

Livestock Test Bank 1

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 ruminant's 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. Anestrus
 - 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:
- a. Maternal breeds
 - b. Commercial breeds
 - c. British breeds
 - d. Continental breeds
- _____ 14. A disorder characterized by gas distention in the rumen, seen on the animal's left side is commonly referred to as:
- a. Brucellosis
 - b. Bloat
 - c. Woody tongue
 - d. Ketosis
- _____ 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:
- a. Carcass merit
 - b. Quality
 - c. Fleshing
 - d. Finish
- _____ 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:
- a. Lactation ration
 - b. Creep feed
 - c. Finishing ration
 - d. Maintenance feed
- _____ 19. The most prevalent fine-wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:
- a. Rambouillet
 - b. Columbia
 - c. Leicester
 - d. Hampshire
- _____ 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. defedtive color
- _____ 24. Heifers most commonly reach puberty at the age of:

- a. 3-4 months
b. 10-14 months
- c. 6-8 months
d. 24 months
- ___ 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:
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 :
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 characteristics 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 the:
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. Outcross
 - 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:

- a. Anthelminites
 - b. Vitamins
 - c. Antibiotics
 - d. Amino acids
- ___ 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

- 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
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. anthelmintics
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 a 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 fourth 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-flank
- ___ 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.
- a. Hampshire
 - b. Chester White
 - c. Duroc
 - d. Yorkshire
- ___ 153. Breed of cattle originating from Switzerland and known for being docile having rapid growth and thick muscling.
- a. Simmental
 - b. Shorthorn
 - c. Hereford
 - d. Brahman
- ___ 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:
- quality
 - femininity
 - balance
 - yield
- ___ 158. This is the largest compartment of a rumen stomach:
- omasom
 - rumen
 - abomasom
 - reticulum
- ___ 159. Which of the following is called the true stomach of a ruminant?
- Rumen
 - reticulum
 - Abomasom
 - Omasom
- ___ 160. Most food nutrients used by the animal are absorbed from the :
- small intestine
 - stomach
 - duodenum
 - cecum
- ___ 161. What organ in the animal's body produces bile?
- gall bladder
 - cecum
 - pancreas
 - liver
- ___ 162. High value cuts of beef include all EXCEPT:
- Round
 - Rib
 - Flank
 - Loin
- ___ 163. What are the main animal nutrients found in animal rations.
- fats
 - vitamins
 - proteins
 - carbohydrates
- ___ 164. What components of a feed ration contains no carbon and is classified as inorganic?
- vitamins
 - protein
 - oils
 - minerals
- ___ 165. Wool prices are usually highest in:
- Winter
 - Earily Fall
 - Late Spring
 - Late Fall
- ___ 166. Cutting off part of a pigs tail is called:
- Fletching
 - Docking
 - Flushing
 - Tagging
- ___ 167. Sheep breed that originated in New Zealand in the early 1900's:
- Corriedale
 - Southdale
 - Panama
 - Columbia
- ___ 168. What is the first step in balancing a ration for cattle, sheep, or swine?
- choose the feeds to be used in the ration
 - consult a table of nutrient requirements
 - identify the age, weight, and function of the animal being fed
 - 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.?
- Charolais
 - Hereford
 - Limousin
 - Angus

- ___ 170. Which of the following breeds has the highest standard birth weights used in performance testing programs?
a. Hereford
b. Shorthorn
c. Angus
d. Charolais
- ___ 171. 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
- ___ 172. Feeding programs for beef cow-calf herds are based on the use of:
a. roughages
b. grains
c. concentrates
d. protein
- ___ 173. Yearlings are feeder calves between one and two years old, usually weighing about:
a. 100-250 lbs
b. 400-500 lbs
c. 240-400 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
b. branding
c. neck chains
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
b. Edema
c. Pneumonia
d. Swine Flu
- ___ 176. Which of these states produce the most swine?
a. Georgia
b. North Carolina
c. Kentucky
d. South Carolina
- ___ 177. What disease is carried by insects and affects the eyes of cattle?
a. Leptospirosis
b. Pinkeye
c. Actinomycosis
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
b. Tamworth
c. Landrace
d. Pietrain
- ___ 179. Which breed of swine developed in the U.S. originated in the state of Ohio?
a. Hereford
b. Chester White
c. Duroc
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%
b. 44%
c. 32%
d. 58%
- ___ 181. Which is one of the four major minerals frequently added to hog rations?
a. Iron
b. Selenium
c. Copper
d. Calcium
- ___ 182. Increasing the amount of feed fed to sows or gilts prior to breeding is called:
a. lactating
b. framing
c. inseminationg
d. flushing
- ___ 183. The time during which an animal is pregnant is:

- a. parturition
 - b. gestation
 - c. fertilization
 - d. ovulation
- ___ 184. The average time of gestation for swine is:
- a. 96 days
 - b. 144 days
 - c. 114 days
 - d. 220 days
- ___ 185. What is the period of time when a female will accept the male for breeding?
- a. gestation
 - b. conception
 - c. estrus
 - d. ovulation
- ___ 186. Anemia is a condition affecting mainly baby pigs due to a diet deficient in:
- a. iron
 - b. calcium
 - c. protein
 - d. amino acids
- ___ 187. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:
- a. Steptococcus Suis
 - b. Necrotic Enteritis
 - c. Eperythrozoonosis
 - d. Porcine Stress Syndrome
- ___ 188. The leading state for sheep production is:
- a. Wyoming
 - b. Montana
 - c. Texas
 - d. Illinois
- ___ 189. The American Merino breed of sheep is classified as a:
- a. fine wool breed
 - b. long wool breed
 - c. fur sheep breed
 - d. carpet woll breed
- ___ 190. Which breed of sheep was developed in France?
- a. Debouillet
 - b. Rambouillet
 - c. Southdown
 - d. Delaine Merino
- ___ 191. Back-fat on lambs should measure 0.15 to 0.20 inches at the:
- a. first rib
 - b. eighth rib
 - c. fifth rib
 - d. twelfth rib
- ___ 192. The normal average temperature for healthy sheep is:
- a. 98.6° F
 - b. 102.3° F
 - c. 100.2° F
 - d. 104.8° F
- ___ 193. The visible sign of estrus in ewes is primarily:
- a. swelling of the vulva
 - b. trying to mount other ewes
 - c. frequent urination
 - 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
 - b. Good
 - c. Choice
 - d. Utility
- ___ 195. Cattle were first brought to the U.S. by?
- a. Christopher Columbus in 1493
 - b. francisco Coronado in 1525
 - c. Ponce DE Leon in 1513
 - d. Jacques Cartier in 1534
- ___ 196. Swine were first domesticated around 4900 B.C. by the:
- a. English
 - b. Germans
 - c. Arabians
 - 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. complex carbohydrates
 - b. amino acids
 - c. simple carbohydrates
 - d. vitamins
- ___ 210. Which amino acid is classified as essential for swine?

- a. lysine
 - b. tyrosine
 - c. alanine
 - d. proline
- ___ 211. Which feed nutrients have the highest energy value?
- a. carbohydrates
 - b. protein
 - c. fats
 - d. minerals
- ___ 212. Which vitamin will dissolve in water:
- a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Vitamin C
 - d. Vitamin K
- ___ 213. A deficiency of what mineral in baby pig rations will cause anemia:
- a. Iodine
 - b. Iron
 - c. Calcium
 - d. Zinc
- ___ 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:
- a. Protein
 - b. Water
 - c. Energy nutrients
 - d. Vitamins
- ___ 216. When trying to control worm infestation in livestock, which feed additive would be incorporated into the ration:
- a. Anthelmintics
 - b. Antibiotics
 - c. Antimicrobials
 - d. Hormones
- ___ 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:
- a. Roughages
 - b. Palatable
 - c. Concentrates
 - d. Legumes
- ___ 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:
- a. Balanced
 - b. Concentrated
 - c. Palatable
 - d. Nutritional
- ___ 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
 - b. Parturition
 - c. Parturition
 - d. Gestation

- b. Fertilization
- d. Ovulation

- ___ 224. The first successful cloning of livestock was done in 1996 with:
a. Sheep
b. Cattle
c. Swine
d. Goats
- ___ 225. The mating of animals of different families within the same breed is:
a. Inbreeding
b. Grading up
c. Crossbreeding
d. Out-crossing
- ___ 226. What is the most common disqualification in rules for registering livestock in an association?
a. Weight
b. Color Markings
c. Size
d. Eyes
- ___ 227. When judging market class steers, what term is used to describe the amount of fat cover on the animal:
a. Condition
b. Carcass merit
c. Finish
d. Quality
- ___ 228. Which judging term refers to the general structure and proportion of the animal's body:
a. Size
b. Type
c. Muscling
d. Balance
- ___ 229. The typical market hog will produce a carcass weighing:
a. 126 lbs
b. 225 lbs
c. 184 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
b. Terminal Sire Index
c. Sow Productivity 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
b. Front
c. Rear
d. Top
- ___ 232. Which classes of sheep are bred primarily for meat:
a. fine wool breeds
b. crossbreed wool breeds
c. medium wool breeds
d. fur sheep breeds
- ___ 233. The most commonly used method of classifying sheep is by:
a. Carcass type
b. Type of wool
c. Point of origin
d. Number of young produces
- ___ 234. Sheep are a major livestock enterprise in which area of the U.S.:
a. Southern range
b. Eastern range
c. Western range
d. Northers range
- ___ 235. In a standard swine identification system, the individual pig number is put in what ear?
a. Right
b. Both
c. Left
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
b. meiosis
c. heterosis
d. genetics

- ____ 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
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39. ANS: A PTS: 1
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41. ANS: D PTS: 1

42.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
43.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
44.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
45.	ANS: B	PTS: 1
46.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
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48.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
49.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
50.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
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56.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
57.	ANS: A	PTS: 1
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61.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
62.	ANS: D	PTS: 1
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65.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
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133.	ANS: C	PTS: 1
134.	ANS: C	PTS: 1

135. ANS: C PTS: 1
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166. ANS: B PTS: 1

167. ANS: A
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PTS: 1

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

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PTS: 1

172. ANS: A PTS: 1
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