

Name:

Class:

Date:

Lesson 9.3: Animal Feeds and Feeding

Lesson Review

Carefully study the lesson and then answer the following questions.

1. What is nutrition? (9.3.1)

Answer:

2. The single most important nutrient for any animal is _____. (9.3.2)

- A. water
- B. carbohydrates
- C. fats
- D. protein

Answer:

3. Chicken consists of _____ water. (9.3.2)

- A. 33%
- B. 50%
- C. 66%
- D. 75%

Answer:

4. Grains in animal feeds are made of _____ carbohydrates. (9.3.2)

- A. 40%–50%
- B. 50%–60%
- C. 60%–70%
- D. 70%–80%

Answer:

5. When compared to carbohydrates, _____ times more energy is contained in lipids. (9.3.2)

- A. 2
- B. 2.25
- C. 2.5
- D. 2.75

Answer:

6. Proteins are made of smaller molecules called _____. (9.3.2)

- A. muscle
- B. vitamins
- C. amino acids
- D. tissue

Answer:

7. Plants that have a symbiotic relationship with bacteria, allowing them to process nitrogen into protein, are called _____. (9.3.2)

- A. forage
- B. legumes
- C. protein-rich
- D. litter

Answer:

8. What is the difference between vitamins and minerals? (9.3.2)

Answer:

Match the nutrient to its major function in the animal body.

- A. Water
- B. Carbohydrates
- C. Fats
- D. Protein
- E. Vitamins
- F. Minerals

9. Provides readily available nutrients (9.3.2)

Answer:

10. Responsible for building and repairing cells (9.3.2)

Answer:

11. Form structures, produce enzymes, and carry oxygen (9.3.2)

Answer:

12. The most limiting nutrient, controls many life processes (9.3.2)

Answer:

13. Involved in the regulation of metabolism (9.3.2)

Answer:

14. Provide long-term energy storage (9.3.2)

Answer:

15. List four factors that can help determine the amount of nutrients an animal needs. (9.3.3)

Answer:

Match the terms to their definition.

A. Balanced ration

B. Concentrate

C. Fiber

D. Palatability

E. Ration

F. Roughage

G. Total digestible nutrients (TDNs)

16. The amount of feed an animal consumes in a day (9.3.3)

Answer:

17. Very complex carbohydrates (9.3.3)

Answer:

18. Feed low in TDN and high in fiber (9.3.3)

Answer:

19. How desirable an animal finds a foodstuff (9.3.3)

Answer:

20. Feed high in TDN and low in fiber (9.3.3)

Answer:

21. The sum of the digestible fiber, protein, lipids, and carbohydrates in a feed (9.3.3)

Answer:

22. All of the necessary nutrients for an animal's intended growth and development (9.3.3)

Answer:

23. *True or False?* Methods of processing feed can play a role in the amount of nutrients the animal obtains. (9.3.4)

Answer:

24. *True or False?* Feeds that have similar nutritional content have almost identical costs. (9.3.4)

Answer:

25. *True or False?* Feeding livestock can also play an important role in recycling. (9.3.4)

Answer:

26. Define digestion. (9.3.5)

Answer:

27. Describe what happens in each of the steps of digestion. (9.3.5)

Answer:

Match the parts of the ruminant digestive system to their names. (9.3.5)

28. Abomasum

Answer:

29. Cecum

Answer:

30. Colon

Answer:

31. Esophagus

Answer:

32. Omasum

Answer:

33. Rectum

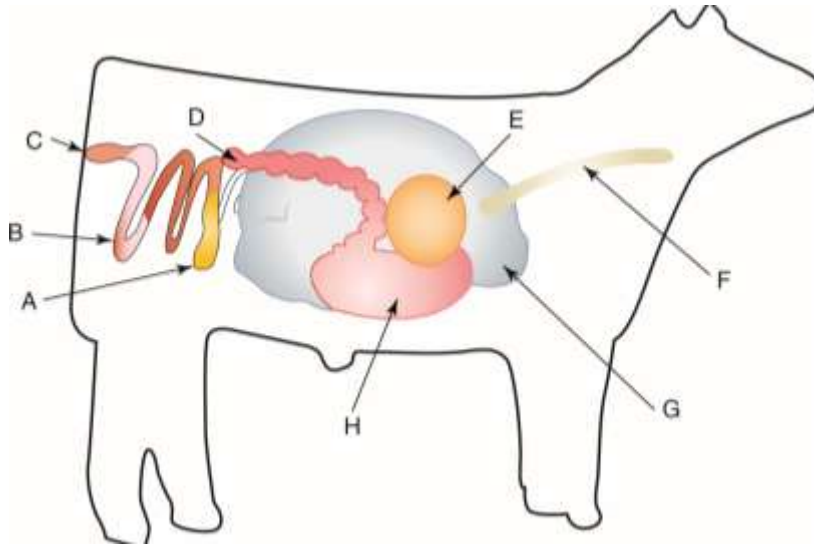
Answer:

34. Reticulum

Answer:

35. Small intestine

Answer:



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Match the parts of the ruminant digestive system to their function.

- A. Reticulum
- B. Rumen
- C. Omasum
- D. Abomasum

36. Where digestive chemicals are added for the chemical breakdown of food (9.3.5)

Answer:

37. Contains microbes to help break down fiber (9.3.5)

Answer:

38. Sorts feed and removes any foreign objects (9.3.5)

Answer:

39. Takes broken-down feed and removes excess water (9.3.5)

Answer:

40. Which of the following animals has a ruminant digestive system? (9.3.5)

- A. Dog
- B. Goat

- C. Horse
- D. Chicken

Answer:

41. Which of the following animals has a monogastric digestive system? (9.3.5)

- A. Dog
- B. Goat
- C. Horse
- D. Chicken

Answer:

42. Which of the following animals has a modified monogastric digestive system? (9.3.5)

- A. Dog
- B. Goat
- C. Horse
- D. Chicken

Answer:

43. Which of the following animals has an avian digestive system? (9.3.5)

- A. Dog
- B. Goat
- C. Horse
- D. Chicken

Answer:

Match the common digestive disorder to its description.

- A. Acidosis
- B. Bloat
- C. Colic
- D. Scours

44. Extreme diarrhea in young animals (9.3.5)

Answer:

45. Number one cause of death in horses (9.3.5)

Answer:

46. Excessive gases built up in rumen (9.3.5)

Answer:

47. A high pH level in a rumen for an extended period of time (9.3.5)

Answer:

Match the swine digestive system components to the correct terms. (9.3.5)

48. Cecum

Answer:

49. Duodenum

Answer:

50. Esophagus

Answer:

51. Gall bladder

Answer:

52. Large intestine

Answer:

53. Liver

Answer:

54. Pancreas

Answer:

55. Rectum

Answer:

56. Salivary gland

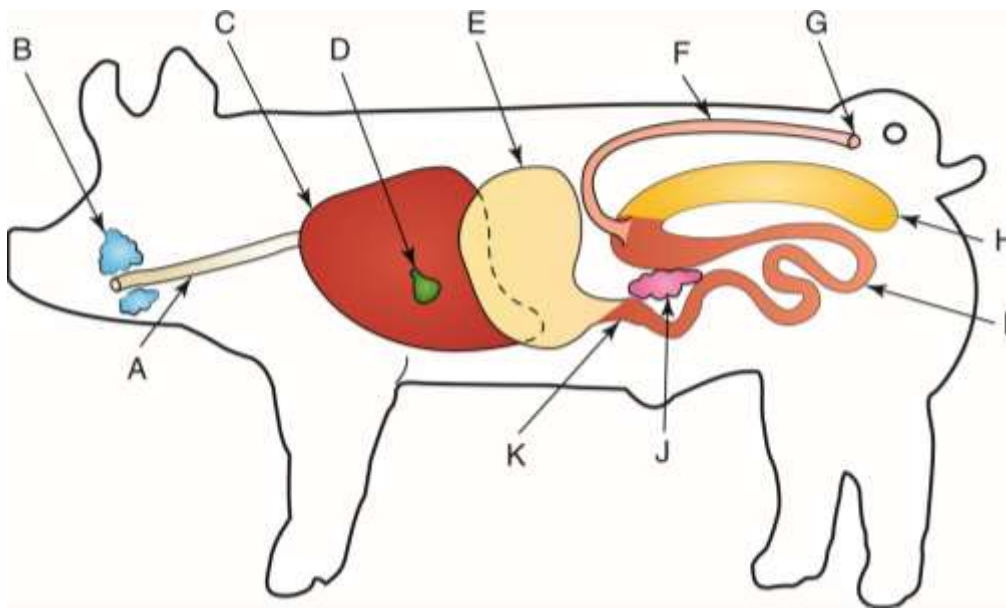
Answer:

57. Small intestine

Answer:

58. Stomach

Answer:



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Match the equine digestive system components to the correct terms. (9.3.5)

59. Anus

Answer:

60. Cecum

Answer:

61. Esophagus

Answer:

62. Large colon

Answer:

63. Liver

Answer:

64. Rectum

Answer:

65. Small colon

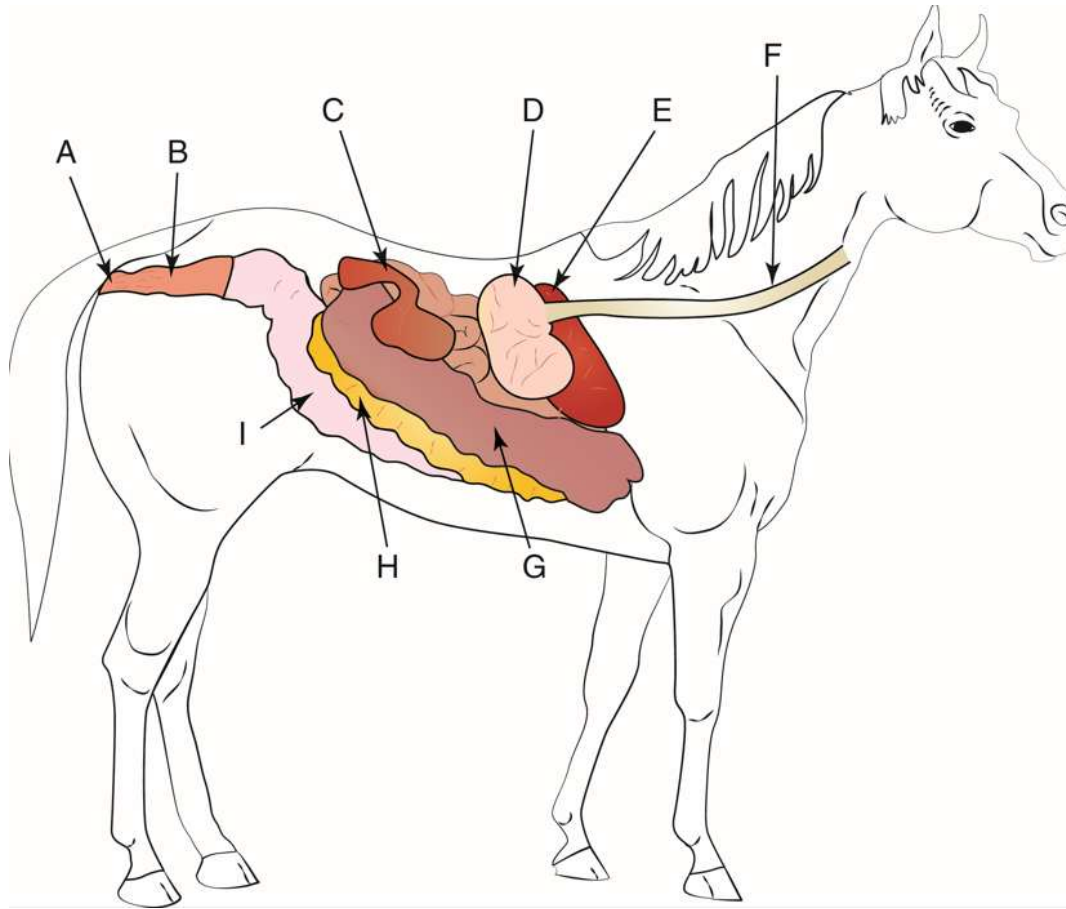
Answer:

66. Small intestine

Answer:

67. Stomach

Answer:



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Match the avian digestive system components to the correct terms. (9.3.5)

68. Ceca

Answer:

69. Cloaca

Answer:

70. Colon

Answer:

71. Crop

Answer:

72. Duodenum

Answer:

73. Esophagus

Answer:

74. Gall bladder

Answer:

75. Gizzard

Answer:

76. Jejunum

Answer:

77. Large intestine

Answer:

78. Liver

Answer:

79. Proventriculus

Answer:

80. Small intestine

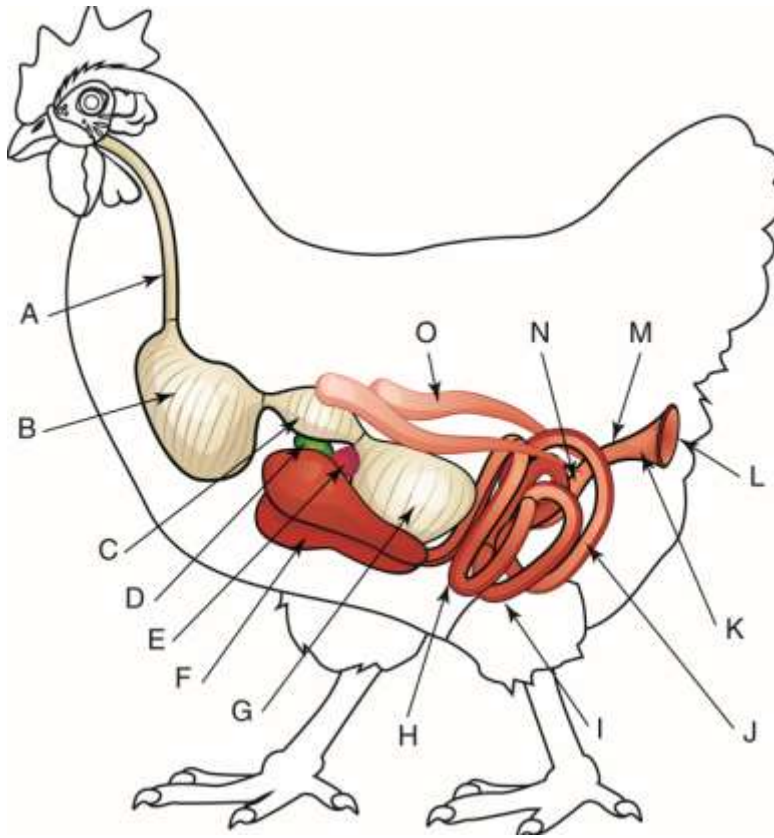
Answer:

81. Spleen

Answer:

82. Vent

Answer:



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Critical Thinking

1. Now that you understand how the different types of digestive systems work, explain why you could feed a cow lower-quality feed than you would feed a horse and still see the animal grow and develop. (9.3.5)

Answer: