Unit Test Answers

Introduction to Agriscience

1 Agriscience Opportunities

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. D
7. F
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. E
12. G
13. C
14. T
15. F
16. T
17. T
18. F

19. Answers will vary. Examples include working with hands, operating machines, inspecting materials, etc.
20. Answers will vary. Examples include writing, editing, selling, scheduling, etc.

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2 Supervised Agricultural Experiences

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. C
14. D
15. D
16. B
17. A
18. D
19. D
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. A
24. B
25. A
26. C
27. D
28. C
29. B
30. A
31. C
32. E
33. D
34. E
35. D
36. A
37. C
38. B

39. Interests, budget, capital investment, time commitment, what you would like to learn
40. Current (operating) income is money received from the sale of assets that is current or operating assets. Examples of current (operating) income include market animals for show or commercial use, crops, and raised market livestock.
41. Current (operating) expenses are those that are acquired to conduct an enterprise. Examples of current (operating) expenses are purchase of market livestock, feed, vet supplies, oil, and seed.
42. Skills learned and observed, written details of an interview or experience

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3 The Food Industry

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. C
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. A
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. T
22. T
23. T
24. F
25. F
26. T
27. F
28. F
29. T
30. T
31. F
32. D
33. E
34. B
35. C
36. D
37. B
38. A
39. E
40. F

41. Clean, separate, cook, chill
42. Bacteria can multiply rapidly at room temperature.

4 Plant and Soil Science

1. D	7. B	13. A	19. C	25. D
2. B	8. A	14. A	20. A	26. B
3. B	9. B	15. C	21. A	27. E
4. C	10. A	16. A	22. B	28. C
5. D	11. C	17. B	23. C	29. A
6. B	12. C	18. A	24. C	30. D

31. Parent material, climate, topography, living organisms, and time
32. If a construction project is built on inadequate soil that doesn't give good support, the building will settle and cause cracked walls, broken pipes, and other damage.
33. Topsoil

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5 The Beef Cattle Industry

1. A	10. A	19. B	28. A	37. G
2. A	11. B	20. C	29. J	38. C
3. B	12. D	21. A	30. N	39. D
4. A	13. D	22. B	31. L	40. H
5. C	14. B	23. D	32. B	41. C
6. B	15. A	24. B	33. F	42. A
7. B	16. C	25. D	34. M	43. D
8. D	17. C	26. E	35. O	44. E
9. C	18. A	27. K	36. I	45. B

46. Intended use, performance, environmental tolerance, personal preference
47. Examples: Cosmetics, soaps, shampoos, photographic film, pet foods and pet toys, leather goods, candles, crayons, toothpaste, insecticides, shaving cream, fabric softeners, glue, paints, upholstery, and floor wax
48. Liver, heart, kidneys, and tongue

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6 The Swine Industry

1. A	10. D	19. D	28. C	37. D
2. A	11. C	20. A	29. O	38. A
3. B	12. A	21. B	30. K	39. C
4. A	13. B	22. N	31. D	40. B
5. D	14. D	23. A	32. F	41. E
6. C	15. C	24. I	33. E	
7. B	16. D	25. C	34. J	
8. D	17. A	26. H	35. L	
9. A	18. B	27. B	36. M	

42. Answers will vary. Examples: The fatty acids and glycerin from slaughtered pigs are ingredients in these products: cellophane, floor waxes, insulation, plastics, and matches. The bones from slaughtered pigs are used to create such items as bone china, glass, glue, porcelain enamel, and water filters.
43. Answers will vary. Examples: The fatty acids and glycerin from slaughtered pigs are used to make chalk and crayons. The blood from slaughtered pigs is used to create fabric dye. Hair is used to make artist's brushes. A football is sometimes called "pigskin" because leather from pig hides is often used to make them.

7 The Sheep Industry

1. D	11. C	21. A	31. L	41. A
2. A	12. D	22. B	32. M	42. D
3. B	13. C	23. C	33. N	43. B
4. C	14. A	24. C	34. K	44. E
5. A	15. B	25. O	35. J	45. C
6. B	16. D	26. C	36. E	46. A
7. C	17. A	27. D	37. A	47. B
8. D	18. B	28. H	38. B	48. D
9. D	19. D	29. G	39. F	49. E
10. A	20. D	30. I	40. C	

50. Poor nutrition, disease, and even stress are conditions that will create tender wool and broken wool.
51. A fleece with a great deal of dirt or vegetable matter caught in it will have a lower yield and take more work to clean.

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8 The Dairy Cattle Industry

1. A	10. B	19. B	28. M	37. F
2. A	11. C	20. D	29. A	38. K
3. B	12. D	21. A	30. H	39. N
4. A	13. C	22. C	31. B	40. O
5. C	14. D	23. A	32. C	41. D
6. B	15. A	24. B	33. J	42. C
7. C	16. B	25. A	34. G	43. A
8. B	17. C	26. D	35. E	44. B
9. A	18. D	27. I	36. L	45. E

46. Embryo transfer allows cows to produce several calves in a year.
47. Because milking a herd of dairy cows is extremely labor-intensive, automating this chore with a robotic milking system could save a great deal of work and expense.

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9 The Horse Industry

1. C	14. B	27. B	40. N	53. D
2. B	15. C	28. C	41. I	54. B
3. B	16. A	29. B	42. F	55. A
4. C	17. A	30. A	43. H	56. E
5. A	18. C	31. E	44. M	57. C
6. B	19. B	32. D	45. G	58. B
7. D	20. A	33. K	46. C	59. D
8. A	21. B	34. J	47. D	60. A
9. A	22. D	35. B	48. A	61. C
10. C	23. A	36. O	49. F	62. E
11. B	24. D	37. C	50. B	
12. A	25. C	38. A	51. G	
13. D	26. A	39. L	52. E	

10 The Goat Industry

1. D	11. D	21. A	31. F	41. E
2. B	12. C	22. D	32. T	42. G
3. A	13. B	23. T	33. F	43. H
4. A	14. C	24. F	34. T	44. I
5. A	15. D	25. T	35. D	45. F
6. D	16. D	26. F	36. A	46. O
7. B	17. B	27. F	37. C	47. N
8. C	18. D	28. T	38. B	48. J
9. B	19. A	29. F	39. L	49. M
10. C	20. A	30. F	40. K	

11 The Poultry Industry

1. D	15. B	29. T	43. G	57. K
2. D	16. A	30. T	44. H	58. F
3. B	17. C	31. E	45. M	59. G
4. C	18. B	32. J	46. C	60. L
5. C	19. D	33. B	47. H	61. C
6. A	20. F	34. K	48. I	62. A
7. B	21. T	35. F	49. A	63. D
8. C	22. F	36. A	50. O	64. E
9. A	23. T	37. I	51. N	65. B
10. B	24. F	38. O	52. B	66. C
11. B	25. T	39. N	53. D	67. A
12. D	26. T	40. L	54. J	68. B
13. C	27. T	41. D	55. M	69. E
14. A	28. F	42. C	56. E	70. D

12 Small Animal Care

1. D	11. B	21. A	31. A	41. E
2. A	12. A	22. D	32. D	42. F
3. D	13. B	23. A	33. C	43. D
4. B	14. D	24. C	34. D	44. C
5. A	15. C	25. A	35. T	45. B
6. B	16. A	26. A	36. F	46. A
7. C	17. D	27. D	37. F	47. G
8. B	18. C	28. D	38. T	
9. A	19. B	29. C	39. T	
10. C	20. C	30. A	40. T	

1. C
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. T
17. T
18. F
19. F
20. T
21. F
22. E
23. C
24. D
25. A
26. B
27. D
28. C
29. E
30. A
31. B
32. G
33. C
34. F
35. A
36. B
37. E
38. D

13 Agricultural Mechanics Safety

39. clothing
40. rings, jewelry, hair
41. clean, organized
42. purpose
43. fire extinguishers
44. electrical
45. hot
46. You should alert others to the presence of the arc by yelling "Cover!" before striking. You should also be sure that those in the vicinity are wearing protective eye equipment or will look away from the arc.
47. You should ensure that welding cables are not frayed or missing insulation and always stand on dry footing when welding.

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1. D
2. C
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. D
16. C
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. F
22. F
23. T
24. T
25. F
26. T
27. F
28. T
29. T
30. F
31. T
32. F
33. T
34. F
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. B
39. C
40. D
41. A
42. E
43. B
44. D
45. E
46. B
47. C
48. A

14 Arc Welding and Oxyfuel Cutting

49. The scratching method and the tapping method. The scratching method works by touching the electrode to the base metal in a scratching motion similar to striking a match. The tapping method works by touching the electrode to the base metal and quickly raising it.
50. Oxygen in the oxyfuel mixture combines with iron when working with ferrous metals and results in the consumption of the oxidized element.
51. 1) The metal to be cut is preheated with the flame of the cutting torch to a cherry red color. 2) A stream of pure oxygen is introduced by depressing the oxygen-cutting lever on the cutting torch