

## Egg Laying Hens Assessment

**Matching: Match the term with its definition/description.**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Pullet                   | A. Buildings without cages in a controlled environment house                  |
| 2. Laying hen               | B. Birds who are allowed to roam outside for a period of time                 |
| 3. Replacement pullet       | C. Young female chicken   |
| 4. Push-out                 | D. The annual loss of feathers and birds do not produce eggs                  |
| 5. Molt                     | E. Pesticide, antibiotic free   |
| 6. Cage house               | F. Where birds live   |
| 7. Cage free or floor house | G. Hens that are laying eggs in production                                    |
| 8. Aviary                   | H. Young female chicken raised to go into the laying house upon maturity      |
| 9. Free range               | I. An older hen who is no longer producing and must be removed from the flock |
| 10. Organic                 | J. Hens are raised in cages inside houses                                     |

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|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Fertile                  | A. Where thick and thin egg whites form                                   |
| 2. Embryo                   | B. Protective covering on the outside of the shell                        |
| 3. Follicle                 | C. Albumen located closest to the yolk                                    |
| 4. Ovulation                | D. Also called the shell gland  |
| 5. Funnel<br>(Infundibulum) | E. Produces the food for the developing embryo                            |
| 6. Magnum                   | F. Eggs that have been laid by hens who was given the opportunity to mate |
| 7. Isthmus                  | G. The hard coating of the egg  |
| 8. Cuticle                  | H. Immature eggs within the ovary   |
| 9. Uterus                   | I. The developing baby chick  |
| 10. Vent                    | J. Where shell membranes form   |
| 11. Egg                     | K. When a follicle ruptures, this occurs                                  |
| 12. Thick White             | L. Also called the cloaca   |
| 13. Thin White              | M. The runny portion of the albumin                                       |
| 14. Yolk                    | N. Tube the follicle attaches to in order to mature                       |
| 15. Shell                   | O. Essential mineral in egg shell development                             |
| 16. Calcium                 | P. The shell and its contents   |

## T or F

1. \_\_\_\_ Per capita consumption of eggs in the US is around 250 eggs per year.
2. \_\_\_\_ Eggs are found in many forms including shell eggs, liquid eggs, or powdered eggs.
3. \_\_\_\_ CA is one of the top five egg producing states.
4. \_\_\_\_ Eggs are exported only to European nations.
5. \_\_\_\_ An egg takes approximately one week to develop from ovulation to laying.
6. \_\_\_\_ Hens have only one functioning ovary.
7. \_\_\_\_ Egg shell color is determined by the color of the hen's earlobes.
8. \_\_\_\_ Egg yolk color is determined by what the hen has been eating.
9. \_\_\_\_ Older, non-fertile eggs will have a larger air cell and will float in a pan of water.
10. \_\_\_\_ Molting causes the hens to stop laying for a short period of time to rebuild bones and rest.
11. \_\_\_\_ Specialty eggs can include brown eggs, free-range eggs, organic eggs, and fertile eggs.