1. Which example provides passive immunity?
   a. Colostrum
   b. Killed Rabies vaccine
   c. Modified live vaccine
   d. Recovering from an illness

2. Where are the “splint bones” in a horse?
   a. Base of tail
   b. Lower leg
   c. Shoulder
   d. Lower neck

3. What part of the eye is clear in a young, healthy animal?
   a. Retina
   b. Iris
   c. Sclera
   d. Lens

4. Which organ is not involved in breaking down fats?
   a. Pancreas
   b. Liver
   c. Gallbladder
   d. Large intestine

5. Which vitamin is responsible for reproductive and muscle health?
   a. A
   b. D
   c. E
   d. K

6. What term describes the abnormal noise heard when the linings of the lungs and chest are inflamed?
   a. Cyanosis
   b. Expiration
   c. Pleural friction rub
   d. Mild Crepitus

7. Needle teeth are found in which newborn?
   a. Calf
   b. Foal
   c. Piglet
   d. Chick
8. Which species typically has 2 mammary glands?
   a. Ovine
   b. Bovine
   c. Porcine
   d. Canine

9. Which gland produces adrenaline and epinephrine?
   a. Adrenal gland
   b. Pituitary gland
   c. Thyroid gland
   d. Meibomian gland

10. What term describes the organized muscle contractions that move food down the esophagus and into the stomach?
    a. Peristalsis
    b. Blepharospasm
    c. Agglutination
    d. Lysis

11. On an ultrasound, the areas that appear dark relative to surrounding areas are said to be
    a. Hypoechoic
    b. Isoechoic
    c. Hyperechoic
    d. Subechoic

12. What term describes a disorder of unknown cause?
    a. Isotonic
    b. Idiopathic
    c. Infectious
    d. Iatrogenic

13. The body needs sunlight to produce which vitamin?
    a. A
    b. D
    c. E
    d. K

14. Keeping an aquarium clean and not overcrowding the tank will help avoid dangerous levels of
    a. Ammonia
    b. Phosphorus
    c. Oxygen
    d. Calcium
15. Which animal is not monogastric?
   a. Goat
   b. Horse
   c. Cat
   d. Dog

16. Which of the following does not describe a male equine?
   a. Stallion
   b. Colt
   c. Filly
   d. Gelding

17. Bile is stored in which organ?
   a. Liver
   b. Gallbladder
   c. Pancreas
   d. Small intestine

18. A producer calls you because his cow is in labor and he can see “the bag of waters.” What is he seeing?
   a. Amniotic sac
   b. Umbilical cord
   c. Chorion
   d. Caruncles

19. The vestibular system directly affects which of the following?
   a. Digestion
   b. Reproduction
   c. Balance
   d. Temperament

20. When a cow is in heat (or “standing heat”) she is in which phase of the estrous cycle?
   a. Proestrus
   b. Estrus
   c. Metestrus
   d. Anestrus

21. What is another name for a female equine never bred?
   a. Brood mare
   b. Agalactic mare
   c. Wet mare
   d. Maiden mare
22. Which animal is oviparous?
   a. Hen
   b. Mare
   c. Queen
   d. Doe

23. Hyperlipidemia describes blood with an abnormally high level of
   a. Water
   b. Calcium
   c. Glucose
   d. Fats

24. Bilirubin is found in urine when which organ is not functioning?
   a. Heart
   b. Stomach
   c. Lungs
   d. Liver

25. Overfeeding which food item causes obesity in birds and pocket pets?
   a. Lettuce
   b. Beets
   c. Rolled oats
   d. Sunflower seeds

26. The fetus receives nutrients through the
   a. Umbilical cord
   b. Caudal vena cava
   c. Stomach
   d. Large intestine

27. Chameleons have the ability to change color by using which of the following?
   a. Trypsin
   b. Melanin
   c. Cortisol
   d. Cobalamin

28. Several factors are important when housing rabbits to avoid disease, including the absence of
   a. Light
   b. Drafts
   c. Wire
   d. Nest boxes

29. Which clinical sign is associated with congestive heart failure?
   a. Hyperthermia
   b. Stranguria
   c. Halitosis
   d. Ascites
30. Dogs at high risk for developing gastric dilation volvulus typically share what characteristic?
   a. Short nose  
   b. Long body  
   c. Deep chest  
   d. Pendulous abdomen

31. Acetaminophen, or Tylenol, is toxic to animals and damages which organ?
   a. Heart  
   b. Kidney  
   c. Pancreas  
   d. Spleen

32. Animals can have nutrient deficiencies that lead to muscle spasms or twitching, otherwise known as
   a. Tetany  
   b. Dystrophy  
   c. Laxity  
   d. Myoplasty

33. Dialysis can be performed when which organ is not functioning?
   a. Pancreas  
   b. Liver  
   c. Kidney  
   d. Gallbladder

34. Which organ absorbs the majority of nutrients from ingested food?
   a. Large intestine  
   b. Stomach  
   c. Esophagus  
   d. Small intestine

35. Which disease is not caused by a prion?
   a. Mad cow disease  
   b. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease  
   c. Contagious eczema  
   d. Scrapie

36. Which is a tick-borne disease that causes a “bull’s-eye” skin lesion, flu-like symptoms, and potentially organ damage?
   a. Anaplasmosis  
   b. Lyme disease  
   c. Erlichiosis  
   d. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
37. Blackleg, overeating disease, and pulpy kidney are all caused by various species of which pathogen?
   a. *Campylobacter*
   b. Coronavirus
   c. *Chlamydophila*
   d. *Clostridium*

38. Rickettsial diseases are transmitted by which parasite?
   a. Roundworms
   b. Flies
   c. Mosquitoes
   d. Ticks

39. Which is not true about urinary incontinence in dogs?
   a. Females have a higher incidence
   b. Most respond well to estrogen
   c. They often leak urine while sleeping
   d. Neutering males cause an increased risk

40. Dirofilariasis is another name for infection of which parasite?
   a. Heartworm
   b. Roundworm
   c. Hookworm
   d. Tapeworm

41. Which animal has the fastest heart rate?
   a. Cat
   b. Goat
   c. Hamster
   d. Sheep

42. Which is not typically seen with early diabetes mellitus?
   a. Excessive thirst
   b. Weight gain
   c. Increased urination
   d. Increased appetite

43. A jaundiced animal’s gums will be which color?
   a. Pink
   b. Purple
   c. Blue
   d. Yellow

44. With a spinal cord injury, what deficit causes “knuckling” and the lack of awareness of where one’s limbs are in space?
   a. Sciatic deficit
   b. Conscious proprioceptive deficit
   c. Menace reflex deficit
   d. Autonomic receptive deficit
45. Which antibody does the body make in response to invading germs and is the only one that can cross the placenta?
   a. IgA  
   b. IgE  
   c. IgG  
   d. IgM

46. Elevated intraocular pressure causes what disorder?
   a. Glaucoma  
   b. Entropion  
   c. Blepharitis  
   d. Corneal ulceration

47. Preictal, ictus, and postictal are the 3 stages of what disorder?
   a. Gastroenteritis  
   b. Tooth decay  
   c. Seizure  
   d. Arthritis

48. What is another name for the voice box?
   a. Soft palate  
   b. Epiglottis  
   c. Pleura  
   d. Larynx

49. What is another name for the percentage of erythrocytes in the blood?
   a. Hematocrit  
   b. Leukogram  
   c. Red cell count  
   d. Differential

50. What describes a tumor that is not cancerous?
   a. Malignant  
   b. Benign  
   c. Metastases  
   d. Carcinoma