Mineral Test Prep

SECTION 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

- **1.** 99% of calcium in the body is found in:
- A. Soft tissues
- B. Skeleton and teeth
- C. Blood plasma
- D. Pancreatic fluid
- **2.** Calcium and phosphorus form:
- A. Ceruloplasmin
- B. Phytate
- C. Hydroxyapatite crystals
- D. ADP
- 3. Rickets is:
- A. Excess calcium in bone
- B. Failure of cartilage to ossify
- C. Magnesium toxicity
- D. Excess iodine
- **4.** Milk Fever occurs because:
- A. Ca becomes too high
- B. Ca cannot mobilize fast enough after calving
- C. K becomes too low
- D. P becomes unavailable
- 5. Phytase increases digestibility of:
- A. Calcium
- B. Phytate phosphorus
- C. Magnesium
- D. Sulfur
- **6.** The general Ca:P ratio is:
- A. 1:1
- B. 2:1
- C. 4:1
- D. 10:1
- **7.** Grass tetany is caused by low:
- A. Ca
- B. P
- C. Mg
- D. Zn

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8. The Na/K pump maintains: A. Bone density B. Membrane potential C. Collagen formation D. Vitamin B12 synthesis
9. lodine deficiency leads to: A. Pica B. Goiters C. Blind staggers D. Parakeratosis
10. Copper toxicity is most common in:A. SwineB. SheepC. PoultryD. Horses
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23. High sulfur levels can cause disease (blind staggers).
24. Cobalt is needed for synthesis of vitamin
25. Chelated minerals are chemically bound to a
WORD BANK FOR FILL IN THE BLANK:
Parakeratosis
2/1
Protein
Newborn
Feed
Bone
Potassium
0.1%
B12
Low
Calcium
Glutathione
2/3
Alkali
Adult