1.   What characterizes the specific position of livestock breeding?
      a) the long period of time between the decision and the result of the breeding
      b) the short period of time between the decision and the result of the breeding
      c) the period of time does not matter

2.   What areas of livestock breeding do we know?
      a) biological and genetic methods
      b) biological-genetic methods and economic methods
      c) biological-genetic methods, statistical and economic methods

3.   The conditions for the selection of traits in livestock breeding include:
      a) only the heritability of a given trait
      b) the measurability and current economic value of the characteristic
      c) the heritability, measurability, and current economic value of the trait

4.   Determine which selection procedure is most effective:
      a) tandem selection
      b) simultaneous selection (selection indices)
      c) selection according to independent selection levels

5.   The most used type of selection is:
      a) one-way (directive) selection
      b) stabilizing (centripetal) selection
      c) bidirectional (disruptive) selection

6.   Which gene transfer pathways are considered when estimating the genetic gain of a
      particular animal trait?
      a) only mother-daughter pathway
      b) pathways: mother-daughter and mother-son
      c) pathways: mother-daughter, mother-son, father-daughter and father-son

7.   What is the most important source of information in estimating breeding values?
      a) pedigree information
      b) information on own production
      c) information about descendants

8.   How is the pedigree breed value calculated in the traditional way?
      a) (father + mother)/2
      b) father - mother/2
      c) mother – father/2

9.   For which category of animals is genomic evaluation most advantageous?
      a) only proven breeding animals
      b) for young animals
      c) only for animals in the production period

10.   Can genomic evaluation be part of traditional genetic evaluation?
      a) it cannot, it must be independent
      b) may only be part of the traditional evaluation
      c) it can be both stand-alone and part of a traditional evaluation