# Fill-in-the-Blank Worksheet

1. _____ is an electrolyte that functions mainly as an extracellular component.
2. _____ is mostly intracellular and helps maintain membrane potential.
3. More than _____ enzymes are activated by magnesium.
4. Grass tetany occurs mainly in _____ fed lush, rapidly growing pasture.
5. Excess dietary phosphorus can lead to _____ hyperparathyroidism.
6. In ruminant diets, the nitrogen-to-sulfur ratio should be _____.
7. Excess sulfur can tie up _____ and molybdenum.
8. _____ is not essential in inorganic form but is needed in organic compounds like amino acids and vitamins.
9. Cobalt is part of the vitamin _____.
10. Iodine combines with the amino acid _____ to form thyroid hormones.
11. Deficiency of iodine causes _____.
12. High dietary calcium can reduce absorption of _____.
13. Iron deficiency commonly causes _____ in newborn animals.
14. Copper is needed for _____ and elastin synthesis.
15. Manganese is important for _____ formation and glucose metabolism.
16. Selenium works closely with vitamin _____ as an antioxidant.
17. Selenium toxicity is known as _____ or “blind staggers.”
18. Chromium increases the stability and activity of the _____ receptor.
19. Chelated trace minerals are bound to a(n) _____ or a protein.
20. Chelated minerals cost _____ to _____ percent more than inorganic forms.

21. Sulfate forms of minerals may affect the _____ of manure.

22. Zinc deficiency causes _____, which affects skin health.

23. Sodium, potassium, and chloride help maintain _____ balance.

24. The Na/K pump allows for _____ transmission.

25. Potassium, sodium, and chlorine are classified as _____.

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**Word bank**

ALKALI DISEASE
ELECTROLYTES
COLLAGEN
ZINC
ACID-BASE
10:1
CATTLE
TYROSINE
ANEMIA
SULFUR
ODOR
300
COPPER
NERVE
INSULIN
GOITERS
PARAKERATOSIS
AMINO ACID
B12
BONE
SODIUM
E
POTASSIUM
30 TO 50
NUTRITIONAL SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM