
Student ID No.:

Date.....

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Section A. I Multiple-choice questions: (10 Marks)

Select the correct answer.

1. Identify the reason why Anglo Nubian goats were brought to Fiji:
A milk – dairy breed
B cross breeding purpose
C meat production
D fibre production

2. The exact date of the introduction of goats to Fiji is not known, but they were reported to have been raised by missionaries and European settlers as early as.
A 1967
B 1980
C 1860
D 1874

3. The quality of wool in sheep is measured in terms of.
A the strength of wool
B the fineness of fibre
C the colour of the wool
D the softness

4. Crutching is done 7-10 days prior to lambing to avoid lambs.
A from suckling dung
B from suckling colostrum
C from suffering from scouring
D none of the above

5. Pregnancy in sheep can be diagnosed by.
A cessation of estrous cycle
B abdominal allotment
C pregnancy diagnosis
D both A and B

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6. Turbidity test uses a mixture of Barium chloride and urine samples to determine.
- A worm infestation in sheep
 - B pregnancy in sheep
 - C ageing in sheep
 - D none of the above
7. It is desirable to use rams for mating from the age of.
- A 3- years till the age of 5 years
 - B 2 years till the age of 7 years
 - C 2 years till the age of 8
 - D 2 years till it is no longer required
8. Ovulation normally occurs about how many hours before the end of heat period.
- A 16 hours before the end of heat period
 - B 12 hours before the end of heat period
 - C 12 hours after the onset of heat period
 - D 24 hours after the onset of heat period
9. Giving a teaspoonful of castor oil or liquid paraffin to the lamb facilitates defecation and easy passing out of.
- A meconium
 - B mucus
 - C scours
 - D all of the above
10. Normally there is no need of assisting the ewes at the time of lambing except in the case of.
- A dystocia
 - B twinning
 - C suckling
 - D none of the above

Section A II

Fill in the blanks.

(10 Marks)

01. The sheep industry in Fiji is based mainly on the locally developed _____ sheep breed.
02. The taxonomy and nomenclature of sheep and goats is very complicated. esp. that of sheep where altogether at least _____ wild races have been described.
03. The domestic goat (*Capra hircus*) is generally considered to have been first domesticated from the wild _____ (*Capra aegagrus*) somewhere in the Fertile Crescent of the Near East some 10.000 -11.000 years ago.
04. The Nubian breed was produced by crossing English goats with goats from _____ and India.
05. The _____ breed of Spain developed into one of the first recognizable fine wool breeds. It was so prized that the King of Spain made it a crime punishable by death to send any out of the country without his permission.
06. Domestic sheep were foreign to the New World and were first introduced by _____ on his second voyage in 1493 to the West Indies.
07. Cortez brought sheep into _____ in 1519, and Spanish missionaries contributed to their popularity through the teaching of weaving arts to the Indians.
08. The goat is a versatile animal. It is known as the 'poor man's cow' in _____ and 'wet nurse' of infants in Europe.
09. The Siberian snow sheep belongs to the genus: *Ovis A* _____.
10. The domestic sheep belongs to the genus: _____.

Section A III

Match the following:

(10 Marks)

1.	Colostrum	A.	Amino acids
2.	Pedigree record	B.	Feeding in excess
3.	Flushing	C.	Has direct bearing on reproductive performance
4.	Rumen microbes	D.	Reduced growth, depressed milk production
5.	Anestrous period	E.	Immunoglobulin
6.	Proteins	F.	Least expensive nutrient
7.	Protein deficiency	G.	Increases ovulation and lambing percentage
8.	Adlibitum	H.	Synthesize essential amino acids
9.	Water	I.	DOB, sex, sire, dam, and date of disposal
10.	Nutrition	J.	Reproductive inactivity

Section A IV Modified 'True' or 'False'. (10 Marks)

Write true if the statement is true otherwise underline the word/s that make the statement false and write the correct answer.

1.	The peak breeding season for sheep is between February – March.	
2.	Open-faced ewes have been reported to produce more lambs than ewes whose faces are covered with wool.	
3.	Colostrum contains antibodies that protect Ewes against diseases.	
4.	Pregnant does may get pregnancy toxemia because of low blood calcium.	
5.	According to Devendra, 1986 the overriding constraint of ruminant production in the Pacific is feed.	
6.	Newborn lambs should not be allowed to suckle their dams to obtain Colostrum (first milk).	
7.	Sheep should not be tail docked because it can cause tetanus and eventually death.	
8.	Tropical sheep breeds throughout the year.	
9.	Carbohydrates and fats supply most of the energy requirements of the animal body.	
10.	The ability to absorb colostrum antibodies increases within the first 36 to 48 hours of life.	

Section B 1 Descriptive type Questions (60 Marks)

**A. Short note questions: attempt to answer five (5) out of seven questions only.
(3 marks each) 3 x 5=15**

1. Discuss the right age at which sheep can be mated.
2. Why is it important to flush does and ewes before mating.
3. State the reason why lambs are tail docked, naming the material and equipment used for tail docking.
4. Explain clearly why a doe would suffer from pregnancy toxemia stating the reason and the corrective action to avoid such situation occurring.
5. Discuss the characteristics of the Boer goat.
6. List and discuss the economic and cultural roles of livestock.
7. Discuss the three main breeding seasons for sheep.

Section B 2

Do as directed (any five)

(3 marks each) 3 x 5=15

**(Define/differentiate/enlist/enumerate/diagram/labelling/explain/
Attempt to answer five (5) out of eight questions only).**

1. Prolificacy
2. Weaning weight
3. Post weaning weight
4. Body type and conformation
5. Carcass traits
6. Energy deficiency in sheep
7. Health Records
8. Estrous detection
9. Crutching

Section B 3

Long questions: 7.5 marks each) 4 x 7.5=30

Attempt to any four (4) out of six (6) questions only.

1. List and discuss the economic importance of sheep and goats in Fiji and the Pacific island countries (PIC's).
2. Discuss the demographic distribution of goats in Fiji.
3. Enumerate the importance of Record keeping.
4. Discuss the management of pregnant ewes.
5. Discuss the mating season and estrous in goats.
6. Enumerate the identification process of pregnant ewes

END OF PAPER