Chicken Genetics and Reproduction Assessment

Matching: Match the term with its definition/description.

1. Poultry	A. Choosing birds according to their genes
2. Domestication	B. The number of consecutive days a hen lays an egg before missing a day
3. Single purpose	C. The ability of the bird to withstand the environment it is grown in
4. Dual purpose	D. Put a number to a characteristic or trait
5. Genetic selection	E. Domesticated fowl that are valued for meat or eggs
6. Clutch length	F. The ability of a trait to be passed on
7. Growth rate	G. Birds used for both egg and meat production
8. Resilience	H. Birds used for production of meat-type birds
9. Quantify	I. The process of taking a group of animals from the wild and making them accustomed to human contact
10. Heritability	J. Birds used to reproduce
11. Breeding stock	K. Birds used for either meat or egg production, but not both
12. Broiler breeder	L. Birds used for production of egg-type birds
13. Layer breeder	M. The rate at which a meat bird gains body weight

T or F

1. _____Phenotypic traits are measurable and/or observable.
2. _____Genotype is the genetic make-up of an individual.
3. _____Genotype determines the phenotype of an individual.
4. _____Birds convert calcium into eggshells.
5. _____Producers are content to let birds mature slowly so they will produce larger eggs.
6. _____Jumbo eggs are preferred over large eggs because they make more money for the producers.
7. _____Larger hens eat too much and a smaller hen cannot produce enough eggs to be profitable.
8. _____Strong skeletons are important to support the body weight and muscle development.
9. _____Genetic make-up of an individual is contained within the animal’s DNA.
10. _____Typically, it takes 5 years for a trait to be passed down from the elite stock to the commercial bird.