CHAPTER 1: DOMESTICATION AND IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK

TRUE/FALSE

1. To domesticate means to adapt the behavior of an animal to fit the needs of people.

   ANS: T   PTS: 1

2. Goats were only tamed in the last 500 years.

   ANS: F   PTS: 1

3. Poultry were domesticated as early as 1400 B.C. in India.

   ANS: T   PTS: 1

4. Modern cattle are descendants of animals from Europe.

   ANS: T   PTS: 1

5. The wild mallard duck has no relationship to the modern breeds of domesticated ducks.

   ANS: F   PTS: 1

6. The consumption of chicken and turkey has been decreasing in recent years.

   ANS: F   PTS: 1

7. Genetic diversity in animals makes it possible to develop new breeds.

   ANS: T   PTS: 1

8. Food irradiation is the use of radiation to improve the taste of food.

   ANS: F   PTS: 1

9. Microchips embedded in animals can include a computer database for identification purposes.

   ANS: T   PTS: 1

10. Livestock producers generally support proper feeding, housing, and other good management practices because these activities lead to more efficient production.

   ANS: T   PTS: 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Adapting the behavior of animals to fit the needs of humans is called _____.
   a. training
   b. domestication
   c. breeding
   d. culling

   ANS: B   PTS: 1

2. Cattle were bought to the New World by _____.
   a. Christopher Columbus   c. Captain John Smith
   b. Viking explorers   d. John Rolf

   ANS: A   PTS: 1

3. Animals that regurgitate and masticate their feed after they swallow it are called _____.
   a. fowls   c. ruminants
   b. non-ruminants   d. aves

   ANS: C   PTS: 1

4. Horses evolved from a tiny four-toed ancestor called _____.
   a. *Gallus gallus*   c. *Sus scrofa*
   b. Eohippus   d. Angora

   ANS: B   PTS: 1

5. The trend in the consumption of poultry is _____.
   a. increasing   c. holding steady
   b. decreasing   d. difficult to determine

   ANS: A   PTS: 1

6. In the United States the first federal law dealing with the humane treatment of animals was passed in _____.
   a. 1965   c. 1873
   b. 1999   d. 1956

   ANS: C   PTS: 1

7. The use of technology in genetic and reproductive processes in livestock is called _____.
   a. aquaponics   c. selective breeding
   b. aquaculture   d. biotechnology

   ANS: D   PTS: 1

8. Animal by-products include human medicines such as _____.
   a. cortisone   c. heparin
   b. insulin   d. all answers are correct

   ANS: D   PTS: 1

9. One of the earliest animals tamed by humans was the _____.
   a. horse   c. turkey
   b. sheep   d. chicken

   ANS: B   PTS: 1

10. A group of animals with common traits that can mate and produce fertile young is called a _____.
    a. family   c. class
    b. species   d. phylum

    ANS: B   PTS: 1

COMPLETION

1. Modern cattle are descendants of _____ and _____.

    ANS:
    Bos taurus, Bos indicus
    Bos indicus, Bos taurus

    PTS: 1

2. Most problems with foodborne illness are caused by _____.

    ANS: bacteria

    PTS: 1

3. Goats were first tamed during the _____ Age.

    ANS: Neolithic

    PTS: 1

4. The three categories of animal health products are _____,
    _____, and _____.

    ANS:
    feed additives, biologicals, pharmaceuticals
    feed additives, pharmaceuticals, biologicals
    pharmaceuticals, feed additives, biologicals
    pharmaceuticals, biologicals, feed additives
    biologicals, pharmaceuticals, feed additives
    biologicals, feed additives, pharmaceuticals

    PTS: 1

5. There is a significant difference between those concerned about animal _____
    and those concerned about animal _____.

    ANS: welfare, rights

    PTS: 1

6. There is no such thing as _____ health risk in relation to food because some
    procedures designed to improve food safety may pose some degree of risk to consumers.

    ANS: zero

    PTS: 1

7. _____ is the mating of animals of different breeds.

    ANS: Crossbreeding

    PTS: 1

3

8.

_____are important because with their compartmentalized stomachs they can convert large quantities of materials that cannot be directly used by humans into human food.

ANS: Ruminants

PTS: 1

9. Animal manure can be used as raw material to produce _____ in gas digesters.

ANS: methane

PTS: 1

10. Chickens were being raised by the Chinese about _____ B.C.

ANS: 1400

PTS: 1

SHORT ANSWER

1. Why were domesticating and confining animals so important to the food supply of early civilizations?

ANS:
These practices allowed a steadier supply of food; for social studies, they allowed the hunter gatherer societies to settle down in one place.

PTS: 1

2. What steps are being taken to reduce the amount of fat and cholesterol found in meat and dairy products?

ANS:
Genetic research is being conducted to produce livestock that produce less fat. There are also market-grading systems that pay more for leaner carcasses.

PTS: 1

3. List the eight functions of animals.

ANS:
converting feed into food, clothing, power, recreation, conservation, stabilize farm economy, concentrate bulky feeds, and by-products

PTS: 1

4. List at least three areas of concern regarding food safety.

   ANS:
   Answer should include at least three of the following: bacterial contamination, pesticides in food, drug residues in food, irradiation of food, genetic engineering, contamination of food by processors.

   PTS: 1

5. What is the basic difference between the concerns of animal welfare supporters and those of animal rights activists?

   ANS:
   Animal welfare supporters emphasize the humane treatment of animals for both research and the slaughter of animals. Animal rights groups? views vary; some even advocate for the total elimination of animal use by humans.

   PTS: 1

6. Why is it necessary to preserve genetic diversity in livestock species?

   ANS:
   to make it possible to develop new breeds with characteristics that meet the changing demands of the marketplace

   PTS: 1

7. Which two classes of animals appear most often in the livestock industry?

   ANS:
   Mammalia and Aves

   PTS: 1

8. When were early societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals in England and the United States first organized?

   ANS:
   in the 1800s

   PTS: 1

9. At what temperatures are bacteria killed in meat and poultry?

   ANS:
   at 165癅 to 212癅

   PTS: 1

10. How is computer technology used to identify animals?

    ANS:
    Microchips are embedded in the animals, the chips are read, and then the information secured is transferred to a database for identification purposes.

    PTS: 1