1. Worms have developed some level of resistance to all of the available anthelmintics.
   A. True  B. False

2. Parasite resistance (lower fecal egg counts) is less heritable than reproductive (twinning) rate.
   A. False  B. True

3. Which forage has anthelmintic properties (reduces internal parasite loads)?
   A. Alfalfa  B. Crabgrass  C. Sericea Lespedeza  D. Orchardgrass

4. What animal is the normal host for the meningeal worm?
   A. Rabbits  B. Rodents  C. White tailed deer  D. Cats

5. How often should goats be wormed?
   A. Only when they need it  C. Monthly
   B. Twice per year  D. Every three months

6. What is the preferred method to deworm goats
   A. Injectable  C. Pour on
   B. Oral drench  D. Squirt injectable in the mouth

7. At what age are kids usually affected by floppy kid syndrome
   A. Birth  B. 2 weeks of age  C. 1 month of age  D. 3 to 10 days of age

8. If two polled goats are bred, there is an increased chance that the offspring will be born with what genetic defect?
   A. Intersex(hermaphroditism)  C. Cryptorchidism (undescended testicles)
   B. Free Martinism  D. Umbilical hernia

9. A digestive upset where large amounts of methane gas are trapped in the animal's digestive tract is known as______?
   A. Bloat  B. Gastritis  C. Enterotoxemia  D. Ruminitis

10. What is the Gestation Period of a pregnant doe?
    A. 145 – 155 days  C. 3 weeks, 3 months, 3 days
    B. 9 months  D. Time between meals

11. Which chamber of the stomach has a honeycomb appearing lining?
    A. Rumen  B. Reticulum  C. Omasum  D. Abomasum

12. Goats that browse have fewer problems with internal parasites.
    A. True  B. False

13. If your goats have footroot (or scald), what should you soak their feet in?
    A. Warm soapy water  C. Ammonium chloride solution
    B. Zinc sulfate solution  D. Diatomaceous earth

14. Which disease affects the scrotum of a male?
    A. Epididymitis  B. Urinary calculi  C. Tetanus  D. Pizzle rot

15. What is the normal body temperature of a goat?
    A. 102-103 °F  B. 98.6 °F  C. 98-99 °F  D. 110-112 °F

Questions used with permission from Dr. Susan Schoenian, Small Ruminant Specialist with Md. Cooperative Extension. Can be found at www.sheepandgoat.com
16. A FAMACHA card can be used to monitor infection levels of which internal parasite?
   A. Coccidia  B. Nose bots  C. Barber Pole Worm  D. All Stomach Worms

17. Goats metabolize anthelmintic faster than sheep and usually require higher doses of the drugs.
   A. True  B. False

18. A goat with bottle jaw should only be dewormed if it has a poor FAMACHA score and high fecal egg count.
   A. True  B. False

19. Which anthelmintic has efficacy against tapeworms?
   A. Prohibit (levamisol)  B. Valbazen (albendazole)  C. Ivomec (ivermectin)  D. Cydectin (moxidectin)

20. What are the USDA grades for goats?
   A. Prime, Choice, Standard and Good  C. There are no USDA grades for Goats
   B. Select 1, 2, and 3  D. Prime Choice good utility and cull

21. Which U.S. State raises the most goats?
   A. Texas  B. Florida  C. Virginia  D. Iowa

22. Why would you remove the water bucket from the kidding pen?
   A. To tighten membranes prior to kidding  C. To tighten membranes after kidding
   B. So kids won’t fall in bucket at birth and drown  D. To provide more room

23. What is the normal birthing presentation of a kid?
   A. Rear toes first, tips down  C. Tail first
   B. Nose and front toes first, tips up  D. Nose first, nothing else

24. A doe bred in November should kid in which month?
   A. December  B. April  C. July  D. June

25. What is the main problem with a kid with scours?
   A. Infection  C. Nutritional deficiency
   B. Dehydration  D. It is messy