**Tests for the exam**

1. **The forages of vegetable origin are divided on chemical composition on two large groups:**
2. hard and soft
3. voluminous (bulky) and concentrated
4. wet and dry
5. all answers are correct
6. **Voluminous forages are divided into:**
7. rough and juicy forages
8. voluminous (bulky) and concentrated
9. hard and soft
10. all answers are correct
11. **The concentrated forages are divided into:**
12. rough and juicy forages
13. voluminous (bulky) and concentrated
14. carbohydrates and proteines forages
15. hard and soft
16. **Belongs to the rough sterns:**
17. grass, roots, silo
18. hay, straw, chaff
19. bagasse, mezga, beer grain
20. cake, shrot, brans
21. **To the juicy forages belongs:**
22. grass, roots, silo
23. hay, straw, chaff
24. cake, shrot, brans
25. all answers are correct
26. **Depending on the content of protein and energy in concentrated feeds, they are divided into two groups:**
27. rough and juicy forages
28. proteinous and carbohydratous
29. voluminous (bulky) and concentrated
30. hard and soft
31. **The forages of animal origin are got at processing of:**
32. animals products and fish
33. carbohydrates and proteines forages
34. rough and juicy forages
35. voluminous (bulky) and concentrated
36. **Mineral forages are produced from:**
37. grass, roots, silo
38. hay, straw, chaff
39. cake, shrot, brans
40. calcium and sodium, fodder salt, chalk, limestone, shell rock

**Products of microbiological industry:**

1. fodder yeasts, wastes of fermenting productions, amino acid (lyprot), preparations of vitamins, probiotics, prebiotics, enzymes
2. calcium and sodium, fodder salt, chalk, limestone, shell rock
3. grass, roots, silo, hay, straw, chaff
4. all answers are correct

**A high water level is the characteristic feature of forages – to 75-85%, which goes down in the process of vegetation:**

1. roots
2. silo
3. green forage
4. hay

**Іs above-ground mass of green forage plants which feeding to the animals in a fresh condition:**

1. green forage
2. roots
3. silo
4. hay

**Is the rough voluminous forage got to drying of grass to the humidity 14-17%:**

1. green forage
2. roots
3. silo
4. hay

**Energy value of basic types of the hay:**

1. 0,40-0,45 fodder units/kg
2. 10-35 fodder units/kg
3. 1-15 fodder units/kg
4. 20-50 fodder units/kg

**Depending on the chemical composition of all concentrated feed is divided into:**

1. rich in carbohydrates
2. legumes
3. with high content of protein and fat
4. all answers are correct

**The cereals forages with high content of protein and fat:**

1. the seeds of sunflower, soy, rape
2. pea, soy, bobs, lupin, vetch, rank, lentil
3. corn, barley, wheat, oat, rye
4. sorghum, millet, tritikale

**The cereals, which rich in carbohydrates:**

1. the seeds of sunflower, soy, rape
2. pea, soy, bobs, lupin, vetch, rank, lentil
3. corn, barley, wheat, oat, rye, sorghum, millet, tritikale
4. all answers are correct

**The legumes cereals, which rich in protein:**

1. the seeds of sunflower, soy, rape
2. pea, soy, bobs, lupin, vetch, rank, lentil
3. corn, barley, wheat, oat, rye, sorghum, millet, tritikale
4. all answers are correct

**It is the compound homogeneous mixture of corn concentrates, albuminous, proteinous, mineral additions, premixes, developed on scientifically to the grounded recipes for providing of the valuable feeding of agricultural animals.**

1. mixed fodders
2. green forage
3. silo
4. hay

**The mixed fodders subdivide on the:**

1. totalrations mixed fodders, the mixed fodders – concentrates, starters mixed fodders, albuminous-vitamin-mineral additions and substitutes of milk
2. corn, barley, wheat, oat, rye, sorghum, millet, tritikale
3. substitutes of milk and legumes cereals
4. all answers are correct

**It is the mixed fodders, which fully provide in a ration the requirements of animal in the nutritive and biologically active matters, health, production of products of high quality and low expenditures inputs of forages unit of products:**

1. albuminous-vitamin-mineral additions
2. the totalrations mixed fodders
3. starters mixed fodders
4. substitutes of milk

**The animals is adapted to eating and digestibility of voluminous forages up (juicy, rough)**

1. ruminant animals (cattle, sheep, goats)
2. pigs
3. poultry
4. horses

**The animals monogastric animals is:**

1. cattle, sheep, goats
2. pigs, horses
3. cattle, poultry
4. sheep, horses

**The dry period is the cows going on:**

1. 20-30 days
2. 60-40 days
3. 70-80 days
4. 80-100 days

**Ordinary consumption of dry matter by dry cows prior to calving makes:**

1. 1,9-2,4 % from living mass
2. 20-30 % from living mass
3. 0,5-0,8 % from living mass
4. 10-15 % from living mass

**Optimum concentration of elements of nutrition in 1 kg of dry matter of ration of highly productive dry cows must be such:**

1. metabolizable energy – 9,3-10,5 MDg
2. metabolizable energy – 20-30 MDg
3. metabolizable energy – 50-70 MDg
4. metabolizable energy –3-5 MDg

**High-quality haylage to the pregnants dry cows feeds from computation:**

1. 35-40 kg on 100 kg of living mass
2. 3-4 kg on 100 kg of living mass
3. 10-20 kg on 100 kg of living mass
4. 50-80 kg on 100 kg of living mass

**Pregnants cows can not feeds a:**

1. mezgu, to the bard, and also frozen, rotten, spoiled by moulded and mushrooms of forage
2. corn, barley, wheat, oat, rye, sorghum, millet, tritikale
3. substitutes of milk and legumes cereals
4. all answers are correct

**It is set, that the matters necessary for production 1 kg of milk enter milk gland with:**

1. 350-600 kg of blood, which through her flows
2. 10-20 kg of water, which through her flows
3. 50-60 kg of water, which through her flows
4. 1-5 kg of blood, which through her flows

**Adult rabbits by living mass 5 kg at the mixed type of feeding in summer, when green forages prevail in a ration, on 1 kg of living mass consume in a not mating period on the average a dry matter, g:**

1. 45
2. 12
3. 27
4. 3

**Bbegins to appear in the milk gland of cows at the end of period of pregnancy.**

1. colostrum
2. water
3. blood
4. all answers are correct

**It is organic matter which consists of protein and amides. amides protein parts enter into composition amines, amino acids, nitrates, etc.**

1. carbohydrates
2. sugars
3. protein
4. lipids

**In a body composition of animals contain in insignificant quantity in the form of glucose and glycogen.**

1. protein
2. carbohydrates
3. blood
4. lipids

 **It is diverse matters in the chemical attitude representing aethers of glycerine and fatty acids, with the common of the physicist-chemical properties.**

1. protein
2. carbohydrates
3. sugars
4. lipids

**Lack or surplus in a ration, breaks a metabolism and is a cours for painful symptoms which have the name an avitaminosis – or hipovitaminoses, or hypervitaminoses.**

1. protein
2. vitamins
3. carbohydrates
4. sugars

**Elements necessary for life depending on their concentration in forages divides on makro- and trace elements.**

1. protein
2. vitamins
3. mineral elements
4. carbohydrates

**Isthe juicy forage prepared from the mowed, choped, fresh or withered (the table of contents of water is not below 60%) up grass and other forages, preserved by the ramming of raw material.**

1. mixed fodders
2. green forage
3. silo
4. hay

**In the ensilaged mass an environment with pH is created:**

1. 10,0-14,0
2. 1,5-2,0
3. 4,0-4,2
4. 7,0-8,2

**For the ensilage the following cultures can be used:**

1. сorn
2. hay
3. straw
4. shrot

**Humidity of vegetable mass matters for the normal process of ensilage – must to be in optimum value:**

1. 70-75%
2. 20-35%
3. 10-15%
4. 85-95%

**Is the preservationed forage, prepared from a green grass waterlessed to 45-55%.**

1. haylage
2. green forage
3. silo
4. hay

**Factors of influence on the full value of feeding of dry cows and heifers**

1. correct choice of the system of setting of norms of rations.
2. quality of forages.
3. control for balanced of rations in a dry period.
4. all answers are correct

**It is system of the measures directed on the maximum rise of milk productivity of cows by the increased advanced feeding in combination with the massage of udder and increase of frequency of milking.**

1. lactation forcing of cows
2. grinding, crushing
3. mixing
4. granulation

**Дайте визначення терміну: сіно** –

1. haylage
2. green forage
3. silo
4. hay

**Дайте визначення терміну: силос**

1. haylage
2. green forage
3. silo
4. hay

**Дайте визначення терміну: сінаж**

1. haylage
2. green forage
3. silo
4. hay

**Дайте визначення терміну: зелений корм**

1. green forage
2. mineral elements
3. carbohydrates
4. mixed fodders

**Дайте визначення терміну: комбікорм –**

1. green forage
2. mineral elements
3. carbohydrates
4. mixed fodders

**Дайте визначення терміну: вуглеводи –**

1. green forage
2. mineral elements
3. carbohydrates
4. mixed fodders

**Дайте визначення терміну: мінеральні елементи –**

1. protein
2. vitamins
3. mineral elements
4. carbohydrates

**Дайте визначення терміну: молозиво –**

1. protein
2. mixed fodders
3. colostrum
4. carbohydrates

**Дайте визначення терміну: кукурудза –**

1. corn
2. barley
3. wheat
4. oat

**Дайте визначення терміну: ячмінь –**

1. corn
2. barley
3. wheat
4. oat

**Дайте визначення терміну: пшениця –**

1. pea
2. barley
3. wheat
4. oat

**Дайте визначення терміну: овес –**

1. pea
2. rape
3. wheat
4. oat

**Дайте визначення терміну: соняшник –**

1. pea
2. barley
3. sunflower
4. oat

**Дайте визначення терміну: ріпак**

1. pea
2. rape
3. wheat
4. oat

**Дайте визначення терміну: перетравність поживних речовин**

1. digestibility nutrients
2. coefficients of digestibility
3. the protein relation
4. balancing of rations

**Дайте визначення терміну: коефіцієнт перетравлення**

1. digestibility nutrients
2. coefficients of digestibility
3. the protein relation
4. balancing of rations

**In vegetative forages contain in the form of monosaccharoses (glucose, fructose) and disaccharides (maltose, saccharose).**

1. protein
2. wheat
3. rations
4. sugars

**To the makroelements, which quantity is expressed in grammes (g)** **concern:**

1. calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, chlorine, magnesium and sulphur
2. A, D, Е, K
3. glycerine and fatty acids
4. iron, zinc, copper, manganese, iodine, cobalt, molybdenum, selenium, concern, etc.

**To the trace elements, which contents are expressed in milligrammes (mg) and micrograms (mkg)** **concern:**

1. iron, zinc, copper, manganese, iodine, cobalt, molybdenum, selenium, concern, etc.
2. calcium, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, chlorine, magnesium
3. A, D, Е, K
4. glycerine and fatty acids