

## Competency Area ( 6 ) Animal Production and Farm Management

### Principles of Production (Q1–Q20)

#### **Q1. The main goal of animal production is to:**

- A) Maximize productivity while ensuring animal health and welfare
- B) Reduce feed costs only
- C) Focus only on breeding
- D) Limit farm size

Correct answer: A

#### **Q2. Sustainable production involves:**

- A) Overusing resources
- B) Efficient resource use, environmental protection, and long-term productivity
- C) Ignoring feed quality
- D) Increasing animal stress

Correct answer: B

#### **Q3. Key production parameters include:**

- A) Growth rate, feed conversion, reproduction, and health

- B) Only market price
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q4. Production efficiency is measured by:**

- A) Only animal size
- B) Feed conversion ratio, growth, reproduction, and mortality rates
- C) Marketing outcomes
- D) Farm location

Correct answer: B

**Q5. Animal welfare affects production by:**

- A) Reducing output
- B) Improving growth, reproduction, and product quality
- C) Increasing disease prevalence
- D) Reducing feed efficiency

Correct answer: B

**Q6. The law of diminishing returns in production implies:**

- A) Adding more resources always increases output

- B) Beyond a certain point, extra input yields less additional output
- C) Ignoring feed quality
- D) Reducing herd size

Correct answer: B

**Q7. Genetic selection in production focuses on:**

- A) Random breeding
- B) Improving traits like growth, milk yield, and disease resistance
- C) Marketing preference
- D) Ignoring reproductive performance

Correct answer: B

**Q8. Animal production systems must consider:**

- A) Only profit
- B) Nutrition, health, genetics, housing, and management
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics only

Correct answer: B

**Q9. Monitoring production helps to:**

- A) Ignore inefficiencies

- B) Optimize feeding, breeding, and management strategies
- C) Reduce veterinary involvement
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q10. Key indicators of production performance include:**

- A) Feed cost only
- B) Growth rate, reproductive performance, and mortality
- C) Visitor interest
- D) Marketing trends

Correct answer: B

**Q11. Record-keeping in production is essential for:**

- A) Farm aesthetics
- B) Monitoring performance, disease, and resource use
- C) Marketing only
- D) Reducing labor

Correct answer: B

**Q12. Environmental management in production aims to:**

- A) Ignore waste

B) Minimize pollution, ensure comfort, and optimize resource use

C) Reduce animal health

D) Increase costs only

Correct answer: B

**Q13. Feed efficiency impacts production by:**

A) Reducing growth

B) Improving conversion and reducing costs

C) Increasing disease

D) Limiting reproductive performance

Correct answer: B

**Q14. Production planning should include:**

A) Random breeding

B) Target outputs, feed requirements, and health management

C) Visitor engagement only

D) Marketing plans only

Correct answer: B

**Q15. Animal production must integrate:**

A) Only growth monitoring

- B) Health, nutrition, genetics, and environment
- C) Marketing only
- D) Farm aesthetics only

Correct answer: B

**Q16. Intensive production systems focus on:**

- A) Low input, high land use
- B) High input, high output, and controlled environment
- C) Neglecting animal welfare
- D) Reducing feed efficiency

Correct answer: B

**Q17. Extensive production systems are characterized by:**

- A) Grazing on large areas with low input
- B) Intensive feeding and confinement
- C) High-cost management
- D) Laboratory production

Correct answer: A

**Q18. Mixed production systems combine:**

- A) Only crop farming
- B) Extensive grazing with supplementary feeding

C) Ignoring animal health

D) Marketing focus only

Correct answer: B

**Q19. Productivity assessment requires:**

A) Visual observation only

B) Measurement of growth, feed intake, reproduction, and mortality

C) Marketing data only

D) Farm appearance

Correct answer: B

**Q20. Key challenges in production include:**

A) Animal health, feed quality, environment, and management efficiency

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor engagement

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Farm Management Systems (Q21–Q40)**

**Q21. Farm management aims to:**

- A) Maximize output efficiently while maintaining sustainability
- B) Ignore resource use
- C) Reduce animal health
- D) Focus only on marketing

Correct answer: A

**Q22. Key components of farm management include:**

- A) Planning, organizing, controlling, and evaluating resources
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Ignoring records

Correct answer: A

**Q23. Enterprise budgeting helps to:**

- A) Ignore costs
- B) Estimate costs, revenue, and profitability
- C) Marketing only
- D) Reduce animal welfare

Correct answer: B

**Q24. Risk management in farms includes:**

- A) Ignoring disease outbreaks
- B) Disease prevention, insurance, and biosecurity
- C) Marketing only
- D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: B

**Q25. Labor management ensures:**

- A) Tasks are performed efficiently and safely
- B) Ignoring workforce needs
- C) Marketing only
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q26. Record-keeping in farm management helps:**

- A) Track production, expenses, and health
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q27. Decision-making in farm management requires:**

- A) Random choices

- B) Data-driven analysis and forecasting
- C) Marketing preference only
- D) Ignoring animal health

Correct answer: B

**Q28. Resource allocation in farm management ensures:**

- A) Efficient use of feed, labor, and equipment
- B) Ignoring costs
- C) Visitor satisfaction only
- D) Marketing benefits

Correct answer: A

**Q29. Farm layout affects:**

- A) Disease control, animal flow, and productivity
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Aesthetics only

Correct answer: A

**Q30. Monitoring and evaluation help to:**

- A) Optimize performance and identify weaknesses
- B) Ignore inefficiencies

- C) Marketing only
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q31. Integrated farm management combines:**

- A) Production, finance, marketing, and labor
- B) Only feed management
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Aesthetics only

Correct answer: A

**Q32. Decision-support tools in management:**

- A) Increase errors
- B) Assist planning, budgeting, and forecasting
- C) Reduce productivity
- D) Marketing only

Correct answer: B

**Q33. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) ensure:**

- A) Consistency, efficiency, and quality control
- B) Marketing advantage
- C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q34. Farm management software:**

A) Tracks production, records, and finances efficiently

B) Is decorative only

C) Replaces veterinary input

D) Reduces feed quality

Correct answer: A

**Q35. Inventory management includes:**

A) Feed, medicines, and equipment control

B) Visitor tracking

C) Marketing only

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q36. Financial management involves:**

A) Planning expenditures, analyzing costs, and ensuring profitability

B) Ignoring feed costs

C) Visitor engagement

D) Marketing focus only

Correct answer: A

**Q37. Time management in farm operations ensures:**

A) Efficient completion of tasks and productivity

B) Reduced animal welfare

C) Marketing only

D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q38. Risk assessment in farm management includes:**

A) Disease, feed shortages, and market fluctuations

B) Ignoring production data

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Marketing only

Correct answer: A

**Q39. Effective farm management contributes to:**

A) Sustainable, profitable, and healthy livestock production

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor engagement

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q40. Management decisions should be based on:**

- A) Accurate data and analysis
- B) Random choices
- C) Marketing trends only
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

### Nutrition & Feeding Programs (Q41–Q60)

**Q41. Proper nutrition in farm animals ensures:**

- A) Growth, reproduction, and overall health
- B) Marketing advantage only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q42. Essential nutrients include:**

- A) Proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water
- B) Only protein
- C) Marketing tools

D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q43. Feed formulation depends on:**

A) Animal species, age, weight, production stage, and health

B) Market price only

C) Visitor interest

D) Farm size only

Correct answer: A

**Q44. Balanced rations prevent:**

A) Deficiencies, poor growth, and reproductive failure

B) Marketing issues

C) Farm aesthetics

D) Visitor complaints

Correct answer: A

**Q45. Energy requirements in livestock are influenced by:**

A) Maintenance, growth, lactation, and activity level

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor engagement

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q46. Protein is required for:**

- A) Muscle development, milk production, and growth
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm decoration
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q47. Vitamins and minerals are essential for:**

- A) Metabolism, immunity, and reproductive efficiency
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q48. Water quality and availability affect:**

- A) Health, feed efficiency, and milk production
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q49. Feeding programs must consider:**

- A) Production stage, species, and physiological status
- B) Market price only
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q50. Forages are important because they:**

- A) Provide fiber for rumen function and digestive health
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q51. Concentrates provide:**

- A) Energy and protein for high-producing animals
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm decoration
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q52. Feed efficiency is improved by:**

- A) Balanced rations, proper feeding frequency, and quality control
- B) Random feeding
- C) Ignoring water
- D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: A

**Q53. Feed storage must ensure:**

- A) Protection from moisture, pests, and contamination
- B) Marketing advantage
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q54. Nutritional deficiencies can lead to:**

- A) Poor growth, low production, and disease susceptibility
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q55. Feeding frequency affects:**

- A) Digestion, growth, and milk yield
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q56. Special diets may be needed for:**

- A) Lactating, pregnant, young, or sick animals
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q57. Feed analysis ensures:**

- A) Nutrient adequacy and ration formulation accuracy
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm decoration
- D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: A

**Q58. Nutritional planning reduces:**

- A) Waste, costs, and health problems

- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q59. Supplements are used to:**

- A) Correct deficiencies or meet higher production demands
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q60. Balanced feeding programs enhance:**

- A) Productivity, reproduction, and animal welfare
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Breeding & Reproduction Management**  
**(Q61–Q80)**

**Q61. Effective breeding programs aim to:**

- A) Improve genetic potential and reproductive efficiency
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q62. Selection criteria include:**

- A) Growth, milk yield, fertility, and disease resistance
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q63. Artificial insemination (AI) benefits include:**

- A) Genetic improvement and disease control
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q64. Estrus detection is important for:**

- A) Timely breeding and improved conception rates

- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: A

**Q65. Gestation monitoring helps to:**

- A) Detect complications and improve reproductive success
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q66. Record-keeping in reproduction includes:**

- A) Mating dates, conception, and calving/lambing records
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q67. Nutritional support for breeding animals ensures:**

- A) High conception and healthy offspring
- B) Marketing only

- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q68. Reproductive diseases are controlled by:**

- A) Vaccination, biosecurity, and monitoring
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q69. Proper sire selection ensures:**

- A) Genetic improvement and better herd performance
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q70. Pregnancy diagnosis is important to:**

- A) Optimize management and feeding strategies
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics

D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q71. Weaning management affects:**

A) Growth, health, and future reproductive performance

B) Marketing only

C) Farm aesthetics

D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

**Q72. Synchronization of estrus helps:**

A) Schedule AI and group management

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q73. Breeding soundness evaluation assesses:**

A) Fertility and reproductive potential of sires

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q74. Genetic diversity is maintained to:**

- A) Prevent inbreeding depression and improve resilience
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q75. Reproductive management includes:**

- A) Nutrition, health, genetics, and environment
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor engagement
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q76. Controlled breeding improves:**

- A) Productivity and uniformity of offspring
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q77. Hormonal treatments may be used for:**

- A) Estrus synchronization and fertility improvement
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q78. Record analysis helps to:**

- A) Improve reproductive efficiency and detect problems
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q79. Reproductive management supports:**

- A) Sustainable and profitable livestock production
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q80. Key challenges in reproduction include:**

- A) Disease, nutrition, genetics, and management errors
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor engagement

Correct answer: A

### Housing & Environmental Control (Q81–Q100)

#### **Q81. Proper housing ensures:**

- A) Comfort, protection, and health of animals
- B) Marketing only
- C) Farm aesthetics
- D) Visitor satisfaction

Correct answer: A

#### **Q82. Housing design must consider:**

- A) Species, age, production stage, and climate
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

#### **Q83. Ventilation is important to:**

- A) Remove moisture, ammonia, and heat stress
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q84. Flooring should be:**

- A) Comfortable, non-slip, and easy to clean
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q85. Bedding affects:**

- A) Comfort, hygiene, and disease prevention
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q86. Temperature control prevents:**

- A) Heat/cold stress and production losses

- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q87. Lighting affects:**

- A) Reproduction, behavior, and productivity
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q88. Space allowance prevents:**

- A) Stress, injury, and disease spread
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q89. Biosecurity in housing includes:**

- A) Restricted entry, disinfection, and quarantine
- B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q90. Waste management is important to:**

A) Prevent disease, environmental pollution, and odor

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q91. Environmental enrichment:**

A) Improves behavior and welfare

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q92. Isolation facilities are required for:**

A) Sick or newly introduced animals

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q93. Housing layout should:**

A) Facilitate management, cleaning, and monitoring

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q94. Emergency plans in housing:**

A) Ensure safety during fire, flood, or disease outbreaks

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q95. Environmental monitoring includes:**

A) Temperature, humidity, ventilation, and lighting

B) Marketing only

C) Visitor satisfaction

D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q96. Housing maintenance ensures:**

- A) Long-term durability and animal safety
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q97. Proper drainage prevents:**

- A) Moisture accumulation, infections, and parasites
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm decoration

Correct answer: A

**Q98. Noise control affects:**

- A) Stress levels and productivity
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q99. Group housing design considers:**

- A) Social behavior, aggression, and welfare
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

**Q100. Overall, effective housing and environmental control:**

- A) Enhance welfare, health, and productivity
- B) Marketing only
- C) Visitor satisfaction
- D) Farm aesthetics

Correct answer: A

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