**2014-2015 STATE FFA POULTRY EVALUATION**

**CAREER DEVELOPMENT EVENT**

 **KNOWLEDGE TEST**

Contestant Number: Name;\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score:

Directions: Read each question carefully and choose the best possible answer. Using the Universal Judging Form, find the section that is identified as Questions/Exam and bubble in the correct answer for question 1 - 25 on this test. Each correct answer is worth two (2) points. The maximum score is 50. **PLEASE DO NOT MAKE ANY MARKS ON THIS TEST!**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 1. | During egg development an ovum develops to the size of a yolk by collecting lipid particles from blood that was made by: |
|  | A. | Genome |
|  | B. | Liver |
|  | C. | Ovary |
|  | D. | Embryo |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 2. | This is an important source of nutrition for the developing embryo |
|  | A. | Blastodisc |
|  | B. | Ovum |
|  | C. | Liver |
|  | D. | Yolk Particles |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 3. | Forty Eight (48) hours into incubation blood vessels coming from the embryo join with those coming from the area opaca. When this happens the opaca is then referred to as the: |
|  | A. | Yolk Sac |
|  | B. | Blastoderm |
|  | C. | Ovum |
|  | D. | None of the above |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 4.  | This is the term that is used to identify an incorrectly oriented embryo. |
|  | A. | Somite |
|  | B. | Ectoderm |
|  | C. | Malposition |
|  | D. | Blastoderm |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 5. | Which of the following is NOT a common cause of birth defects in poultry: |
|  | A. | Mating closely related birds |
|  | B. | Recessive gene traits in both parents |
|  | C. | Nutrient deficiencies in the diet of the hens |
|  | D. | Vaccines administered  |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 6. | Which of the following is part of a good biosecurity program: |
|  | A. | Isolation |
|  | B. | Traffic Control |
|  | C. | Sanitation |
|  | D. | All of the Above |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 7. | In this type of transmission, infective agents are spread as aerosols and usually enter an animal through the respiratory tract: |
|  | A. | Vector borne |
|  | B. | Vehicle borne |
|  | C. | Airborne |
|  | D. | Direct transmission |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 8. | This is an organism that lives on or in a host organism and gets its food from or at the expense of the host: |
|  | A. | Protoza |
|  | B. | Parasite |
|  | C. | Virus |
|  | D. | Mycoplasma |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 9. | A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a carrier that transmits an infective agent from one host to another. |
|  | A. | Pathogen |
|  | B. | Microorganism |
|  | C. | Host |
|  | D. | Vector |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 10. | A common vehicle borne transmitters of infectious agents in poultry is/are: |
|  | A. | Feeders and drinkers |
|  | B. | Insects |
|  | C. | Rodents |
|  | D. | Visitors |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 11. | This is a disease in poultry caused by the herpesvirus showing open eye, enlarged feather follicles, neck paralysis and the formation of visceral tumors: |
|  | A. | Newcastle Disease |
|  | B. | Infectious bronchitis |
|  | C. | Mareks Disease |
|  | D. | Fowl Pox |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 12. | This disease is caused by the bacterium Pasteurella multocida can cause death in fowl and game birds without any visible signs: |
|  | A. | Fowl Pox |
|  | B. | Fowl Cholera |
|  | C. | Infectious laryngotrocketis |
|  | D. | Whopping cough |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 13. | This infectious virus of chickens is commonly controlled by strict isolation of the farm, cleaning and disinfecting the house, and vaccinations for several strains of the disease. |
|  | A. | Fowl Pox |
|  | B. | Fowl Cholera |
|  | C. | Chicken molting |
|  | D. | Infectious bronchitis |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 14. | This bacterial respiratory disease of chicken is characterized by facial edema, inflammation of intraorbital sinuses, and occasionally conjunctivitis: |
|  | A. | Infectious coryza |
|  | B. | Avian encephalomyelitis |
|  | C. | Avian influenze |
|  | D. | Infectious bronchitus |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 15. | This disease is caused by the manipulation of single celled animals or protozoa primarily in the digestive tract |
|  | A. | Infectious coryza |
|  | B. | Chicken Pox |
|  | C. | Coccidiosis |
|  | D. | Brusal disease |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 16. | This leg disorder in poultry is caused by a lack of mineralization of the bone resulting from a deficiency of calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D3. |
|  | A. | Peosis |
|  | B. | Rickets |
|  | C. | Tibal dsychondraplasia |
|  | D. | Leghorn |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 17. | This disinfectant is effective in its use against bacteria, fungi, and many viruses used in footpaths and sanitizing hatcheries/equipment. |
|  | A. | Vinegar & Baking Soda |
|  | B. | Lye Soap |
|  | C. | Alcohol |
|  | D. | Phenols |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 18. | This is an agency within the food and drug administration that is responsible for assuring that all animal drugs, feeds (including pet foods), and veterinary devices are safe for animals , properly labeled, and produce no human health hazards when used in food producing animals: |
|  | A. | National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) |
|  | B. | Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) |
|  | C. | Animal (Veterinary) Drugs |
|  | D. | Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 19. | Clinical signs of this disorder are dehydrated head parts, loss in body weight and productivity. |
|  | A. | Marek’s disease |
|  | B. | Chicken Pox |
|  | C. | Rickets |
|  | D. | Water deprivation |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 20. | Biosecurity can be increased on a poultry facility by: |
|  | A. | Reducing space between visitors and other birds |
|  | B. | Clean cages and change food/water weekly or quarterly |
|  | C. | Separating or quarantining birds used for exhibits from the rest of the flock for 24 hours |
|  | D. | Keeping new birds separate from the flock for atleast 30 days |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 21. | Numerous diseases in poultry can be treated with these actions: |
|  | A. | Hand washing |
|  | B. | Annual cleaning of facilities |
|  | C. | Vaccinations & feed additives |
|  | D. | None of these |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 22. | In the event of a disease condition, information such as the age of the birds, source, nutritional programs, lighting, housing, disease signs, and when the condition was first observed would be contained in this: |
|  | A. | Flock history |
|  | B. | Mortality Rate |
|  | C. | Morbidity |
|  | D. | Pesticide label |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 23. | Which of the following poultry conditions can NOT be controlled with the use of vaccinations: |
|  | A. | Newcastle |
|  | B. | Marek’s disease |
|  | C. | Tibial dyschondraplasia |
|  | D. | Fowl pox |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 24. | Egg formation by the hen can be affected by: |
|  | A. | Calcium and phosphorus in the feed rations |
|  | B. | Water available to hens |
|  | C. | Temperature that feed rations are stored at |
|  | D. | None of the above |
|  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_\_\_** | 25. | This type of transmission involves touching, pecking, or mating in which the agent enters the body through the skin, mouth, open cut, lesion, sore, or sexual organs, |
|  | A. | Direct transmission |
|  | B. | Airborne transmission |
|  | C. | Vehicle borne transmission |
|  | D | Vector borne transmission |
|  |  |  |

**2014-2015 STATE FFA Poultry EVALUATION**

**CAREER DEVELOPMENT EVENT**

**KNOWLEDGE TEST**

**ANSWER SHEET**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **#** | **Answer** | **Text and page number** |
| 1. | B | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-27* |
| 2. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-27* |
| 3. | A | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-29* |
| 4. | C | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-33* |
| 5. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-34* |
| 6. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-43* |
| 7. | C | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-42* |
| 8. | B | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-40* |
| 9. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-39* |
| 10. | A | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-41* |
| 11. | C | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-47* |
| 12. | B | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-48* |
| 13. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-48* |
| 14. | A | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-51* |
| 15. | C | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-52* |
| 16. | B | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-53* |
| 17. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-* |
| 18. | B | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-* |
| 19. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-* |
| 20. | D | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-* |
| 21. | C | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-46* |
| 22. | A | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-57* |
| 23. | C | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-53* |
| 24. | A | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-35* |
| 25. | A | *Poultry Science Manual for National FFA Career Development Events C-41* |