**Questions with Answers for junior tests**

Topics

* Animal Digestion
* Beef Farming
* Dairy Farming
* Pasture
* **Pig farming**
* Primary Industry
* Plant Production
* Plant Propagation
* Plant Structure
* Plant propagation
* Sheep Farming
* Soil Science

If you are planning an assessment for your junior classes here are some questions you can select from and adapt to develop an assessment to suit your class. Most questions a scaffolded with easy simple questions to ones that require more thought and detailed answers.

What you need to do?

* Select relevant questions.
* Add lines or develop an answer sheet so the test can be used multiple times
* Allocate marks

The answers are provided for each question.

Note: there may also be other answers to these questions.

**Pig Farming Questions**

**Question One**: Pig Farming

Pig farming in New Zealand is a diverse industry with several farming systems, including free-range, free farmed, and indoor farming.

1. List advantages of an indoor farming system and an outdoor farming system for pigs.
2. Describe two things that need to be controlled when farming livestock inside and explain why?
3. Discuss some consumer perspectives (thoughts) around the farming of livestock inside?





**Question Two:** definitions

The following terms were found in an article on pig farming. Explain the meaning of each term.

1. Farrowing
2. Factory Farming
3. Boar
4. Sow Crate
5. Weaner
6. Gilt

**Answers**

# **Question One:** Pig Farming

1. List advantages of an indoor farming system and an outdoor farming system for pigs.

Answers include

Indoor Farming Advantages

* Better control of environment- Temperature, humidity, lighting, and ventilation can be managed for pig comfort and growth
* Efficient feed and water use- allows for automatic systems which reduce waste and improve growth rates.
* Less risk of disease
* More pigs can be raised per square metre, improving farm productivity.

Outdoor Farming Advantages

* Better animal welfare perception- Pigs can express natural behaviours like rooting and wallowing.
* Less need for buildings and expensive equipment

(b) Describe two things that need to be controlled when farming livestock inside and explain why.

Answers include

Temperature**-** Pigs are sensitive to extreme temperatures:

* Too cold = pigs pile up, use energy to keep warm → slower growth
* Too hot = stress, reduced feed intake, heat exhaustion

Ventilation/ Air Quality**-** Poor air quality (high ammonia or carbon dioxide) causes:

* Respiratory problems in pigs
* Reduced growth rates
* Increased disease risk

(c) Discuss some consumer perspectives (thoughts) around the farming of livestock inside.

Answers include

Consumers views vary about indoor farming. Their opinions are influenced by:

**Positive perception**

Indoor systems are often perceived as cleaner and more controlled, reducing risk of disease.

**Negative perceptions**

Many consumers worry about pigs being confined in stalls or crates, and not being able to express natural behaviours.

There are some concerns about waste management and greenhouse gas emissions in intensive indoor systems.

**Question Two:** Definitions

1. Farrowing- when a sow is giving birth to piglets
2. Factory Farming- an intensive livestock production system where animals are raised indoors in high-density, controlled environments
3. Boar- An uncastrated male pig used for breeding purposes.
4. Sow Crate-a narrow, confined enclosure used to house a sow during farrowing and lactation to restrict her movement and protect piglets from being crushed.
5. Weaner- A young pig that has recently been weaned off its mother’s milk,
6. Gilt- A young female pig that has not yet given birth