Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Subcutaneous injections are given:
   a. in the muscle
   b. orally
   c. in the ear
   d. under the skin

2. The breed of Cattle that was developed on the King Ranch in Texas and consists of 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Shorthorn is called:
   a. Limousin
   b. Santa Gertrudis
   c. Angus
   d. Devon

3. A breed of cattle that originated in Scotland, that has a smooth hair coat, black in color, polled, and is one of the most popular breeds in the United States today:
   a. Red Angus
   b. Polled Hereford
   c. Angus
   d. Devon

4. Smallest part of a ruminants stomach
   a. Rumen
   b. Reticulum
   c. Omasum
   d. Abomasum

5. Swine are in a class of animals which consume both plants and meat, known as:
   a. Omnivores
   b. Ruminants
   c. Herbivores
   d. Carnivores

6. The critical stage of production in livestock when giving birth to their livestock is:
   a. Gestation
   b. Pregnancy
   c. Parturition
   d. Palpation

7. The expected yield of a hog with USDA quality grade of No. 1 is:
   a. 52 to 54.4%
   b. 57.4 to 60.3%
   c. 54.4 to 57.3%
   d. 60.4% or greater

8. The most important whole-sale cut of lamb is:
   a. Shoulder
   b. Leg
   c. Foreshank
   d. Rib

9. The secretion and production of milk in sheep, cattle, and swine is known as:
   a. Lactation
   b. Anestrous
   c. Ovulation
   d. Fertilization

10. The breed of swine which is white in color with erect ears and used extensively in commercial operations for the maternal characteristics is the:
    a. Landrace
    b. Yorkshire
    c. Chester White
    d. Berkshire

11. The first milk production after giving birth is known as:
    a. Lactose
    b. Buttermilk
    c. Colostrum
    d. Skim milk
12. The age of the beef animal and the amount of marbling in the carcass affects the ____________ of the carcass.
   a. Yield grade  b. Hot carcass weight  c. Dressing percentage  d. Quality grade

13. The breeds of cattle with origin in Europe such as Charolais, Simmental, Limousin are usually referred to as:

14. A disorder characterized by gas distention in the rumen, seen on the animal’s left side is commonly referred to as:

15. A cattle producer that produces breeding stock including bulls and females for cow-calf operations is commonly called a:
   a. Feedyard manager  b. Seedstock/purebred breeder  c. commercial cattle man  d. stocker operator

16. The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
   a. Performance record  b. Phenotype  c. Pedigree  d. genetic map

17. The amount of fat cover on a market lamb is referred to as:

18. Feed that is provided to young lambs as an extra ration and is fed in an area that mature ewes can not access is called a:

19. The most prevalent fine-wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:

20. The most important factor in formulating a ration for livestock is
   a. Feed cost  b. Total digestive nutrients  c. Size of the animal  d. Availability of food

21. The gestation time for sheep is:
   a. 114 days  b. 283 days  c. 148 days  d. 336 days

22. Administration an medicinal agent to livestock that requires placement directly into the bloodstream is a ____________ injection.
   a. Subcutaneous  b. Intravenous  c. Intermuscular  d. Intrarumen

23. An objectionable inherited defect in swine known as a whorl is actually a:
   a. Hair disturbance  b. Inverted teat  c. extra dewclaw  d. defective color

24. Heifers most commonly reach puberty at the age of:
25. Estrus in cattle usually occurs every:
   a. 12 days  
   b. 30 days  
   c. 21 days  
   d. 60 days

26. EPD stands for:
   a. Expected Product Differential  
   b. Extra Production Difference  
   c. Express Package Delivery  
   d. Expected Progeny Difference

27. A market where cattle are sold by public bidding with the animals going to the highest bidder is known as:
   a. Contract market  
   b. Auction market  
   c. Electronic market  
   d. Internet market

28. In swine, a male that has been castrated before reaching sexual maturity is called:
   a. Wether  
   b. Boar  
   c. Stag  
   d. Barrow

29. The presence and distribution of fat in a cut of meat is described as:
   a. Marbling  
   b. Condition  
   c. Yield  
   d. Finish

30. Cattle that are generally between 6 months and 1 year old are sold to people who fatten them for market are commonly referred to as:
   a. Veal cattle  
   b. Slaughter cattle  
   c. Feeder cattle  
   d. Packer Cattle

31. Cattle can generally lose from 1 to 5 percent of their weight when transported. The loss of weight that occurs when cattle are moved to market is referred to as:
   a. Fillback  
   b. Shipping weight  
   c. Sale weight  
   d. Shrinkage

32. The class of sheep that are evaluated more on the quality of their fleece than other sheep are known as:
   a. Long wool breeds  
   b. Mutton breeds  
   c. Medium wool breeds  
   d. Fine wool breeds

33. One common characteristic between Hampshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire swine is:
   a. Color  
   b. Erect ears  
   c. Maternal qualities  
   d. Terminal qualities

34. A swine disease causing degeneration of the turbinate bones in the snout and the twisting of the snout is:
   a. Erysipelas  
   b. Parvovirus  
   c. Pseudorabies  
   d. Rhinitis

35. A system that is used for trading contracts for future delivery of cattle is known as:
   a. Auction Market  
   b. Order buying  
   c. Futures market  
   d. Internet auctions

36. In 1985, a one dollar per head check off for every head of beef sold in the United States was established as a result of the passage of:
   a. Packers and Stockyards Act  
   b. Beef Promotion and Research Act  
   c. Beef Quality Assurance Act  
   d. Livestock Marketing Tax
37. The process of placing sperm in the female reproductive track by some other means than natural mating is known as:
   a. Embryo transfer  
   b. Pregnancy testing  
   c. Estrous synchronization  
   d. Artificial insemination

38. The process of preparing calves for the stress of being moved into the feed lot is called:
   a. Preconditioning  
   b. Stockering  
   c. Finishing  
   d. Stretching

39. Cattle generate more dollars than any other agricultural enterprise. Cattle account for approximately ______ percent of all commodity receipts in the United States.
   a. 22  
   b. 50  
   c. 38  
   d. 65

40. A cow that swallows a nail, the object could be held in the
   a. Rumen  
   b. Omasum  
   c. Reticulum  
   d. Abomasum

41. The removal of all part of the tail from sheep is referred to as:
   a. Casteration  
   b. Dehorning  
   c. Notching  
   d. Docking

42. The biggest problem of raising sheep is the loss caused by:
   a. External parasites  
   b. Overeating disease  
   c. Blue tongue  
   d. Internal parasites

43. Organic acids which are the building blocks in the formation of proteins are:
   a. Amino acids  
   b. Chromosomes  
   c. Glycogens  
   d. Fat soluble vitamins

44. The most common parasites among beef cattle are:
   a. Flies  
   b. Liver Flukes  
   c. Round worms  
   d. Ticks

45. Breeds of cattle that are used for both milk and meat production are considered to be:
   a. Maternal breeds  
   b. Dual purpose breeds  
   c. Terminal breeds  
   d. Continental breeds

46. Beef cattle or sheep born without horns are commonly referred to as:
   a. Hornless  
   b. Scurred  
   c. Polled  
   d. Bald

47. A method of animal identification that is puncture in the skin of numbers or letters is known as:
   a. Freeze brand  
   b. Ear tag  
   c. Hot brand  
   d. Tattoo

48. A selective form of breeding in which the sire and dam are related which some refer to as a mild form of inbreeding is called:
   a. Outercross  
   b. Terminal  
   c. Crossbreeding  
   d. Linebreeding

49. The degree to which the crossbred offspring outperforms its parent purebreds is known as:
   a. Hybrid vigor  
   b. Rotio condition  
   c. High performance  
   d. Phenotype
50. A beef animal that has extremely straight hind legs is best described as being:
   a. Cow hocked
   b. Structurally sound
   c. Sickle-hocked
   d. Post-legged

51. Refers to the lack of roughness in finish or bone structure in beef cattle:
   a. Condition
   b. Breed character
   c. Smoothness
   d. Type

52. Which of the following swine health problems is caused by a nutritional deficiency?
   a. Anemia
   b. Influenza
   c. Pseudorabies
   d. Erysipelas

53. What is the basic energy feed used in hog rations?
   a. Soybean meal
   b. Oats
   c. Alfalfa meal
   d. Corn

54. The gestation time in swine is:
   a. 148 days
   b. 114 days
   c. 333 days
   d. 104 days

55. When evaluating swine performance data, litter weights are adjusted to a standard of how many days?
   a. 15
   b. 28
   c. 21
   d. 12

56. The most common swine identification system is:
   a. Ear tags
   b. Tattooing
   c. Ear Notching
   d. Freeze branding

57. The mating of animals of different family lines within the same breed is:
   a. Out crossing
   b. Line breeding
   c. Inbreeding
   d. Crossbreeding

58. Which major swine breed originated in England, with the major development of the breed occurring in Kentucky? Originally known as the thin rind.
   a. Duroc
   b. Hampshire
   c. Chester White
   d. Poland China

59. Abortion early in the gestation period is a common symptom of:
   a. Edema
   b. Brucellosis
   c. Erysipelas
   d. SMEDI

60. One common characteristic between Yorkshire, Landrace, and Chester White is:
   a. Maternal qualities
   b. Ear shape
   c. Terminal Qualities
   d. Color

61. Which state produces the most hogs?
   a. Texas
   b. Illinois
   c. Iowa
   d. Oklahoma

62. The jowl on a swine is located in the:
   a. Ham area
   b. Flank area
   c. Loin area
   d. Throat area

63. Feed additives in swine rations that control internal parasites are:
64. The testes produce sperm cells and the male hormone:
   a. Progesterone  
   b. Testosterone  
   c. Estrogen  
   d. Infundibulum

65. The process of taking food nutrients through the intestinal wall is:
   a. Mastication  
   b. Assimilation  
   c. Absorption  
   d. Regurgitation

66. The age at which an animal reaches sexual maturity is:
   a. Puberty  
   b. Heterosis  
   c. Adolescence  
   d. Parturition

67. The reflex and response that an animal has at birth is:
   a. Conditioning  
   b. Instinct  
   c. Intelligence  
   d. Reasoning

68. The normal body temperature of sheep and swine is:
   a. 98.6° F  
   b. Below 97° F  
   c. 100° F  
   d. Above 102° F

69. Sheep and Cattle both have multiple stomachs referred to as a:
   a. Ruminant  
   b. Colon  
   c. Intestine  
   d. Omasum

70. The amount of fat cover on a market steer is referred to as:
   a. Finish  
   b. Marbling  
   c. Fleshing  
   d. Carcass merit

71. When animals band together in a herd or flock, the behavior is known as:
   a. Investigate  
   b. Allelomimetic  
   c. Agonistic  
   d. Gregarious

72. Which state produces the most beef cattle?
   a. Kentucky  
   b. Nebraska  
   c. Texas  
   d. California

73. Which of the following wholesale cuts of beef has the highest value?
   a. Brisket  
   b. Shank  
   c. Chuck  
   d. Rib

74. The weight of a chilled beef carcass compared to the live weight of the animal is referred to as:
   a. Carcass merit  
   b. Quality  
   c. Yield  
   d. Balance

75. Which breed of beef cattle imported from France was originally used as draft animals?
   a. Hereford  
   b. Brangus  
   c. Chianina  
   d. Maine-Anjou

76. What area of livestock production is the major issue of animal rights organizations?
   a. Nutrition  
   b. Confinement  
   c. Health  
   d. Reproduction
77. Calves younger than 3 months of age sold for slaughter are:
a. Veal  
b. Kids  
c. Baby Beef  
d. Cabritos

78. The first breed of beef cattle imported to the United States in the late 1700’s was the:
a. Hereford  
b. Shorthorn  
c. Angus  
d. Brahman

79. The first of the Continental breeds to be imported in the United States:
a. Charolais  
b. Limousin  
c. Simmental  
d. Salers

80. The average feed conversion ratio for beef cattle on full feed is:
a. 6:1 to 7:1  
b. 10:1 to 12:1  
c. 3:1 to 4:1  
d. 2:1 to 3:1

81. Sheep rations typically consist of 80 to 90 percent:
a. Corn  
b. Concentrate  
c. Roughage  
d. Sorghum

82. The recommended protein percent of a grower ration for swine from weaning to 75 pounds is:
a. 22%  
b. 16%  
c. 19%  
d. 12%

83. The first milk produces by a ewe after giving birth is known as:
a. Buttermilk  
b. Colostrum  
c. Lactose  
d. Lecithin

84. The only sheep native to North America:
a. Bighorn  
b. Medium-wool  
c. Fine-wool  
d. Fur-sheep

85. Wheat bran and animal fat are feed concentrates that are classified as:
a. Grains  
b. Processing by-products  
c. Plant protein  
d. Animal proteins

86. Which protein concentrate is limited to use by ruminants?
a. Molasses  
b. Meat scraps  
c. Soybean meal  
d. Urea

87. The physical appearance of an animal is known as:
a. Genotype  
b. Performance  
c. Pedigree  
d. Phenotype

88. Most of the problems with food-born illnesses are a result of:
a. Parasitic  
b. Viral  
c. Chemical  
d. Bacterial

89. Administering a medical agent to livestock that requires placement into the skin is a (n)____________ injection.
a. intradermal  
b. intramuscular  
c. intravenous  
d. intramammary

90. Disease caused by an organism that mainly affects the lungs:
a. Brucellosis  

b. Tuberculosis  

c. Erysipelas  

d. Leptospirosis  

91. Diseases caused by a virus or bacteria are classed as:
   a. Nutritional  
   b. Morphological  
   c. Physiological  
   d. Pathogenic  

92. A nutritional problem characterized by a swollen abdomen on the left side, labored breathing, profuse salivation, groaning, lack of appetite, and stiffness.
   a. Bloat  
   b. Colic  
   c. Founder  
   d. Anemia  

93. Helminths are of major economic importance to the livestock industry in regard to the management of:
   a. external parasites  
   b. viruses  
   c. internal parasites  
   d. disease  

94. The most popular medium wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:
   a. Suffolk  
   b. Shropshire  
   c. Southdown  
   d. Hampshire  

95. More than 1/2 of all crossbred sheep in the US carry some percentage of this particular breed.
   a. Dorset  
   b. Columbia  
   c. Rambouillet  
   d. Merrino  

96. The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
   a. performance record  
   b. phenotype  
   c. pedigree  
   d. genetic map  

97. Breeds of cattle that are used for both milk and meat production are considered to be:
   a. maternal breeds  
   b. dual-purpose breeds  
   c. terminal breeds  
   d. continental breeds  

98. Animals that through selection and breeding have come to resemble one another and pass those traits uniformly to their offspring are defined as:
   a. a breed  
   b. a hybrid  
   c. peogeny  
   d. genetics  

99. What is an animal resulting from the mating of two different breeds?
   a. purebred  
   b. inbred  
   c. crossbred  
   d. feral  

100. Which common breed of swine was imported to the US from Denmark?
    a. Landrace  
    b. Hampshire  
    c. Chester White  
    d. Yorkshire  

101. The majority of composite breeds of cattle in the US use what breed as a foundation?
    a. Charolais  
    b. Angus  
    c. Simmental  
    d. Braham  

102. Modern domestic cattle evolved from what single early ancestor?
    a. Aurochs  
    b. Bos indicus  
    c. Bos Taurus  
    d. Braham  

103. Foot rot is a ____________ disease.
a. bacterial  
b. viral  
c. nutritional  
d. fungal

104. Known as the “blind gut”-
   a. rumen  
b. lipase  
c. secum  
d. small intestine

105. Feedstuffs such as hay and silage are classified as:
   a. proteins  
b. roughages  
c. concentrates  
d. vegetative

106. Amino acids are the building blocks of:
   a. fats  
b. starches  
c. sugars  
d. protein

107. The ability to initiate, sustain, and support reproduction.
   a. breeding  
b. gestation  
c. parturition  
d. fertility

108. How well an animal likes or accepts a feed is referred to as the:
   a. digestibility  
b. balance  
c. palatability  
d. composition

109. What is the most important nutrition in a swine ration?
   a. soybean  
b. corn  
c. water  
d. milk

110. The total protein contained in a feed is ____________ protein.
   a. crude  
b. digestible  
c. non-digestible  
d. plant

111. Which of the following elements is not a component of a carbohydrate
   a. carbon  
b. hydrogen  
c. nitrogen  
d. oxygen

112. Which of the following feeds is highest in total digestible nutrients (TDN)?
   a. soybean meal  
b. silage  
c. sudangrass  
d. coastal bermuda

113. Feed additives used to prevent disease and promote growth are:
   a. antibiotics  
b. hormones  
c. anthelmintics  
d. antioxidants

114. Carbohydrates make up approximately ________ percent of a ration:
   a. 50%  
b. 25%  
c. 90%  
d. 75%

115. The removal of the testicles from a male animal is:
   a. vaccination  
b. insemination  
c. dehorning  
d. castration

116. The degree to which crossbreed offspring out performs its purebred parents is:
   a. hybrid vigor  
b. high performance  
c. ration condition  
d. phenotype
117. The average gestation time for cattle is:
   a. 383 days  
   b. 248 days  
   c. 283 days  
   d. 350 days

118. Which of the following traits is considered undesirable when judging market lambs:
   a. harder handling  
   b. heavier muscled  
   c. early maturing  
   d. longer hind-saddle

119. The gestation time for swine is:
   a. 141 days  
   b. 114 days  
   c. 121 days  
   d. 104 days

120. When evaluating swine performance data litter weights are adjusted to a standard of how many days:
   a. 14 days  
   b. 28 days  
   c. 21 days  
   d. 12 days

121. External fat on a lamb carcass is measured between which two ribs:
   a. 11 & 12  
   b. 13 & 14  
   c. 9 & 10  
   d. 12 & 13

122. The tube that carries air to an animal’s lungs:
   a. trachea  
   b. esophagus  
   c. turbinate  
   d. epidermal

123. A 130 pound wether will have a carcass weight of:
   a. 65 lbs  
   b. 95 lbs  
   c. 80 lbs  
   d. 100 lbs

124. The leg and the loin of a lamb are the primary wholesale meat cuts that come from the:
   a. rib  
   b. hind-saddle  
   c. fore-saddle  
   d. rack

125. Traces of marbling within the carcass would best indicate what quality grade?
   a. standard  
   b. prime  
   c. cutter  
   d. choice

126. Morphological defects in livestock are caused by:
   a. genetics  
   b. mutations  
   c. pathogens  
   d. accidents

127. Enterotoxemia is a ____________ disease.
   a. bacterial  
   b. nutritional  
   c. viral  
   d. fungal

128. This breed originated in Southern England and was used in the formation of most medium wool breeds.
   a. Suffolk  
   b. Cotswold  
   c. Southdown  
   d. Merino

129. The most common form of identification used in the swine industry is:
   a. tattooing  
   b. ear tagging  
   c. ear notching  
   d. freeze branding

130. What is the basic protein source used in most livestock rations?
   a. soybean meal  
   b.  
   c. corn
b. fishmeal
d. chromium

131. The average dressing percentage of swine:
a. 80%  
b. 60%  
c. 70%  
d. 45%

132. Feed additives in swine rations that control internal parasites are:
a. antibiotics  
b. anthelminitics  
c. amino acids  
d. vitamins

133. This breed of swine has an exceptionally high lean-to-fat ratio:
a. Chester White  
b. Duroc  
c. Pietrain  
d. Hampshire

134. The primary use of nutrients in a ration for livestock is for:
a. reproduction  
b. maintenance  
c. growth  
d. fat

135. A major change in the swine industry has been the rapid growth of:
a. farrow-to-finish  
b. grade and yield  
c. vertical integration  
d. feeder pig production

136. Most of the breeds of hogs raised in the United States were developed in:
a. United States  
b. Denmark  
c. England  
d. Ireland

137. The practice of feeding a ration for 10 days to 2 weeks before breeding and 2 weeks after breeding that causes an ewe to gain rapidly is known as:
a. lactating  
b. flushing  
c. gestation feeding  
d. breeding

138. Which of the following breeds of swine has the best performance of litter size?
a. Duroc  
b. Yorkshire  
c. Berkshire  
d. Hampshire

139. Breeding gilts should have ________ good teats on each side.
a. 8  
b. 5  
c. 7  
d. 6

140. The natural waviness of a sheep’s wool:
a. wave  
b. crimp  
c. staple  
d. body

141. The most important consideration for breeding yearling heifers:
a. age  
b. size  
c. breed  
d. appearance

142. Which type of breeding system can produce hardier, vigorous lambs with more rapid gains?
a. cross breeding  
b. seed-stock breeding  
c. purebred breeding  
d. inbreeding

143. The first breed of cattle developed in the United States:
a. Polled Hereford  
b. Texas Longhorn  
c. Santa Gertrudis  
d. Shorthorn
144. What is the forth primal cut of the swine carcass? The first three are ham, loin, and picnic shoulder
   a. belly  b. boston butt  c. fore-rib  d. fore-flant

145. Which class of sheep is noted for producing a fleece, medium fineness and length?
   a. medium wool breeds  b. long wool breeds  c. fine wool breeds  d. carpet wool breeds

146. A magnesium deficiency in lactating beef cattle can cause:
   a. bloat  b. paratuberculosis  c. milk fever  d. grass tetany

147. Abundant marbling within a carcass should indicate a quality grade of:
   a. standard  b. prime  c. select  d. cutter

148. The average length of estrus in the sow is:
   a. 3 days  b. 21 days  c. 16 to 18 hours  d. 30 hours

149. The following specific term refers to shearing around the udder, between the legs, and around the dock of sheep:
   a. shearing  b. blocking  c. clipping  d. tagging

150. Ideally, desirable market lambs weigh between:
   a. 70 to 90 lbs  b. 90 to 110 lbs  c. 120 to 135 lbs  d. 140 to 160 lbs

151. Generally in market animals the leaner the animal is, the:
   a. lower the numerical yield grade  b. higher the quality grade  c. higher the numerical yield grade  d. yield and quality are equal

152. This breed of swine originated from the eastern United States and is known for its growth rate and feed conversion efficiency.

153. Breed of cattle originating from Switzerland and know for being docile having rapid growth and thick musling.

154. The normal body temperature of cattle is:
   a. 101.5° F  b. above 102° F  c. 98.5° F  d. 103.5° F

155. This disease is a chronic infection of cattle that causes a thickening of the wall of the intestine:
   a. Johne’s disease  b. Foot and mouth disease  c. Lumpy jaw  d. BVD

156. The highest quality grade for steers and heifers.
   a. choice  b. prime  c. select  d. commercial
157. Refers to the refinement of the head, hide, bone and hair:
   a. quality  
   b. femininity  
   c. balance  
   d. yield

158. This is the largest compartment of a rumen stomach:
   a. omasom  
   b. rumen  
   c. abomasom  
   d. reticulum

159. Which of the following is called the true stomach of a ruminant?
   a. Rumen  
   b. reticulum  
   c. Abomasom  
   d. Omasom

160. Most food nutrients used by the animal are absorbed from the:
   a. small intestine  
   b. stomach  
   c. duodenum  
   d. cecum

161. What organ in the animal’s body produces bile?
   a. gall bladder  
   b. cecum  
   c. pancreas  
   d. liver

162. High value cuts of beef include all EXCEPT:
   a. Round  
   b. Rib  
   c. Flank  
   d. Loin

163. What are the main animal nutrients found in animal rations.
   a. fats  
   b. vitamins  
   c. proteins  
   d. carbohydrates

164. What components of a feed ration contains no carbon and is classified as inorganic?
   a. vitamins  
   b. protein  
   c. oils  
   d. minerals

165. Wool prices are usually highest in:
   a. Winter  
   b. Early Fall  
   c. Late Spring  
   d. Late Fall

166. Cutting off part of a pig’s tail is called:
   a. Fletching  
   b. Docking  
   c. Flushing  
   d. Tagging

167. Sheep breed that originated in New Zealand in the early 1900’s:
   a. Corriedale  
   b. Southdale  
   c. Panama  
   d. Columbia

168. What is the first step in balancing a ration for cattle, sheep, or swine?
   a. choose the feeds to be used in the ration  
   b. consult a table of nutrient requirements  
   c. identify the age, weight, and function of the animal being fed  
   d. calculate the amounts of each feed to use in the ration

169. What breed of beef cattle is the leader in total number registered since 1970 in the U.S.?
   a. Charolais  
   b. Hereford  
   c. Limousin  
   d. Angus
170. Which of the following breeds has the highest standard birth weights used in performance testing programs?
   a. Hereford       c. Angus
   b. Shorthorn      d. Charolais

171. When judging a market class of beef cattle, the term referring to the natural fleshing of the animal is:
   a. type c. muscling
   b. finish d. balance

172. Feeding programs for beef cow-calf herds are based on the use of:
   a. roughages c. concentrates
   b. grains d. protein

173. Yearlings are feeder calves between one and two years old, usually weighing about:
   a. 100-250 lbs c. 240-400 lbs
   b. 400-500 lbs d. 550-700 lbs

174. What type of identification is commonly used especially with large herds and required by law in most western states?
   a. tattooing c. neck chains
   b. branding d. ear tags

175. At one time ________ was one of the most serious of all hog diseases. Now it is said to be eradicated:
   a. Cholera c. Pneumonia
   b. Edema d. Swine Flu

176. Which of these states produce the most swine?
   a. Georgia c. Kentucky
   b. North Carolina d. South Carolina

177. What disease is carried by insects and affects the eyes of cattle?
   a. Leptospirosis c. Actinomycosis
   b. Pinkeye d. Listeriosis

178. Which pure breed of swine developed in the early 1700’s was first to be imported to the U.S.?
   a. Berkshire c. Landrace
   b. Tamworth d. Pietrain

179. Which breed of swine developed in the U.S. originated in the state of Ohio?
   a. Hereford c. Duroc
   b. Chester White d. Poland China

180. The four primal cuts of the hog carcass make up what percent of the live weight(250lbs) of a hog?
   a. 25% c. 32%
   b. 44% d. 58%

181. Which is one of the four major minerals frequently added to hog rations?
   a. Iron c. Copper
   b. Selenium d. Calcium

182. Increasing the amount of feed fed to sows or gilts prior to breeding is called:
   a. lactating c. insemination
   b. framing d. flushing

183. The time during which an animal is pregnant is:
184. The average time of gestation for swine is:
   a. 96 days  c. 114 days
   b. 144 days  d. 220 days

185. What is the period of time when a female will accept the male for breeding?
   a. gestation  c. estrus
   b. conception  d. ovulation

186. Anemia is a condition affecting mainly baby pigs due to a diet deficient in:
   a. iron  c. protein
   b. calcium  d. amino acids

187. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:
   a. Steptoccus Suis  c. Eperythrozoonosis
   b. Necrotic Enteritis  d. Porcine Stress Syndrome

188. The leading state for sheep production is:
   a. Wyoming  c. Texas
   b. Montana  d. Illinois

189. The American Merino breed of sheep is classified as a:
   a. fine wool breed  c. fur sheep breed
   b. long wool breed  d. carpet wool breed

190. Which breed of sheep was developed in France?
   a. Debouillet  c. Southdown
   b. Rambouillet  d. Delaine Merino

191. Back-fat on lambs should measure 0.15 to 0.20 inches at the:
   a. first rib  c. fifth rib
   b. eighth rib  d. twelfth rib

192. The normal average temperature for healthy sheep is:
   a. 98.6° F  c. 100.2° F
   b. 102.3° F  d. 104.8° F

193. The visible sign of estrus in ewes is primarily:
   a. swelling of the vulva  c. frequent urination
   b. trying to mount other ewes  d. none, sheep do not show any visible signs

194. Which of the following quality grades is used for lambs and yearlings, but not for slaughter sheep?
   a. Prime  c. Choice
   b. Good  d. Utility

195. Cattle were first brought to the U.S. by?
   a. Christopher Columbus in 1493  c. Ponce DE Leon in 1513
   b. Francisco Coronado in 1525  d. Jacques Cartier in 1534

196. Swine were first domesticated around 4900 B.C. by the:
   a. English  c. Arabians
   b. Germans  d. Chinese
197. Which is not correct about livestock classification as mammals?
   a. warm blooded  
   b. diaphragm between chest and abdominal cavities  
   c. three chambered heart  
   d. mammary glands

198. Number of animals that can be grazed in a pasture is referred to:
   a. herd  
   b. feedlot number  
   c. carrying capacity  
   d. field amount

199. Which of the states listed has the highest total of cash receipts from livestock?
   a. California  
   b. Wisconsin  
   c. Colorado  
   d. Alabama

200. Breed of swine developed in Pennsylvania:
   a. Duroc  
   b. Yorkshire  
   c. Hampshire  
   d. Chester White

201. Vertebrae bones are classified as:
   a. long  
   b. flat  
   c. irregular  
   d. short

202. The bones in the front legs of an animal make up the:
   a. Axial skeleton  
   b. vertebral column  
   c. Pectoral limbs  
   d. pelvic limbs

203. Air is down into the respiratory system through the:
   a. trachea  
   b. bronchioles  
   c. pharynx  
   d. nostrils

204. The kidney and bladder are major components of the:
   a. urinary system  
   b. nervous system  
   c. lymphatic system  
   d. endocrine system

205. The digestive system in swine begins with the:
   a. stomach  
   b. small intestine  
   c. esophagus  
   d. mouth

206. In cattle and sheep the rumen and reticulum make up what percent of the stomach?
   a. 85  
   b. 50  
   c. 66  
   d. 25

207. Which division of the rumen stomach is the true stomach?
   a. rumen  
   b. omasum  
   c. reticulum  
   d. abomasum

208. The key to absorption is the small finger like projection on the walls of the small intestine called:
   a. hairs  
   b. duodenum  
   c. cecum  
   d. villi

209. Feed nutrients made of sugars and starches are:
   a. complexes carbohydrates  
   b. amino acids  
   c. simple carbohydrates  
   d. vitamins

210. Which amino acid is classified as essential for swine?
211. Which feed nutrients have the highest energy value?
   a. carbohydrates  b. protein  c. fats  d. minerals

212. Which vitamin will dissolve in water:

213. A deficiency of what mineral in baby pig rations will cause anemia:

214. Which of the following minerals is classified as a trace mineral:
   a. Potassium  b. Salt  c. Calcium  d. Phosphorus

215. Which feed nutrient is the most important on a daily basis for livestock:

216. When trying to control worm infestation in livestock, which feed additive would be incorporated into the ration:

217. The length of time an implant is effective is related to:
   a. Age of the animal  b. Size of the animal  c. strength of the implant  d. Proper technique in applying

218. Livestock feeds that contain more than 18% crude fiber when dry are called:

219. Protein supplements are livestock feeds containing what percent protein:
   a. 6-8  b. 16-18  c. 10-12  d. 20 or more

220. A ration that taste good to the animal which promotes consumption is said to be:

221. The average length of estrus in cattle is:
   a. 16-18 hours  b. 3 days  c. 24-36 hours  d. 5 days

222. The length of gestation for swine is:
   a. 98 days  b. 148 days  c. 114 days  d. 283 days

223. The process of giving birth to a new animal is:
   a. Gestation  c. Parturition
b.  Fertilization  d.  Ovulation

224. The first successful cloning of livestock was done in 1996 with:
   a.  Sheep  c.  Swine
   b.  Cattle  d.  Goats

225. The mating of animals of different families within the same breed is:
   a.  Inbreeding  c.  Crossbreeding
   b.  Grading up  d.  Out-crossing

226. What is the most common disqualification in rules for registering livestock in an association?
   a.  Weight  c.  Size
   b.  Color Markings  d.  Eyes

227. When judging market class steers, what term is used to describe the amount of fat cover on the animal:
   a.  Condition  c.  Finish
   b.  Carcass merit  d.  Quality

228. Which judging term refers to the general structure and proportion of the animal’s body:
   a.  Size  c.  Muscling
   b.  Type  d.  Balance

229. The typical market hog will produce a carcass weighing:
   a.  126 lbs  c.  184 lbs
   b.  225 lbs  d.  250 lbs

230. When using high performance data in judging hogs, which is not one of the indexes used as an EPD (Expected Progeny Difference)
   a.  Feed Efficiency Index  c.  Sow Productivity Index
   b.  Terminal Sire Index  d.  Maternal Line Index

231. A visual evaluation of the amount of muscle on a hog is best seen by looking at which view of the hog:
   a.  Side  c.  Rear
   b.  Front  d.  Top

232. Which classes of sheep are bred primarily for meat:
   a.  fine wool breeds  c.  medium wool breeds
   b.  crossbreed wool breeds  d.  fur sheep breeds

233. The most commonly used method of classifying sheep is by:
   a.  Carcass type  c.  Point of origin
   b.  Type of wool  d.  Number of young produces

234. Sheep are a major livestock enterprise in which area of the U.S.:
   a.  Southern range  c.  Western range
   b.  Eastern range  d.  Northern range

235. In a standard swine identification system, the individual pig number is put in what ear?
   a.  Right  c.  Left
   b.  Both  d.  None

236. The science in livestock production that studies the way traits of parents are passed on to the offspring is:
   a.  hybrid vigor  c.  heterosis
   b.  meiosis  d.  genetics
237. Which species of livestock has a diploid number (number of pairs of chromosomes) of 19?
   a. swine  b. goats  c. sheep  d. cattle

238. What takes place when sperm cell from the male reaches an egg cell from the female?
   a. mitosis  b. fertilization  c. cell coding  d. spermatozoa

239. Which trait for beef cattle has the highest heritability estimate?
   a. confirmation score at weaning  b. rib eye area  c. birth weight  d. fat thickness

240. Which trait in swine has the lowest heritability estimate?
   a. age at puberty  b. percent ham  c. loin muscle area  d. birth weight

241. Genotype refers to the:
   a. combination of genes  b. number of genes  c. placing of genes  d. splicing of genes

242. When chromosomes pairs are divide in such a manner that each gamete has one type of chromosome, the process is called:
   a. meiosis  b. sequencing  c. mitosis  d. cell division

243. The characteristics of an animal that are inheritable are passed from one generation to the next by:
   a. sperm cells  b. diploids  c. egg cells  d. genes

244. Sperm cells are produced in the:
   a. epididymis  b. scrotum  c. testicles  d. vas deferens

245. The average gestation length for sheep is:
   a. 114 days  b. 220 days  c. 148 days  d. 283 days

246. The length of estrus cycle for sheep is:
   a. 16 days  b. 28 days  c. 21 days  d. 35 days

247. The diploid number (pair of chromosomes) for sheep is:
   a. 27  b. 19  c. 36  d. 12

248. Breed of beef cattle that combines Hereford, Shorthorn and Brahman genetics is known as:

249. The first successful cloning of a vertebrate organism from a mature body cells occurred in 1996 with which species?
   a. Cow  b. Sheep  c. Pig  d. Goat
___ 250. Which is not a potential benefit of genetic engineering in livestock production?
   a. developing disease resistant animals  
   b. developing new species of livestock  
   c. specifying the sex of an animal before conception  
   d. developing new drugs and vaccines
Livestock Test Bank 1
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: D PTS: 1
2. ANS: B PTS: 1
3. ANS: C PTS: 1
4. ANS: B PTS: 1
5. ANS: A PTS: 1
6. ANS: C PTS: 1
7. ANS: D PTS: 1
8. ANS: B PTS: 1
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14. ANS: B PTS: 1
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117. ANS: C  PTS: 1
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160. ANS: A  
161. ANS: D  
162. ANS: C  
163. ANS: D  
164. ANS: D  
165. ANS: C  
166. ANS: B  
167. ANS: A

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PTS: 1
168. ANS: C  
169. ANS: D  
170. ANS: D  
171. ANS: C

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PTS: 1
172. ANS: A  
173. ANS: D  
174. ANS: B  
175. ANS: A
223. ANS: C  PTS: 1
224. ANS: A  PTS: 1
225. ANS: D  PTS: 1
226. ANS: B  PTS: 1
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