respiration
- D. Behaviour / Mentation
- E. Body condition

113) The 'essential' requirements for a close examination include :

- A. Palpation skills
- * B. Good stethoscope
- * C. Calm demeanor
- * D. Quiet room
- E. Auscultation skills

114) A fever in a cat/dog is generally indicated if temperature is above

- A. 41.5 C
- * B. 39.5 C
- C. 40.5 C
- D. 38 C

115) Normal heart rate and respiration for adult dogs can vary between

- * A. 60-180 bpm, 18-34 breaths/minute
- B. upto 200 bpm, 16-40 breaths/minute
- C. 60-140 bpm, 16-40 breaths/minute
- D. 120-240 bpm, 16-40 breaths/minute

116) A close physical examination for a neonate would include which of the following?

- A. Cryptorchid
- B. Heart murmur
- * C. Dew claws
- * D. Cleft palate
- * E. Umbilical hernia
- F. Dentition

117) A close physical examination for a <u>2-6 month old</u> puppy would include which of the following?

- A. Cleft palate
- B. Dew claws
- * C. Cryptorchid
- * D. Heart murmur
- E. Umbilical hernia
- * F. Dentition

118) A close physical examination for a geriatric dog is likely to focus on which of the following?

- A. Anal sacs
- * B. Cataracts
- C. Dew claws
- * D. Prostatic disease
- * E. Lumps/bumps
- F. Umbilical hernia

119) An 'assessment' of an animal has the following characteristics

- A. Body condition
- * B. Immediacy
- * C. Localization
- * D. Differential diagnoses
- E. Presenting complaint
- * F. Extenuating circumstances

120) Morbidity is defined as

- A. The % of the herd that is affected OR died of the disease
- B. The % of treated animals that died
- * C. The % of the herd affected by the disease
- D. The % of the herd that died of the disease

121) When comparing grazing behaviour of Merino sheep to that of Scottish Blackface

- * A. Merino are more gregarious, tending to stay together
- B. There is no discernible behaviour difference between the two breeds
- C. Scottish Blackface are more gregarious
- D. Merino are more independent than Scottish Blackface

122) A "Heft" is

- A. A place where lambs can eat undisturbed by larger sheep
- * B. A preferred sheep grazing and lambing site
- C. A type of shears
- D. A particular hold on a sheep when shearing it

123) What signals a sheep to get moving

- A. A loud yell from the shepherd
- * B. The back of another sheep moving
- C. The front of another sheep
- D. The side of a sheep moving

124) The dominant animal in a herd of goats is usually

- * A. Female
- B. Male
- C. Shepherd
- D. Sheep dog
- E. One of each sex

125) When a small ruminant is snorting, it is usually a sign of

- A. an attempt to contact its flockmates
- B. distress
- C. bonding between mother and newborn lamb
- * D. aggression

126) To handle <u>sheep</u> successfully, which of its following characteristics cannot be used to advantage?

- A. Strong flight reaction
- * B. Curiosity
- C. Flocking and following behaviour
- D. Dominant role of vision

127) To get a urine sample from a sheep, one of the easiest ways is to :

- * A. Hold mouth and nose so it can't breathe
- B. Catch when it squats
- C. Catheterize
- D. Tip over
- E. Gently tickle the wall of the rectum

128) The best way to get a fecal sample from a goat is

- A. Hold mouth and nose so it can't breathe
- B. Wait for it to defecate
- C. Tip over
- * D. Get fecal pellets that are just inside the anus

129) To get a blood sample from an adult sheep, one generally uses

- A. The cephalic and a 22 gauge needle
- * B. The jugular and a 20 gauge needle
- C. The cephalic and a 20 gauge needle
- D. The jugular and a 16 gauge needle

130) The ideal location(s) for an <u>intramuscular</u> injection into a sheep or goat is

- * A. neck
- B. semitendinosus/semimembranosus
- C. jugular vein
- D. neck and axilla

131) If permanent Incisor 1 and 2 have erupted, but incisor 3 has not, the sheep or goat is most probably how old

- A. over 48 months
- B. 30-42 months
- C. 12-18 months
- * D. 18-30 months

132) TPR for a normal adult sheep is

- A. 39-40, 60-80, 15-20
- * B. 39-39.5, 70-80, 12-20
- C. 38-38.5, 70-80, 16-20
- D. 39-40, 70-90, 15-30

133) A routine clinical examination of a lactating ewe or doe usually involves carrying out the California mastitis test

- * A. True
- B. False

134) The approximate volume of the average horse's gut is

- A. 100 L
- * B. 200 L
- C. 350 L
- D. 150 L

135) Which of these complex carbohydrates <u>cannot</u> be digested by a ruminant or equid?

- A. Cellulose
- B. Pectin
- C. Starch
- * D. Lignin
- E. Hemicellulose

136) The approximate <u>maintenance</u> requirement for dry matter intake (DMI) of a large animal (ruminant or equid) as a proportion of body weight is about

- A. 0.5-1.0%
- B. 5-10%
- * C. 1.5-2%
- D. 3.5-5.0%

137) When lactating, a cow needs a DMI (Dry matter intake) <u>increase</u> (beyond maintenance) of approximately

- A. 2-4%
- B. 3-5%
- * C. 1-2%
- D. 4-6%

138) Which of the following statements about cattle feeding is FALSE?

- * A. Grains in the feed tend to stabilize rumen pH because they are digested quickly
- B. More frequent feeding buffers rumen pH through increased saliva production and because the rumen contents tends to have a more consistent composition
- C. Modern high producing dairy cows usually lose weight during the first few months of lactation
- D. While grains primarily provide energy, roughage provides both energy and protein