

S.3 AGRICULTURE

REPRODUCTION IN CATTLE

1. Testes are responsible for;
 - A. Storing sperms
 - B. Producing androgens
 - C. Channeling sperms to the urethra
 - D. Producing seminal fluid

2. The coiled tubules inside the scrotum are known as
 - A. Epididymis
 - B. Vas-deferens
 - C. Prostrate gland
 - D. Testes

3. Which one of the following organs is not responsible for secretion of the seminal fluid.
 - A. Seminal vesicle
 - B. Cowper's gland
 - C. Prostrate gland
 - D. Somniferous tubules

4. The muscle that allows the penis to be drawn and extended during erection is known as;
 - A. Penisular muscle.
 - B. Retractor muscle.
 - C. Vagina

D. Epididymis

5. Which one of the following is not a function of the ovary?

A. Production of Oestrogens

B. Production of ova

C. Production of luteinizing hormones.

D. Production of graafian follicles

6. The hormone responsible for ovulation is

A. Luteinizing hormone.

B. Oestrogens

C. Progesterone

D. Relaxin.

7. The cup that receives the mature ovum during ovulation is known as;

A. Infundibulum cup

B. Fallopian cup

C. Fallopian tube

D. Graafian cup

8. Fertilization in cattle occurs in the

A. Ovary

B. Uterus

C. Fallopian cup

D. Fallopian tube

9. On the average, gestation period in cattle is usually

A. 200 days

- B. 320 days
- C. 270 days
- D. 300 days

10. One of the functions of progesterones is to

- A. Allow ovulation
- B. Prepare the uterus to receive the zygote
- C. Thicken the vagina during pregnancy
- D. Allow easy mating

11. During pregnancy, the cervix protects the developing foetus by;

- A. Being thick, closed, and being filled with a thick sticky substance that forms the muous plug.
- B. Having a high blood supply
- C. Opening and closing at short intervals to let in oxygen
- D. Causing uterine wall to grow

12. One of the functions of the vagina is to

- A. Discharge urine
- B. Providing a posterior opening for the female genital tract
- C. Connecting the cervix to the vulva
- D. Providing an opening through which young animals are expelled from the body

13. The organ that serves as a signal for artificial insemination is the

- A. Vagina
- B. Vulva

- C. Cervix
- D. Uterus

14. The hormone Relaxin that allows contraction in preparation for parturition is secreted by

- A. The placenta
- B. The ovary
- C. The vagina
- D. The uterus

15. Three of the following can interrupt the regular rhyme of the oestrus cycle, which one does not?

- A. Heat period
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Sexually transmitted diseases
- D. Malfunction of sex hormones

16. Cows usually return to oestrus after giving birth between;

- A. 7 – 56 days
- B. Depends on environment
- C. 30 – 60 days
- D. 48 – 70 days

17. One of the signs of heat in cows/heifers is;

- A. Increased milk production
- B. Increased appetite
- C. Vulva becomes smaller in size

D. Mucus discharge from the vulva

18. Silent heat can best be described as;

A. The first heat after the animal has delivered

B. When bulls can detect cows/heifers on heat

C. Most obvious signs of heat do not come up and the stockman may not easily recognize the animal is on heat

D. When animal on heat seeks association with other animals

19. Pseudo pregnancy may be brought about by

A. Prolonged gestation

B. over suckling young ones

C. High milking animals

D. A persistent corpus luteum that produces progesterone

20. Free martins are;

A. White heifers

B. Heifer that are twins to bulls

C. Mummified foetus

D. Heifers with pseudo pregnancy

21. Ovulation can best be described as;

A. Ripening of the ova

B. Receiving of the ova by the infundibulum

C. Fusing of the sperm with the ovum

D. Shading of the ova from mature follicles

22. One of the reasons why early detection of heat is important is that;

- A. It allows timely service that will end in pregnancy
- B. It allows extended ovulation
- C. It allows planning of the feeding programme
- D. It allows fallopian tube functioning

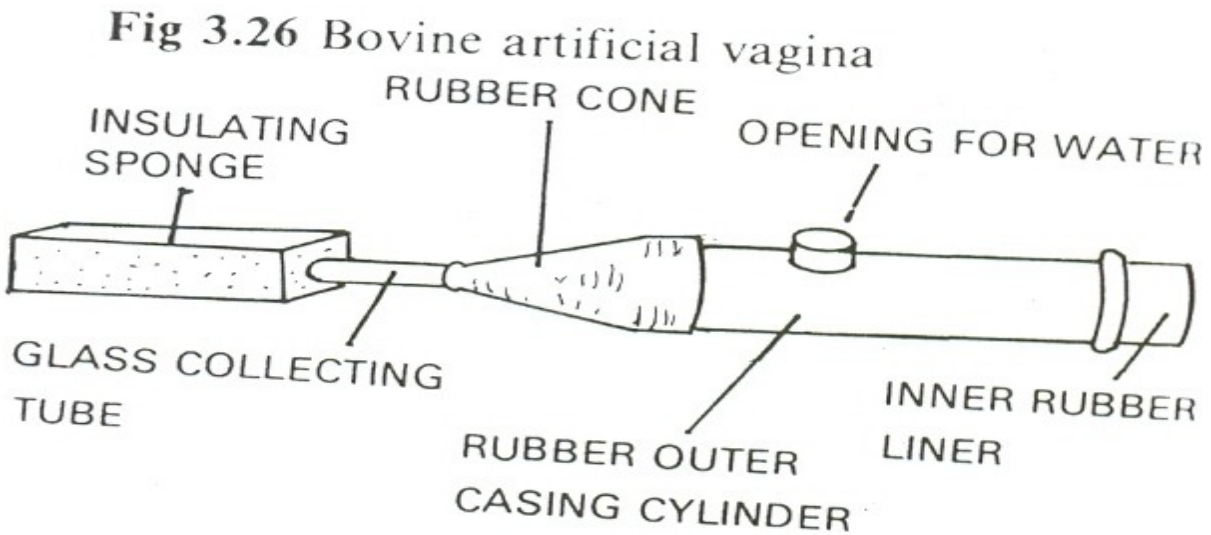
23. Fertilization occurs in

- A. The uterus
- B. In the fallopian tubes
- C. In the ovary
- D. In the Vagina

24. Artificial insemination will result in pregnancy when

- A. The bull is strong enough
- B. Semen has been collected from within the country
- C. Viable sperms are deposited in the female reproductive track between 12 – 18 hours after the onset of heat
- D. Viable sperms are deposited into a heifer/cow on heat

Using the diagram of the artificial vagina below, answer questions 25 to 28



25. Why does the rubber outer casing cylinder have an opening for water?

- A. To keep the rubber casing clean
- B. To pour in warm water so that it feels like the natural vagina
- C. To keep the semen viable
- D. To keep out the light that would kill the semen

26. What is the function of the glass tube?

- A. To collect semen
- B. To tease the bull
- C. To purify the semen
- D. To provide nourishment to the semen

27. Why is the glass tube placed in the insulating sponge?

- A. To keep semen viable by remaining wet
- B. To keep semen viable by remaining cool and in the dark

- C. To keep semen swimming
- D. To keep semen warm

28. Why is the inner rubber liner always smeared with Vaseline?

- A. To provide nutrition to the sperms
- B. To direct the semen to the collecting tube
- C. To allow smooth entry of the penis into the vagina
- D. To allow smooth flow of semen

29. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of good quality semen?

- A. Rich creamy yellow color
- B. High sperm count / sperm density
- C. High individual sperm mobility
- D. Slightly milky color

30. Why should the collected semen be diluted?

- A. To increase mobility of sperms
- B. To increase sperm density so as to result in successful insemination
- C. To attained the desirable semen color
- D. To increase semen fluid so that it can be used for a higher number of inseminations

31. One of the advantages of Artificial Insemination is that;

- A. It helps to control in – bleeding
- B. It can be used even on animals that experience silent heat
- C. Each farmer can serve his animals instead of waiting for a bull
- D. The inseminator can reach different farms easily

32. Gestation can best be described as;

- A. Successful fertilization and implantation
- B. The period from fertilization of the ovum up to giving birth
- C. The fusion between the ovum and the sperm
- D. The actual introduction of semen in the cow/heifer's body

33. During pregnancy, there is an increase of 3 of the hormones below except one, which one is it?

- A. Oestrogens
- B. Lutenising hormones
- C. Progesterone
- D. Relaxin

34. The main function of the placenta is

- A. To attach the developing foetus to the mother
- B. To allow diffusion of food and oxygen from mother to the growing embryo
- C. To secrete hormones that maintains pregnancy
- D. To maintain the corpus luteum in the ovary

35. One of the very obvious signs of pregnancy in heifers is;

- A. Improved body condition
- B. Signs of life of foetus felt through the abdominal wall
- C. Increased body size
- D. Development of the udder tissue

36. One can recognize a cow/heifer that is about to calve down by;

- A. Having loosened and slackened vulva muscles
- B. Increase in belly size
- C. Animal fails to come on heat
- D. Polished flakes

37. The best time to “dry – off” pregnant cows is when they are

- A. 2 months pregnant
- B. 7 months pregnant
- C. 9 months pregnant
- D. 6 months pregnant

38. One of the reasons for “drying – off’ pregnant animals is

- A. To get more milk from mother to foetus
- B. Direct more nutrients to the foetus
- C. To extend calving down to a convenient time when there is plenty of grass
- D. To accustom animals to the milking parlour

39. During the late stages of pregnancy the cow/heifer should be isolated and moved to a near-by nurse paddock

- A. To get animals accustomed to the milking parlour
- B. To increase milk yield in the coming lactation
- C. For closer monitoring
- D. To stimulate development of the alveoli cells for milk production

40. One way of stimulating respiration when calf cannot breath properly on its’ own is by;

- A. Breaking the mucus plug

- B. Swinging the calf around while holding its rear legs
- C. Breaking the umbilical cord
- D. Breaking the water bag

41. Why should the cow be allowed to lick its calf as soon as it's born?

- A. It helps in bonding
- B. To stimulate milk let – down
- C. To enhance respiration
- D. To dry it so that it does not chill

42. Three of the following are difficulties that require calling in a vet during calving down except one; which one is it?

- A. When the after birth hangs from the vulva before giving birth
- B. When one limb of the calf appears after the water bag has busted
- C. When there is a fluid discharge that has a bad smell
- D. Mucus plug hangs from the vulva as a translucent cord

43. When calves are born, they should be kept indoors full time the first few weeks.

- A. To be given enough green grass
- B. To be given water adlib
- C. To control relative humidity
- D. So that they do not walk into objects

44. The cow should be given warm water to drink soon after birth

- A. To facilitate bowel movement
- B. So that it remains calm as its calf is removed

- C. To allow easy recovery from the process of birth – giving
- D. To ease coming out of the “after birth”

45. One way of controlling the infection of naval is by

- A. Cutting the naval a few centimeters away from the placenta
- B. Allowing the cow to lick the naval
- C. Inserting a grass straw in the nose and tickling the calf a bit
- D. Disinfecting the calf’s naval with Iodine

46. One advantage of keeping proper breeding records is that

- A. The stockman can tell when the cow/heifer is calving down
- B. It helps the cow/heifer to calve without difficulties
- C. It prevents animals getting tired
- D. It allows planning for the milk that will be produced

47. Steaming – up pregnant cows/heifers with mineral lick supplements reduces diseases in calves like

- A. Naval ill
- B. Bacterial scours
- C. White muscle disease
- D. Common scours

48. The best time to carry out pregnancy diagnosis and confirm pregnancy is

- A. 3 weeks after serving the animal
- B. 2 months after serving the animal
- C. 3 months after serving the animal
- D. 7 months after serving the animal

49. When a cow/heifer in advanced pregnancy becomes nervous/restless, it is an indication that

- A. The animal is about to miscourage
- B. The animal is about to calve down
- C. Pin bones have widen
- D. Temperature of the animal has dropped slightly below normal

50. An animal can fail to conceive after being served due to

- A. Using semen from a bull of another breed
- B. Random mating during communal grazing
- C. Increased fecundity of the animal
- D. Injury of the reproductive system during service so that blood kills the sperms.