Livestock Test Bank 2

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

1. The process of including cows to produce several oocytes during each estrus cycle is:
   a. super ovulation
   b. artificial insemination
   c. embryo transfer
   d. bio-breeding

2. Porcine somatotropin(pST) is a protein produced in which gland of the pig?
   a. lymph
   b. reproduction
   c. pituitary
   d. endocrine

3. Mating animals of the same breed is called:
   a. line breeding
   b. inbreeding
   c. crossbreeding
   d. straight breeding

4. The mating of two animals that can be traced back to one common ancestor is:
   a. close breeding
   b. out crossing
   c. line breeding
   d. grading up

5. What is a common disqualification in rules for registering animals in a breed association?
   a. weight
   b. color markings
   c. size
   d. eyes

6. The majority of beef cow herd operations of how many cows?
   a. 1-49 head
   b. 100-499 head
   c. 50-99 head
   d. over 500 head

7. Which factor does not affect the demand for beef?
   a. the number of head
   b. income per person
   c. availability of imported beef
   d. meat preference

8. What is a disadvantage of raising beef?
   a. high death losses
   b. demand for beef
   c. beef nutrition requirement for roughages
   d. time required to develop a cattle heard

9. Which of the listed regions of the united States produce the most beef cattle?
   a. Pacific
   b. North Plains
   c. Corn belt
   d. Southeast

10. How many breeds of beef cattle are available to producers in the United States?
    a. 12
    b. 33
    c. 20
    d. 50+

11. The Simmental breed of beef cattle which dates back to the Middle Ages, originated in which country?
    a. France
    b. Switzerland
    c. Australia
    d. Germany

12. Which breed of cattle was first to be imported to the United States?
    a. Shorthorn
    b. Angus
    c. Hereford
    d. Charolais
13. Which breed of cattle is classified as a Bos indicus type?

14. Approximately what percent of cash income from livestock and crops come from beef in the United States?
   a. 7%   b. 22%   c. 18%   d. 31%

15. Which breed of cattle was in existence in Italy before the time of the Roman Empire?

16. In 1927, the United States Congress appropriated money for which breed of cattle that were almost extinct?

17. The Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985 established a check-off amount for every head of beef sold in the United States of:
   a. 75¢   b. 20¢   c. $1.00   d. $5.00

18. The method of marketing where cattle are sold public bidding to the highest bidder is:
   a. public stockyards   b. auction markets   c. contract sales   d. terminal markets

19. Shrinkage of cattle as they are moved to market is NOT affected by:
   a. market price   b. sex of the animal   c. weather   d. length of the fill-back period

20. The country of origin labeling became mandatory in what year?
   a. 1942   b. 1999   c. 1986   d. 2004

21. A beef carcass with slightly abundant marbling with a maturity level A will be what grade?

22. Which beef cattle yield grade indicates the highest yield of lean meat?
   a. Yield Grade 4   b. Yield Grade 3   c. Yield Grade 5   d. Yield Grade 1

23. Which of the following states produces the most swine?

24. A 200 lb market hog would drink approximately _____ gallons of water a day:
   a. 2.5   b. 5.0   c. 7.5   d. 10.0

25. Which breed of swine was developed in the United States?
   a. Berkshire   b. Yorkshire   c. Poland China   d. Pietrain
26. Approximately what percent of the market hogs sold in the United States are priced on the basis of carcass merit?
   a. 25%  
   b. 70%  
   c. 45%  
   d. 90%  

27. A futures contract for marketing hogs is based on units. One trading unit equals:
   a. 10,000 pounds  
   b. 30,000 pounds  
   c. 20,000 pounds  
   d. 40,000 pounds  

28. The traditionally recommended weight for marketing slaughter hogs has been:
   a. 150-180 pounds  
   b. 200-220 pounds  
   c. 180-200 pounds  
   d. 230-260 pounds  

29. Which state produces the most sheep and lambs?
   a. California  
   b. Oklahoma  
   c. Wyoming  
   d. Ohio  

30. The majority of sheep operations produce:
   a. less than 100 head  
   b. 500-1000 head  
   c. 100-499 head  
   d. more than 1000 head  

31. Which breed of sheep is classified as a fine wool breed?
   a. Hampshire  
   b. Southdown  
   c. Rambouillet  
   d. Corriedale  

32. Lambs under three months of age weighing less than 60 pounds sold in specialty markets between Christmas and Easter are called:
   a. Hothouse lambs  
   b. Veal lambs  
   c. Spring lambs  
   d. Holiday lambs  

33. Lambs prices average higher during which period of the year?
   a. June-August  
   b. December-February  
   c. September-November  
   d. March-May  

34. The thickness of fat over the rib eye determines the yield grade for all slaughter sheep. A slaughter sheep with 0.26 to 0.35 inches of fat will grade:
   a. Yield Grade 2  
   b. Yield Grade 4  
   c. Yield Grade 3  
   d. Yield Grade 1  

35. What organ in the animal’s body produces bile?
   a. Gall Bladder  
   b. Cecum  
   c. Pancreas  
   d. Liver  

36. Which nutrients have the highest energy value?
   a. protein  
   b. copper  
   c. calcium  
   d. fats  

37. Which trait in beef cattle has the highest heritability estimate?
   a. ribeye area  
   b. carcass grade  
   c. birth weight  
   d. dressing percent  

38. Which major mineral is often lacking in animal rations:
   a. selenium  
   b. copper  
   c. calcium  
   d. iodine
39. 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 the function of the animal(s) being fed
   d. Calculate the amounts of each to use in the ration

40. What percent of the total income from all livestock and poultry marketing in the U.S. comes from the beef industry?
   a. 18%
   b. 28%
   c. 38%
   d. 58%

41. 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

42. Primary nutrients found in commercial fertilizer include all these EXCEPT:
   a. nitrogen
   b. potassium
   c. phosphorus
   d. copper

43. Which of the following wholesale cuts of beef is classified as High-value?
   a. Rib
   b. Flank
   c. Chuck
   d. Shank

44. Which of the following breeds has the highest standard birth weights used in performance testing programs?
   a. Hereford
   b. Shorthorn
   c. Angus
   d. Charolais

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

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

47. Known as a long wool breed of sheep:
   a. South Down
   b. Hampshire
   c. Dorset
   d. Lincoln

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

49. Which is NOT one of the main minerals needed in rations for finishing cattle?
   a. phosphorus
   b. cooper
   c. salt
   d. calcium

50. ___________ is a disease caused by bacteria in cattle that may remain in the soil for forty years or more.
   a. anthrax
   b. foot rot
   c. blackleg
   d. lumpy jaw

51. A nutritional problem where rapid fermentation in the rumen causing too much gas being produced is called:
52. Which of the following states has the highest number of hogs and pigs on farms (breeding and market)?
   a. California  
   b. North Carolina  
   c. Texas  
   d. Kansas  

53. Which major breed of swine sets the standard for performance of litter size?
   a. Chester White  
   b. Hampshire  
   c. Duroc  
   d. Yorkshire  

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

55. Most breeds of swine imported to the United States were developed in:
   a. France  
   b. Belgium  
   c. England  
   d. China  

56. Known as the swelling of the tissue that attacks the hoof to the foot
   a. founder  
   b. inter-toxemia  
   c. fescue foot  
   d. white muscle  

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

58. White muscle disease occurs in areas where there is a deficiency in what element?
   a. Selenium  
   b. Iron  
   c. Copper  
   d. Aluminum  

59. The time during which an animal is pregnant is:
   a. parturition  
   b. gestation  
   c. fertilization  
   d. ovulation  

60. Which of the following beef breeds would have the lowest standard birth weight?
   a. Limousin  
   b. Charolais  
   c. Simmental  
   d. Angus  

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

62. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:
   a. Avian Tuberculosis  
   b. Porcine Stress Syndrome  
   c. Atrophic Rhinitis  
   d. Eperythrozoonosis  

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

64. The American Merino breed of sheep is classified as:
   a. Fine wool breed  
   b. Long wool breed  
   c. fur sheep breed  
   d. carpet wool breed
65. Which breed of sheep was developed in France?
   a. Debouillet  
   b. Rambouillet  
   c. Southdown  
   d. Delaine Merino

66. Ideally calving season for a cow-calf producer should last:
   a. approx. 60 days  
   b. approx. 90 days  
   c. approx. 110 days  
   d. approx. 140 days

67. Which is NOT a function of the skeleton system?
   a. strength  
   b. blood storage  
   c. mineral storage  
   d. protection

68. Hormones are organic catalysts that influence the growth and development of the body is produced in the:
   a. lymphatic system  
   b. endocrine system  
   c. urinary system  
   d. digestive system

69. In what part of the respiratory system are the passages from the nostrils and the mouth joined?
   a. pharynx  
   b. bronchi  
   c. trachea  
   d. alveoli

70. Breed of swine known for its brownish-red color:
   a. Duroc  
   b. Yorkshire  
   c. Hampshire  
   d. Poland China

71. The release of the egg from the ovary is called:
   a. fertilization  
   b. parturition  
   c. ovulation  
   d. reproduction

72. Which region of the United States produces the most beef cattle?
   a. Pacific  
   b. Southwest  
   c. Cornbelt  
   d. Lake States

73. The Chianina breed of beef cattle which is one of the oldest originated in which country?
   a. France  
   b. Italy  
   c. Australia  
   d. Egypt

74. Which breed of cattle is classified as a Bos Indicus type?
   a. Pinzgauer  
   b. Galloway  
   c. Simmental  
   d. Brahman

75. What is the standard number of days that a beef cattle weaning weights are adjusted to?
   a. 180  
   b. 225  
   c. 205  
   d. 260

76. Adapting the behavior of animals to fit the need of humans is called:
   a. training  
   b. breeding  
   c. domestication  
   d. culling

77. Which species of livestock does NOT belong to the family Bovidao?
   a. sheep  
   b. swine  
   c. cattle  
   d. goats

78. Average beef consumption in the United States ranges from _______ pounds per person per year:
   a. 25-35  
   b. 40-50
According to the USDA, the greatest expense in the production of livestock is:

a. contract and hired labor  
b. fuel and electricity  
c. livestock purchased  
d. feed purchased

Which of the following states is in the top ten of the production of beef cattle, sheep and swine?

a. Texas  
b. California  
c. Nebraska  
d. Iowa

Joints in the skeleton of animals that allow free movement and have fluid filled cavity are called:

a. Fibrous Joints  
b. Amphihrotes joints  
c. diarthroses joints  
d. cartilaginous joints

Swine breed known for its belted coloration:

a. Berkshire  
b. Landrace  
c. Yorkshire  
d. Hampshire

A burdizzo is a tool used in:

a. casteration  
b. worming  
c. feet trimming  
d. dehorning

The ventricles and the atria are part of which system in the animal’s body?

a. Circulatory  
b. Muscle  
c. Respiratory  
d. Digestive

Progesterone and estrogen are both hormones produced in which gland?

a. testes  
b. pancreas  
c. adrenal  
d. ovary

In the ruminant digestive system, where is hydrochloric acid produced?

a. rumen  
b. reticulum  
c. omasum  
d. abomasum

Which amino acid is essential in swine rations?

a. Cytosine  
b. Glycine  
c. Lysine  
d. Proline

Which fat soluble vitamin is associated with good bone development?

a. vitamin A  
b. vitamin E  
c. vitamin D  
d. vitamin K

Which vitamin do animals tend to produce enough of so that it does not need to be included as a specific nutrient in their rations?

a. Vitamin A  
b. Vitamin D  
c. Vitamin C  
d. Vitamin E

The diseases present in the animal’s body at levels too low to produce visible effects are:

a. sub therapeutic  
b. chemobiotics  
c. probiosis  
d. subclinical

Feed additives used to control worms and other internal parasites are:

a. coccidiostats  
b. probiotics  
c. anthelmintics  
d. antimicrobials
92. ______ is a synthetic hormone feed additive that suppresses estrus.
   a. monesin  c. melengestrol acetate
   b. bovotec  d. estrogen

93. Which agency regulates the use of feed additives in the United states?
   a. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
   b. Federal Register (FR)
   c. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
   d. Animal Health and Product Division (AHPD)

94. Breed of swine that is black with six white points:
   a. Duroc  c. Berkshire
   b. Landrace  d. Yorkshire

95. Which is NOT a consideration for the use of feed additives?
   a. increase nutrient content  c. improved feed efficiency
   b. promote faster gains  d. improved animal health

96. ______ was one of the exotic breeds of cattle from Europe introduced into the United States in the 1960s and the 1970s.
   a. Red Angus  c. Murray Grey
   b. Chianina  d. Santa Gertrudis

97. Which breed of cattle is the most popular in Europe?
   a. Angus  c. Maine Anjou
   b. Simmental  d. Shorthorn

98. Which breed of cattle was originally developed as a draft of work animal?
   a. Maine Anjou  c. Galloway
   b. Brahman  d. Hays Converter

99. Which breed of cattle is believed to have descended from Bos Longifrons, a small type of aboriginal cattle in Britain?
   a. Pinzgauer  c. Gelbvieh
   b. Shorthorn  d. Devon

100. Which breed is classified as a “dual-purpose” breed (milk & meat)?
    a. Highland  c. South Devon
    b. Romagnola  d. Limousin

101. Frame score is a measurement based on observation and height measurement when calves are evaluated at ______ days of age.
    a. 125  c. 205
    b. 285  d. 305

102. ______ is a measurement of the degree of difference between the offspring of a specific bull and the offspring of the average bull of the breed and the trait being measured.
    a. MPV  c. SPF
    b. OSB  d. EPD

103. The carcass merit of cattle is expressed by yield grade. Which yield grade is assigned a carcass yields from 50.1% - 52.3%?
    a. yield grade 1  c. yield grade 2
    b. yield grade 3  d. yield grade 4
104. Which of the following terms should only be used when talking reasons for breeding cattle and not for market classes?
   a. muscling
   b. condition
   c. balance
   d. finish

105. A chronic degenerative disease that affects the central nervous system of cattle (also called “mad cow disease”):
   a. bovine spongiform encephalopathy
   b. bovine respiratory syncytial virus
   c. infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
   d. keratoconjunctivitis

106. Brisket disease affects the______ in cattle?
   a. heart
   b. lungs
   c. brain
   d. stomach

107. Which breed of swine has an average litter size ratio of 100 when compared to other breeds?
   a. Berkshire
   b. Hampshire
   c. Duroc
   d. Yorkshire

108. Breed of beef cattle that originated on the King’s Ranch in Texas:
   a. Angus
   b. Brahman
   c. Hereford
   d. Santa Gertrudis

109. Which diseases affects the turbinate bones in swine?
   a. Actinobacillus
   b. Atrophic Rhinitis
   c. Eperythrozoonosis
   d. Leptosirosis

110. Known as the “true stomach” of a Ruminant:
   a. Rumen
   b. Abomasum
   c. Reticulum
   d. Omasum

111. Known as the White Faced breed of cattle:
   a. Hereford
   b. Galloway
   c. Angus
   d. Devon

112. A chemical element or compound that aids in the support of life:
   a. nutrient
   b. bile
   c. acid
   d. carbohydrates

113. The dry weight of most roughage in grains contain____% carbohydrates.
   a. 20-25%
   b. 60-80%
   c. 40-50%
   d. 90-100%

114. Organic compounds make up of amino acids:
   a. sugars
   b. proteins
   c. starches
   d. carbohydrates

115. If an animal takes in more protein than it needs it will pass it on through
   a. feces
   b. urine
   c. gas
   d. gas and feces

116. Feed additives become common around
   a. 1950
   b. 1990
   c. 1970
   d. 2000
117. Livestock feeds which contain less that 18% crude fiber
   a. roughage  
   b. nodule  
   c. grass  
   d. concentrate

118. Plants which take nitrogen from the air
   a. Roughage  
   b. nodule  
   c. legume  
   d. grass

119. Fats stored within the muscle
   a. marbling  
   b. concentrate  
   c. loxin  
   d. vitamin

120. What is an un-born animal still in mothers’ womb?
   a. loxin  
   b. fetus  
   c. uterus  
   d. feces

121. Amount or difference of traits passed from parents to young
   a. genetics  
   b. traits  
   c. heredity  
   d. phenotype

122. The father of genetics
   a. Wilson  
   b. Mendel  
   c. Smith  
   d. Fendler

123. Mating of the male and female
   a. fertilization  
   b. partuation  
   c. copulation  
   d. sex

124. Outer most part of the female reproductive tract
   a. Cervix  
   b. Vulva  
   c. Vagina  
   d. Uterus

125. Place where the fetus grows
   a. stomach  
   b. cervix  
   c. uterus  
   d. vulva

126. Best indication of estrus in swine
   a. grunting  
   b. nervousness  
   c. mounted by others  
   d. restlessness

127. Best indication of estrus in cattle
   a. urinating  
   b. mooing  
   c. mounting by others  
   d. restlessness

128. Release of the egg from the ovary
   a. fertization  
   b. copulation  
   c. ovulation  
   d. estrus

129. Common growth implant used in beef cattle:
   a. Loxin  
   b. Anthelmintics  
   c. Ralgro  
   d. Minerals

130. A Ph of _______ is considered to be very acidic:
   a. 7  
   b. 6.5  
   c. 6.5
b. 6.3
d. 4.8

131. Approximately ____% of US beef is imported.
a. 1%
c. 10%
b. 20%
d. 30%

132. The US is developed into ______ cattle growing regions.
a. 4
c. 6
b. 8
d. 10

133. _____ is the cattle breed originating in Italy.
a. Devon
c. Chianinia
b. Hereford
d. Angus

134. Developed from the four yellow breeds:
a. Devon
c. Galloway
b. Limousins
d. Gelbvieh

135. Probably the first breed of cattle on North America:
a. Hereford
c. Texas Longhorn
b. Angus
d. Chianinia

136. Frame scores range from:
a. 0-7
c. 1-7
b. 0-9
d. 1-9

137. Body condition scores range from:
a. 0-7
c. 1-7
b. 0-9
d. 1-9

138. Henry Clay of Kentucky was first to import this beef breed:
a. Hereford
c. Angus
b. Brahman
d. Devon

139. Beef breed that originated in Scotland:
a. Hereford
c. Polled Hereford
b. Galloway
d. Brahman

140. Vitamins most commonly fed to cattle include all but ____.
a. A
c. D
b. C
d. E

141. Poland China hogs originated in:
a. Europe
c. Ohio
b. Russia
d. France

142. One precaution in allowing too much intake of legumes is:
a. overeating
c. bloat
b. blackleg
d. gas

143. Grass tenany is common when cattle are deficient of:
a. oxygen
c. calcium
b. magnesium
d. iron

144. Derived from the bos indicus type of cattle:
a. Brahman
c. Shorthorn
b. Angus
d. Hereford

145. Duroc hogs have originated in the:
a. Virgin Isles
c. Bahamas
b. US
d. Florida Panhandle

146. Litter numbers are put in the pigs:
a. right ear
c. left ear
b. both ears
d. lips

147. Respiration rate of swine:
a. 8-13
c. 20-28
b. 35-45
d. 50-60

148. Pork prices are usually higher in:
a. spring
c. summer
b. fall
d. winter

149. The growing and feeding of calves from weaning to feedlot:
a. Backgrounding
c. Pre-conditioning
b. Marketing
d. Pasturing

150. Processing a feed through a hammer mill:
a. Grinding
c. Rolling
b. Pelleting
d. Fermenting

151. Protein supplements contain what percent protein:
a. 15%
c. 18%
b. 20%
d. 30%

152. Fee charge for the use of stockyard facilities:
a. Consignment
c. Yardage
b. Terminal Charge
d. Broker’s Fee

153. Which is NOT a USDA quality grade:
a. Choice
c. Prime
b. Good
d. Select

154. Hogs are usually profitable______percent of the time:
a. 40%
c. 50%
b. 70%
d. 90%

155. The age that an animal reaches sexual maturity is:
a. addrescence
c. puberty
b. maturation
d. partuation

156. Act of giving birth:
a. partuation
c. lactation
b. puberty
d. gestation

157. The reflex and response that an animal has at birth is:
a. conditioning
c. instinct
b. intelligence
d. reasoning
158. Swine are in a class of animal which consume both plant and animal meat known as:
   a. herbivore
   b. omnivore
   c. carnivore
   d. non-ruminant

159. Subcutaneous injections are given:
   a. in the neck
   b. mouth
   c. in the rump
   d. under skin

160. If possible the preferred injection site is the:
   a. neck
   b. rump
   c. loin
   d. rear

161. The most prevalent fine wool breed of sheep in the U.S. is the:
   a. Columbia
   b. Dorset
   c. Hampshire
   d. Ramboullet

162. The amount of fat over a market lamb is referred to as:
   a. condition
   b. fleshing
   c. fat
   d. finish

163. A 1200 lb steer would have a carcass weight of:
   a. 600 lbs
   b. 720 lbs
   c. 175 lbs
   d. 220 lbs

164. A 250 lb barrow will have a carcass weight of:
   a. 150 lbs
   b. 200 lbs
   c. 175 lbs
   d. 220 lbs

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

166. Swine breed originating in Denmark:
   a. Landrace
   b. Poland China
   c. Duroc
   d. Hampshire

167. A whorl is known in swine as a:
   a. inverted teat
   b. snout problem
   c. hair problem
   d. foot problem

168. Hampshire, Berkshire, Yorkshire have what in common?
   a. color
   b. ears
   c. number of teats
   d. feed efficiency

169. The process of preparing calves for the stress of the feed lots is:
   a. stocking
   b. finishing
   c. pre-conditioning
   d. fatting

170. Normal pulse rate of a beef animal:
   a. 20-30
   b. 60-70
   c. 40-50
   d. 80-90

171. Breed of beef animal composed of Brahman and Angus bloodlines:
   a. Beefmaster
   b. Brangus
   c. Braford
____ 172. A cow that has extremely strait legs is known as:
   a. post legged  c. sickle-hocked
   b. cow-hocked  d. crippling

____ 173. Pregnancy checking is referred to as:
   a. gestation  c. parturition
   b. palpation  d. pregnancy checking

____ 174. Polled means:
   a. without horns  c. hornless
   b. genetically dehorned  d. horned

____ 175. When income is high people tend to purchase more:
   a. pork  c. chicken
    b. beef  d. lamb

____ 176. Normal respiration rate of beef cattle:
   a. 10-30  c. 40-50
    b. 60-70  d. greater than 70

____ 177. The state that leads in cattle production:
   a. California  c. Texas
    b. Indiana  d. Iowa

____ 178. Diets for beef cattle consist mainly of:
   a. corn  c. wheat
    b. roughages  d. concentrates

____ 179. Exotic breeds of cattle include all these except:
   a. Hereford  c. Maine-Anjou
    b. Limousin  d. Simmental

____ 180. First exotic breed to be brought into the U.S.:
   a. Charolais  c. Maine-Anjou
    b. Pinzguer  d. Brahman

____ 181. Polled Hereford originated in what state?
   a. Alabama  c. Iowa
    b. Kansas  d. Georgia

____ 182. Herefords originated in:
   a. France  c. England
    b. U.S.  d. Germany

____ 183. Simmental cattle originated in:
   a. France  c. England
    b. Switzerland  d. Germany

____ 184. The Barzona breed was developed in:
   a. France  c. Kentucky
    b. Arizona  d. Florida

____ 185. Beef cattle have multiple stomachs the largest one is the:
a. omasum c. reticulum
b. rumen d. abomasums

186. Beefmaster cattle are derived from crossing Brahman, Shorthorn, and:
   a. Angus c. Shorthorn
   b. Salers d. Hereford

187. Muscling in slaughter steers is best observed from what view?
   a. front c. front at 45 degree angle
   b. side d. rear

188. Difficult birth is known as:
   a. lactation c. parturition
   b. dystocia d. insemination

189. The ideal age for a heifer to calve is:
   a. 20 months c. 24 months
   b. 28 months d. 36 months

190. Highest possible quality grade:
   a. choice c. select
   b. good d. prime

191. The “best” yield grade is:
   a. 1 c. 2
   b. 3 d. 4

192. Blackleg is a bacterial disease caused by the absence of:
   a. sun c. light
   b. moisture d. oxygen

193. Enteritis is also called or referred to as:
   a. blackleg c. scours
   b. dystocia d. pneumonia

194. A heart disease of cattle that occurs at high altitude:
   a. founder c. brisket disease
   b. bloat d. flourosis

195. The least amount of beef cattle would be found in the _____ region.
   a. SW c. SE
   b. NE d. N PLAINS

196. These cattle are red, white, or roan in color:
   a. Pinzguar c. Hereford
   b. South Devon d. Shorthorn

197. Average dressing percent of a beef carcass:
   a. 40% c. 50%
   b. 60% d. 70%

198. Record of the ancestry of an animal:
   a. history c. genetics
   b. pedigree d. genealogy
199. Scrotal circumference is measured in:
   a. in²  
   b. cm²  
   c. cm  
   d. in

200. “Soundness” is a judging term used to describe:
   a. harder handling  
   b. freedom of movement  
   c. thickness  
   d. internal volume

201. When judging breeding animals what term is used to describe fat?
   a. condition  
   b. merit  
   c. finish  
   d. quality

202. Grass tetany occurs most often in cattle during what period?
   a. Pregnancy  
   b. Finishing  
   c. Weaning  
   d. Lactating

203. White muscle disease is caused by lack of?
   a. copper  
   b. calcium  
   c. selenium  
   d. iron

204. Percent of sheep produced on range:
   a. 25%  
   b. 70%  
   c. 50%  
   d. 90%

205. State with the largest number of sheep:
   a. Kansas  
   b. Texas  
   c. Colorado  
   d. Missouri

206. Fine wool breeds of sheep include all of these except:
   a. Rambouillet  
   b. Debouillet  
   c. American Merino  
   d. Columbia

207. Fine wool breeds of sheep are known for their:
   a. meat  
   b. wool  
   c. yolk  
   d. ranging ability

208. Medium wool breeds were developed mainly for their:
   a. meat  
   b. yolk  
   c. wool  
   d. ranging ability

209. Long wooled breeds were developed in:
   a. Germany  
   b. America  
   c. England  
   d. Spain

210. Long wooled breeds of sheep include these, except:
   a. suffolk  
   b. Lincoln  
   c. Cotswold  
   d. Romney

211. The tendency for sheep to stay together is called:
   a. herding  
   b. flocking  
   c. gregarious  
   d. migration

212. The only breed of sheep raised in the U.S. for fur is the
   a. Cotswold  
   b. Lincoln  
   c. Montedale
b. Dorset d. Karakul

213. Breed of sheep that ewes are known to breed out of season
   a. Dorset c. Hampshires
   b. Suffolks d. Montedale

214. Medium wool breed of sheep that originated in the U.S.
   a. Montedale c. Suffolks
   b. Hampshires d. Oxford

215. The breed of sheep used primarily in the formation of all medium wooled breeds
   a. Hampshire c. Southdown
   b. Suffolk d. Montedale

216. Medium breed of sheep that originated in Africa:
   a. Tunis c. Southdown
   b. Montedale d. Dorset

217. Originated in the U.S. in 1921 by crossing Lincoln and Rambouillet:
   a. Dorset c. Columbia
   b. Suffolk d. Hampshire

218. Ewes with a high percent of fine wool breeding and are produced in the Western range area:
   a. Native Ewes c. Western ewe
   b. Commercial ewe d. Continental ewe

219. Sheep lose their teeth at about 5-6 years of age. This condition is known as:
   a. Fletching c. Gumming
   b. Numbness d. Broken Jaw

220. A large dose of medicine mixed with a liquid and put down an animal's throat:
   a. Drench c. Vaccine
   b. Suppository d. Laxative

221. An older mature ram will usually breed about:
   a. 10 ewes c. 15 ewes
   b. 30 ewes d. >30

222. Lambs on a grain diet should be vaccinated for:
   a. worms c. overeating disease
   b. pinkeye d. mastitis

223. Before breeding season, if the ewe is not sheared, she should be:
   a. tagged or crutched c. docked
   b. wormed d. synchronized

224. A lamb's navel is disinfected after birth with:
   a. Iodine c. Alcohol
   b. Epson salt d. Vinegar

225. Cutting off part of a lamb's tail or a pig's tail is called:
   a. Fletching c. Flushing
   b. Docking d. Tagging

226. The digestive system of a sheep starts at the:
227. A ____ is the total amount of feed given to an animal to meet its needs during a 24 hour period:
   a. Meal
   b. Daily intake
   c. Ration
   d. Supplements

228. A castrated male sheep is referred to as a:
   a. Barrow
   b. Whether
   c. Wether
   d. Weather

229. Sac-like covering that holds testicles:
   a. Sheath
   b. Brisket
   c. Scrotum
   d. Spermatic cord

230. Tube-like member that carries the urine from the bladder:
   a. sheath
   b. urethra
   c. penis
   d. cervix

231. The American Merino is classified as a:
   a. long wool
   b. fine wool
   c. medium wool
   d. fur sheep

232. The physical appearance of an animal is known as:
   a. genotype
   b. balance
   c. phenotype
   d. performance

233. Most popular breed of medium wool sheep in the U.S.:
   a. Hampshire
   b. Rambouillet
   c. Suffolk
   d. Dorset

234. Anthelmintics are used in the management of:
   a. external parasites
   b. predators
   c. internal parasites
   d. foot rot

235. An udder disease in ewes and cows is called:
   a. mastitis
   b. blue tongue
   c. scapping
   d. bloat

236. Blue tongue is a virus and is spread by:
   a. flies
   b. man
   c. wind
   d. gnats

237. Overeating disease is a problem of sheep on grain. It is also called:
   a. enterotoxemia
   b. trichormorosis
   c. scolding
   d. bloat

238. Average number of litters per year in swine:
   a. 1.2
   b. 2.5
   c. 1.8
   d. 3.1

239. Castrated male beef animal is known as:
   a. Stag
   b. Stear
   c. Steer
   d. Heifer
240. The basic protein source for most animal rations:
   a. bone meal  c. corn
   b. corn meal   d. soybean meal

241. Corn is approximately what percent of protein:
   a. 5%          c. 9%
   b. 15%         d. 20%

242. Normal pulse rate of a sheep:
   a. 10-20       c. 30-40
   b. 70-80       d. 90-100

243. Normal respiration rate of a sheep:
   a. 12-20       c. 40-50
   b. 80-90       d. >90

244. Most serious health problems of sheep:
   a. flies       c. gnats
   b. internal parasites  d. foot scald

245. Most sheep are sold:
   a. in auctions  c. direct to packers
   b. locally      d. privately

246. Refers to the yield of closely trimmed retail cuts:
   a. cutibility   c. grade
   b. yield grade  d. marbling

247. Wool prices are usually lowest in:
   a. spring      c. summer
   b. fall        d. winter

248. Difficulty in passing feces:
   a. bloat       c. pinning
   b. constipation d. tagging

249. Wool prices are usually highest in:
   a. winter      c. late spring
   b. early fall  d. late fall

250. Meat from a two year old sheep or older:
   a. mutton  c. lamb
   b. veal    d. lamburgers
**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

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