**Part 1**

**Where is Adam?**

At home

**Why are pigs his farm favourites?**

He has been around them his whole life and has a real affection for them

**Explain what Adam means with new arrivals?**

New piglets

**Adam mentions Iron age, Tamworths, Barkshires, and Gloucestershire Old Spots. What is he talking about?**

Different breeds of pigs

**What can you tell from the shape of pigs ears?**

Pigs with floppy ears tend to be more docile (more quiet) than pigs with pricked ears. They a are more alert.

**Why is the Iron Age pig in the stable?**

These pigs are perfectly happy to give birth out in the field, but because it is her first litter he wants to keep an eye on her.

**Explain the reflex of the hind leg.**

As the piglets touch the hind leg, the mum lifts the leg, to let the piglets in to drink. The leg goes back down and the piglets are caught between the front and back leg.

**When will the pig give birth?**

In the next day or two.

**Why is Adam writing numbers on the piglets?**

As part of a test to prove that piglets always drink from the same teats. (to prove hierarchy)

**Which teats normally give the best milk?**

The front teats

**What is the result of the experiment?**

Hierarchy exists amongst piglets

**PART 2**

**Dr Lisa Collins and Mary Frill are from which university?**

University of Lincoln

**Why is John Newman there?**

He is a farm manager and he has volunteered some of his pigs for the experiment

**What are the is focus of the research?**

To see whether the pigs are proactive or reactive

**Explain the difference between the two types**

Reactive pigs are more cautious, react more slowly and are quieter

Proactive pigs are more outgoing and more vocal

**What are the three parameters that are recorded during the experiment?**

How long the pigs explore the test area

Number of grunts and when the cone is touched

How long the pigs stand still for

**How many pigs are reactive and how many pigs are proactive?**

4 reactive

2 proactive

**Why is weight selection a problematic criteria for splitting and mixing pigs?**

Proactive pigs are better at getting to the food and they will grow faster, which might lead to aggression within the group and differences in weight.