

## Competency Area ( 4 )

### Veterinary Services - Extension and Insurance

#### Veterinary Extension Services – Farmer Education & Awareness (Q1–Q15)

**Q1. The main purpose of veterinary extension services is to:**

- A) Increase farm profits only
- B) Educate farmers and promote livestock health
- C) Replace veterinary services
- D) Limit farmer decisions

Correct answer: B

**Q2. Effective farmer education focuses on:**

- A) Feeding practices only
- B) Disease prevention, nutrition, and management
- C) Marketing only
- D) Breeding alone

Correct answer: B

**Q3. Extension services improve livestock productivity by:**

- A) Reducing veterinary input

- B) Promoting preventive health and proper management
- C) Limiting veterinary care
- D) Increasing feed costs

Correct answer: B

**Q4. Awareness campaigns in veterinary extension aim to:**

- A) Increase disease incidence
- B) Inform farmers about zoonoses and biosecurity
- C) Limit farm visits
- D) Reduce animal diversity

Correct answer: B

**Q5. Farmer training programs should be:**

- A) Short, simple, and practical
- B) Long lectures only
- C) Focused on theory exclusively
- D) Optional without follow-up

Correct answer: A

**Q6. Visual aids in extension programs help by:**

- A) Confusing farmers
- B) Enhancing understanding and retention

- C) Increasing costs only
- D) Reducing participation

Correct answer: B

**Q7. Farmer participation in decision-making leads to:**

- A) Resistance to change
- B) Better adoption of veterinary recommendations
- C) Reduced animal welfare
- D) Increased workload only

Correct answer: B

**Q8. Proper communication in extension services requires:**

- A) Technical jargon
- B) Clear, simple, and culturally appropriate messages
- C) Ignoring farmer feedback
- D) Written materials only

Correct answer: B

**Q9. Extension workers must consider:**

- A) Farmer literacy and local practices
- B) Only modern methods

C) Ignoring traditional knowledge

D) Economic factors only

Correct answer: A

**Q10. Farmer education reduces:**

A) Livestock mortality and disease incidence

B) Milk production

C) Market value

D) Genetic diversity

Correct answer: A

**Q11. Key topics in farmer education include:**

A) Crop management only

B) Feeding, breeding, disease control, and hygiene

C) Farm taxes

D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q12. Extension services support:**

A) One-time intervention

B) Continuous farmer learning and feedback

C) Only research

D) Veterinarian convenience

Correct answer: B

**Q13. Demonstration farms are used to:**

A) Teach best practices practically

B) Limit farmer access

C) Replace traditional farms

D) Focus only on exotic animals

Correct answer: A

**Q14. Monitoring and evaluation in extension programs ensure:**

A) Resources are wasted

B) Program effectiveness and improvement

C) Reduced farmer interest

D) Increased veterinary visits only

Correct answer: B

**Q15. Collaboration with local authorities and NGOs helps to:**

A) Reduce program reach

B) Expand education and awareness impact

C) Increase bureaucracy

D) Replace farmers' decisions

Correct answer: B

### Livestock Insurance Systems (Q16–Q30)

**Q16. Livestock insurance primarily aims to:**

- A) Increase farm taxes
- B) Protect farmers against financial losses due to disease or death
- C) Replace veterinary care
- D) Reduce herd size

Correct answer: B

**Q17. Common types of livestock insurance include:**

- A) Crop insurance only
- B) Mortality, disease, and production insurance
- C) Property insurance only
- D) Trade insurance

Correct answer: B

**Q18. Livestock insurance encourages farmers to:**

- A) Avoid veterinary services
- B) Improve herd health and management

- C) Sell animals early
- D) Ignore disease outbreaks

Correct answer: B

**Q19. Insurance premiums are calculated based on:**

- A) Random factors
- B) Species, age, health status, and risk level
- C) Farmer's income only
- D) Market price only

Correct answer: B

**Q20. Veterinary involvement in insurance includes:**

- A) Conducting risk assessment and health certification
- B) Ignoring disease status
- C) Providing loans
- D) Setting feed prices

Correct answer: A

**Q21. Documentation for livestock insurance requires:**

- A) No records
- B) Accurate identification, vaccination, and health history
- C) Marketing details only

D) Farm size only

Correct answer: B

**Q22. Insurance claims are paid when:**

A) Animal performance declines

B) Death or disease covered by policy occurs

C) Market demand falls

D) Vet visits occur

Correct answer: B

**Q23. Benefits of livestock insurance include:**

A) Reduced productivity

B) Financial security and risk management

C) Increased disease prevalence

D) Higher mortality

Correct answer: B

**Q24. Government-supported insurance programs aim to:**

A) Increase private losses

B) Promote livestock sector stability

C) Replace veterinary services

D) Limit farmer access

Correct answer: B

**Q25. Insurance helps in disease outbreaks by:**

- A) Ignoring losses
- B) Providing compensation to maintain livelihoods
- C) Reducing herd size only
- D) Selling animals quickly

Correct answer: B

**Q26. Animal identification is essential for:**

- A) Insurance claims and traceability
- B) Visitor attraction
- C) Crop management
- D) Feed calculation only

Correct answer: A

**Q27. Livestock insurance promotes:**

- A) Herd neglect
- B) Preventive care and biosecurity
- C) Disease spread
- D) Reduced veterinary involvement

Correct answer: B

**Q28. Risk management in livestock insurance includes:**

- A) Ignoring farm conditions
- B) Biosecurity, vaccination, and record-keeping
- C) Only feeding strategies
- D) Marketing alone

Correct answer: B

**Q29. Insurance encourages adoption of:**

- A) Poor management
- B) Modern husbandry and health practices
- C) Unregulated trade
- D) Minimal care

Correct answer: B

**Q30. Livestock insurance contributes to:**

- A) Economic instability
- B) Sustainable livestock production
- C) Reduced veterinary impact
- D) Increased mortality

Correct answer: B

**Veterinary Identification & Animal Registration (Q31–Q45)**

**Q31. The main purpose of veterinary identification is to:**

- A) Increase taxation
- B) Ensure traceability and disease control
- C) Attract visitors
- D) Reduce farm size

Correct answer: B

**Q32. Animal registration systems help in:**

- A) Limiting veterinary care
- B) Tracking animal movements and ownership
- C) Increasing feed costs
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q33. Common identification methods include:**

- A) Tattoos, ear tags, microchips
- B) Painting only
- C) Branding without records
- D) Visual inspection only

Correct answer: A

**Q34. Accurate records are essential for:**

- A) Insurance, breeding, and disease management
- B) Visitor entertainment
- C) Feed calculation only
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q35. Veterinary identification aids in:**

- A) Limiting animal trade
- B) Controlling infectious disease outbreaks
- C) Reducing herd size
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q36. Identification and registration support:**

- A) Illegal livestock trade
- B) Traceability for food safety
- C) Reduced veterinary input
- D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: B

**Q37. Microchipping is preferred for:**

- A) Large livestock only

- B) Small and exotic animals requiring permanent ID
- C) No benefit
- D) Marketing

Correct answer: B

**Q38. Ear tagging must be:**

- A) Permanent and unique per animal
- B) Optional
- C) Only for farm aesthetics
- D) Ignored in records

Correct answer: A

**Q39. Registration databases are used to:**

- A) Replace veterinary services
- B) Monitor health, movement, and breeding
- C) Reduce animal welfare
- D) Limit herd productivity

Correct answer: B

**Q40. Traceability systems help in:**

- A) Disease outbreak response
- B) Marketing alone

- C) Ignoring vaccination
- D) Reducing veterinary involvement

Correct answer: A

**Q41. Identification is required for:**

- A) Export certification
- B) Farm decoration
- C) Visitor tracking
- D) Feeding schedules only

Correct answer: A

**Q42. Digital record systems improve:**

- A) Data accuracy and accessibility
- B) Cost only
- C) Feed efficiency alone
- D) Animal appearance

Correct answer: A

**Q43. Poor identification can lead to:**

- A) Faster breeding
- B) Loss of traceability and disease spread
- C) Improved welfare

D) Reduced mortality

Correct answer: B

**Q44. Identification supports:**

A) Food safety and public health

B) Only farm accounting

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Marketing

Correct answer: A

**Q45. Animal registration is mandatory for:**

A) International trade, insurance, and outbreak management

B) Marketing only

C) Farm decoration

D) Feed control only

Correct answer: A

**Drug Regulation & Control (Q46–Q60)**

**Q46. The main goal of drug regulation in veterinary medicine is to:**

A) Limit veterinary practice

B) Ensure safety, efficacy, and quality of medicines

- C) Reduce costs
- D) Promote illegal use

Correct answer: B

**Q47. Veterinary drug control involves:**

- A) Only marketing
- B) Licensing, quality control, and monitoring
- C) Ignoring expiry dates
- D) Only import control

Correct answer: B

**Q48. Illegal or counterfeit drugs may:**

- A) Improve animal health
- B) Cause treatment failure and resistance
- C) Reduce costs
- D) Enhance immunity

Correct answer: B

**Q49. Drug withdrawal periods are important to:**

- A) Prevent residues in animal products
- B) Reduce feed costs
- C) Improve market sales only

D) Speed growth

Correct answer: A

**Q50. Proper storage of veterinary drugs ensures:**

A) Drug efficacy and safety

B) Reduced feeding needs

C) Marketing advantage

D) Reduced veterinary visits

Correct answer: A

**Q51. Regulatory authorities monitor:**

A) Only human drugs

B) Veterinary drug distribution and usage

C) Visitor engagement

D) Farm size

Correct answer: B

**Q52. Veterinary professionals must:**

A) Prescribe any drug freely

B) Follow legal regulations and guidelines

C) Ignore dosage instructions

D) Avoid record-keeping

Correct answer: B

**Q53. Drug labeling should include:**

- A) Only brand name
- B) Dosage, indications, withdrawal period, and expiry
- C) Marketing slogan
- D) Farm name

Correct answer: B

**Q54. Overuse of antimicrobials leads to:**

- A) Improved growth
- B) Antimicrobial resistance
- C) Disease prevention
- D) Reduced mortality

Correct answer: B

**Q55. Regulatory compliance is critical for:**

- A) Legal, safety, and public health purposes
- B) Farm decoration
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: A

**Q56. Adverse drug reactions must be:**

- A) Ignored
- B) Reported to authorities
- C) Only treated symptomatically
- D) Hidden

Correct answer: B

**Q57. Prescription drugs should be:**

- A) Sold freely
- B) Used according to veterinary advice
- C) Given randomly
- D) Distributed without records

Correct answer: B

**Q58. Drug audits help to:**

- A) Increase illegal sales
- B) Detect misuse and ensure compliance
- C) Reduce farm productivity
- D) Ignore veterinary needs

Correct answer: B

**Q59. Controlled drugs are regulated due to:**

- A) High efficacy
- B) Risk of abuse and public health concerns
- C) Low cost
- D) Marketing

Correct answer: B

**Q60. Veterinary drug regulation protects:**

- A) Farmers only
- B) Animals, consumers, and the environment
- C) Veterinarians only
- D) Marketing interests only

Correct answer: B

**Rational Use of Veterinary Drugs (Q61–Q75)**

**Q61. Rational drug use means:**

- A) Using drugs only when necessary, in correct dose and duration
- B) Prescribing drugs freely
- C) Ignoring withdrawal periods
- D) Using expired drugs

Correct answer: A

**Q62. Antibiotics should be used based on:**

- A) Empirical guessing
- B) Diagnosis and sensitivity testing
- C) Marketing suggestions
- D) Farmer preference

Correct answer: B

**Q63. Overuse of drugs can result in:**

- A) Improved animal health
- B) Resistance and treatment failure
- C) Reduced costs
- D) Increased production

Correct answer: B

**Q64. Record-keeping is essential to:**

- A) Track drug use and monitor treatment outcomes
- B) Increase farmer burden only
- C) Reduce veterinary visits
- D) Marketing purposes

Correct answer: A

**Q65. Withdrawal periods prevent:**

- A) Drug residues in food products
- B) Disease
- C) Resistance
- D) Poor growth

Correct answer: A

**Q66. Vaccines are considered part of rational drug use because they:**

- A) Replace nutrition
- B) Prevent disease and reduce antibiotic use
- C) Increase costs only
- D) Are optional

Correct answer: B

**Q67. Using correct dosage ensures:**

- A) Treatment efficacy and safety
- B) Increased resistance
- C) Faster growth only
- D) Marketing advantage

Correct answer: A

**Q68. Rational drug use supports:**

- A) Public health and animal welfare
- B) Farm aesthetics
- C) Reduced productivity
- D) Increased mortality

Correct answer: A

**Q69. Veterinary guidance is necessary for:**

- A) Drug-free treatments
- B) Rational and safe drug administration
- C) Ignoring regulations
- D) Farmer marketing

Correct answer: B

**Q70. Misuse of anthelmintics can cause:**

- A) Parasite resistance
- B) Improved immunity
- C) Reduced disease
- D) Increased productivity

Correct answer: A

**Q71. Monitoring drug efficacy helps to:**

- A) Detect treatment failure and adapt therapy

- B) Reduce veterinary visits
- C) Ignore resistance
- D) Increase costs

Correct answer: A

**Q72. Educating farmers on rational drug use:**

- A) Has no effect
- B) Reduces misuse and improves herd health
- C) Increases drug sales
- D) Reduces veterinary involvement

Correct answer: B

**Q73. Combination therapy should be used:**

- A) Randomly
- B) Only based on evidence and veterinary guidance
- C) Ignoring interactions
- D) Increasing risk

Correct answer: B

**Q74. Rational use of drugs minimizes:**

- A) Cost only
- B) Resistance, residues, and side effects

C) Production

D) Farm size

Correct answer: B

**Q75. Prescription-only drugs must:**

A) Be freely available

B) Be used under veterinary supervision

C) Be given to all animals

D) Ignore regulations

Correct answer: B

### Professional Ethics (Q76–Q90)

**Q76. Veterinary professional ethics ensure:**

A) Public trust, animal welfare, and integrity

B) Marketing advantages only

C) Reducing veterinary workload

D) Ignoring regulations

Correct answer: A

**Q77. Veterinarians must:**

A) Prioritize profits over ethics

B) Act honestly and responsibly

C) Ignore animal welfare

D) Avoid documentation

Correct answer: B

**Q78. Confidentiality in veterinary practice protects:**

A) Marketing

B) Client information and trust

C) Farm records only

D) Visitor interests

Correct answer: B

**Q79. Informed consent requires:**

A) Ignoring farmer decisions

B) Explaining treatment risks and options

C) Administering drugs freely

D) Avoiding communication

Correct answer: B

**Q80. Reporting animal abuse is:**

A) Optional

B) An ethical duty

C) Ignored

D) Only for inspections

Correct answer: B

**Q81. Continuous professional development ensures:**

A) Ethical and competent practice

B) Marketing benefits

C) Ignoring updates

D) Reduced knowledge

Correct answer: A

**Q82. Conflicts of interest must be:**

A) Hidden

B) Disclosed and managed

C) Ignored

D) Used for profit

Correct answer: B

**Q83. Professional ethics guide:**

A) Legal compliance and best practices

B) Marketing only

C) Firm aesthetics

D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: A

**Q84. Misrepresentation of skills is:**

- A) Acceptable
- B) Unethical
- C) Encouraged
- D) Mandatory

Correct answer: B

**Q85. Ethical veterinary practice promotes:**

- A) Public confidence and animal welfare
- B) Profit only
- C) Ignoring standards
- D) Marketing advantage

Correct answer: A

**Q86. Animal welfare principles include:**

- A) Neglecting pain
- B) Preventing suffering and providing proper care
- C) Reducing costs only
- D) Ignoring health

Correct answer: B

**Q87. Professional behavior includes:**

- A) Honesty, respect, and accountability
- B) Ignoring clients
- C) Avoiding documentation
- D) Prioritizing profit only

Correct answer: A

**Q88. Compliance with laws and regulations is:**

- A) Optional
- B) Mandatory ethical practice
- C) Ignored
- D) Marketing tool

Correct answer: B

**Q89. Reporting adverse drug reactions is:**

- A) Optional
- B) Ethical and legal responsibility
- C) Ignored
- D) Only for marketing

Correct answer: B

**Q90. Ethical veterinary practice requires:**

- A) Continuous education, transparency, and accountability
- B) Marketing focus only
- C) Ignoring updates
- D) Profit maximization only

Correct answer: A

### Communication Skills in Veterinary Practice

#### (Q91–Q100)

**Q91. Effective communication in veterinary practice ensures:**

- A) Misunderstandings
- B) Client compliance and animal welfare
- C) Reduced efficiency
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q92. Listening skills are important to:**

- A) Ignore client concerns
- B) Understand client needs and observations
- C) Reduce interaction
- D) Focus only on treatment

Correct answer: B

**Q93. Clear verbal instructions help:**

- A) Confuse farmers
- B) Ensure correct implementation of advice
- C) Reduce compliance
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q94. Written communication is important for:**

- A) Documentation, treatment plans, and follow-up
- B) Visitor engagement only
- C) Marketing only
- D) Ignoring legal requirements

Correct answer: A

**Q95. Non-verbal communication, such as gestures and expressions, can:**

- A) Confuse clients
- B) Reinforce understanding and trust
- C) Reduce comprehension
- D) Be ignored

Correct answer: B

**Q96. Cultural sensitivity in communication:**

- A) Is unnecessary
- B) Ensures messages are appropriate and understood
- C) Reduces compliance
- D) Increases conflict

Correct answer: B

**Q97. Feedback from clients helps to:**

- A) Ignore veterinary advice
- B) Improve services and client satisfaction
- C) Reduce compliance
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q98. Communication training for veterinarians enhances:**

- A) Technical skills only
- B) Client education, compliance, and public trust
- C) Marketing
- D) Profit only

Correct answer: B

**Q99. Conflicts in veterinary practice are minimized by:**

- A) Ignoring concerns
- B) Open dialogue and problem-solving
- C) Avoiding clients
- D) Marketing

Correct answer: B

**Q100. Overall, strong communication skills:**

- A) Have little impact
- B) Improve animal health outcomes and client satisfaction
- C) Are optional
- D) Only help marketing

Correct answer: B

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