

Practice Exam KEY for the Texas FFA Livestock CDE

(Revised January 28, 2013)

- 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:
 - Limousin
 - Shorthorn
 - Santa Gertrudis**
 - Brangus
- 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:
 - Gelbvieh
 - Angus**
 - Polled Hereford
 - Devon
- The breed of swine which is white in color with erect ears and used extensively in commercial operations for the maternal characteristics is the:
 - Landrace
 - Chester White
 - Yorkshire**
 - Berkshire
- The breeds of cattle with origin in Europe such as Charolais, Simmental, and Limousin are usually referred to as:
 - Maternal breeds
 - British breeds
 - Commercial breeds
 - Continental breeds**
- The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
 - performance record
 - pedigree**
 - phenotype
 - genetic map
- The most prevalent fine-wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:
 - Rambouillet.**
 - Leicester
 - Columbia
 - Hampshire
- An objectionable inherited defect in swine known as a whorl is actually a(n) :
 - hair disturbance**
 - extra dewclaw
 - inverted teat
 - defective color
- The class of sheep that are evaluated more on the quality of their fleece than other sheep are known as:
 - Long-wool breeds
 - Medium-wool breeds
 - Mutton breeds
 - Fine-wool breeds**
- One common characteristic between Hampshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire swine is:
 - color
 - maternal qualities
 - erect ears**
 - terminal qualities
- Breeds of cattle that are used for both milk and meat production are considered to be:
 - maternal breeds
 - terminal breeds
 - dual-purpose breeds**
 - continental breeds

11. Beef cattle or sheep born without horns are commonly referred to as:
a. hornless
b. polled
c. scurred
d. bald
12. 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. Chester White
c. Hampshire
d. Poland China
13. One common characteristic between Yorkshire, Landrace, and Chester Whites is:
a. maternal qualities
b. terminal qualities
c. ear shape
d. color
14. Which state produces the most hogs?
a. Texas
b. Iowa
c. Illinois
d. Oklahoma
15. Which of the following breeds of swine is best on performance of litter size?
a. Duroc
b. Hampshire
c. Berkshire
d. Yorkshire
16. Which state produces the most beef cattle?
a. Kentucky
b. Texas
c. Nebraska
d. California
17. Which breed of beef cattle imported from France was originally used as draft animals?
a. Hereford
b. Chianina
c. Brangus
d. Maine-Anjou
18. The first American breed of beef cattle was the:
a. Santa Gertrudis
b. Texas Longhorn
c. Polled Hereford
d. Angus
19. The first breed of beef cattle imported to the United States in the late 1700's was the:
a. Hereford
b. Angus
c. Shorthorn
d. Brahman
20. The first of the Continental breeds to be imported in the United States:
a. Charolais
b. Simmental
c. Limousin
d. Salers
21. The most popular breed of registered medium wool sheep in the United States is the:
a. Rambouillet
b. Southdown
c. Shropshire
d. Hampshire

22. More than one-half of all the crossbred sheep in the United States carry some percentage of the particular breed.
- a. Dorset
 - b. Rambouillet
 - c. Columbia
 - d. Merino
23. Beef cattle categorized as American breeds have what breed as a genetic base?
- a. Brahman
 - b. Shorthorn
 - c. Hereford
 - d. Angus
24. Which exotic breed of cattle originated from Italy?
- a. Devon
 - b. Chianina
 - c. Limousin
 - d. Simmental
25. What breed of cattle used in the United States came from Australia?
- a. Murray Grey
 - b. Blonde d'Aquitaine
 - c. Brangus
 - d. Salers
26. What is an animal resulting from the mating of two different breeds?
- a. purebred
 - b. inbred
 - c. crossbred
 - d. feral
27. Which breed of cattle descended from Spanish Andalusian cattle brought over by Columbus on his second voyage?
- a. Santa Gertrudis
 - b. Texas Longhorn
 - c. Scotch Highland
 - d. Hereford
28. The most prevalent breed of sheep in the world is the:
- a. Hampshire
 - b. Suffolk
 - c. Columbia
 - d. Merino
29. What is a free-roaming "wild" animal that was once domesticated called?
- a. stag
 - b. feral
 - c. buck
 - d. boar
30. What trait of a hog refers to its ability to raise large litters of pigs?
- a. terminal quality
 - b. maternal quality
 - c. conversion ratio
 - d. yield
31. Which common breed of swine was imported to the United States from Denmark?
- a. Landrace
 - b. Hereford
 - c. Duroc
 - d. Yorkshire
32. What do Hampshires, Polands, and Berkshires have in common?
- a. origin
 - b. color
 - c. ear shape
 - d. popularity

33. Which breed of swine is considered the oldest?
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. Berkshire</u> | b. Hampshire |
| c. Yorkshire | d. Chester White |
34. Which of the following breeds of swine is best on performance of litter size?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| <u>a. Landrace</u> | b. Poland |
| c. Berkshire | d. Duroc |
35. What country produces the most swine?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a. United States | b. Germany |
| c. Russia | <u>d. China</u> |
36. Which of the following countries has the most sheep?
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| <u>a. Australia</u> | b. New Zealand |
| c. Pakistan | d. United States |
37. The majority of composite breeds of cattle in the United States use what breed as a foundation?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Charolais | b. Brown Swiss |
| c. Polled Hereford | <u>d. Brahman</u> |
38. Which of the following breeds of cattle did not originate in Italy?
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| a. Piedmontese | b. Romagnola |
| <u>c. Maine Anjou</u> | d. Chianina |
39. Modern domestic cattle evolved from what single early ancestor?
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| <u>a. Aurochs</u> | b. Bos indicus |
| c. Bos taurus | d. Buffalo |
40. Which of the following breeds of sheep based on popularity is the most significant breed in the world?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <u>a. Corriedale</u> | b. Southdown |
| c. Dorset | d. Targhee |
41. Which breed of sheep was developed at North Carolina State University?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Hampshire | <u>b. Polled Dorset</u> |
| c. Southdown | d. Suffolk |
42. Suffolk sheep ancestry goes back to what breed of sheep?
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| <u>a. Southdown</u> | b. Merino |
| c. Dorset | d. Rambouillet |
43. Which of the following breeds of cattle is primarily red in color?
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| a. Brown Swiss | <u>b. Gelbvieh</u> |
| c. Galloway | d. Brangus |

44. Which of the following breeds of cattle is NOT primarily white to gray in color?
 a. Charolais
c. Limousin
 b. Chianina
 d. White Park
45. What breed of sheep that has a distinctive white face originated in Scotland?
a. Cheviot
 c. Corriedale
 b. Suffolk
 d. Drysdale
46. Archaeological evidence from the Middle East indicates domestication of the pig occurred as early as _____ years ago.
 a. 500
 c. 5000
 b. 1000
d. 9000
47. Archeology has found evidence that sheep have been domesticated for _____ years.
 a. 250
 c. 2000
 b. 1000
d. 6000
48. What breed of hair sheep originated in Texas?
a. Barbado
 c. Rabo Largo
 b. Rambouillet
 d. Suffolk
49. 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
 c. progeny
 b. a hybrid
 d. genetics
50. Meat provides about what percent of the animal protein consumed in the world?
 a. 10%
 c. 55%
b. 35%
 d. 90%
51. Which breed of swine does not have a predominant red color?
 a. Hereford
c. Poland China
 b. Tamworth
 d. Duroc
52. Which breed of swine developed in the United States originated in the state of New York / New Jersey?
 a. Hampshire
 c. Landrace
b. Duroc
 d. Pietrain
53. Nutrients, which an animal can synthesize for growth and maintenance, are in a category called:
a. non-essential nutrients
 c. protein
 b. essential nutrients
 d. minerals
54. Which animals cannot synthesize all of the required amino acids?
 a. cattle
c. swine
 b. sheep
 d. herbivores

66. Amino acids are the building blocks of:
a. fats
b. vitamins
c. sugars
d. protein
67. Feed that is provided to young animals as an extra ration and is fed in an area that is inaccessible to the mothers is called a:
a. lactation ration
b. finishing ration
c. creep feed
d. maintenance feed
68. Vitamins that are stored in the body and need not be consumed everyday are:
a. fat soluble
b. water soluble
c. selenium & manganese
d. B complex vitamins
69. What feedstuff contributes most of the carbohydrates in swine rations?
a. oats
b. alfalfa meal
c. soybean meal
d. corn
70. The ability to initiate, sustain, and support reproduction.
a. inbreeding
b. gestation
c. lactation
d. fertility
71. Which of the following vitamins is in the category of water-soluble?
a. Vitamin A
b. Vitamin D
c. Vitamin C
d. Vitamin E
72. How well an animal likes or accepts a feed is referred to as the:
a. palatability
b. digestibility
c. balance
d. composition
73. What is the most important nutrient in a swine ration?
a. water
b. soybean meal
c. corn
d. roughage
74. The total protein contained in a feed is _____ protein.
a. crude
b. digestible
c. non-digestible
d. plant
75. Which of the following minerals is a trace mineral?
a. calcium
b. sodium
c. selenium
d. potassium
76. Which of the following elements is not a component of a carbohydrate?
a. Carbon
b. Hydrogen
c. Nitrogen
d. Oxygen

77. Fats and oils provide _____ times more energy than do carbohydrates,
a. 2.25 b. 5.5
c. 10 d. 100
78. An essential or non-essential element or compound in a food or feed is a(n):
a. mineral **b. nutrient**
c. organic d. protein
79. Which of the following feeds is highest in total digestible nutrients (TDN)?
a. corn b. silage
c. sudangrass d. coastal Bermuda
80. Which feed uses fermentation in order to increase palatability?
a. concentrates **b. silage**
c. by-products d. hay
81. The largest compartment of the ruminant stomach is the:
a. reticulum b. omasum
c. abomasums **d. rumen**
82. Feed additives used to prevent disease and promote growth are:
a. antibiotics b. hormones
c. anthelmintics d. antioxidants
83. Rations formulated to keep an animal at its current weight and size is a _____ ration.
a. weaning b. gestation
c. maintenance d. finishing
84. The feed component containing the most easily digested carbohydrates is the:
a. crude fiber **b. nitrogen free extract**
c. amino acids d. minerals
85. Which of the following is NOT required on a feed tag?
a. guaranteed analysis b. active drug ingredient
c. ingredients **d. price per CWT**
86. Which of the following is water-soluble vitamin?
a. pantothenic acid b. selenium
c. potassium d. vitamin A
87. A single stomach animal can synthesize _____ of the 22 required amino acids.
a. 0 b. 2
c. 12 d. 22
88. Ruminant animals can synthesize _____ of the 22 required amino acids.
a. 0 b. 10
c. 18 **d. 22**

89. Swine are in a class of animals that consume both plants and meat known as:
a. omnivores b. herbivores
 c. ruminants d. carnivores
90. Calves younger than 3 months of age sold for slaughter are:
a. veal b. baby beef
 c. kids d. cabritos
91. The average feed conversion ratio for beef cattle on full feed is:
a. 6:1-7:1 b. 3:1-4:1
 c. 10:1-12:1 d. 2:1-3:1
92. The first milk produced by a ewe after giving birth is known as:
 a. buttermilk b. lactose
c. colostrum d. lecithin
93. The physical appearance of an animal is known as:
 a. genotype b. pedigree
 b. performance **d. phenotype**
94. The removal of the testicles from a male animal is:
 a. vaccination b. dehorning
 c. insemination **d. castration**
95. Feeder calves classed as yearlings usually weigh:
 a. 350 to 450 lbs **b. 550 to 700 lbs**
 c. 800 to 1000 lbs d. over 1000 lbs
96. The critical stage of production in livestock when giving birth to their offspring is:
 a. gestation **b. parturition**
 c. pregnancy d. palpation
97. The secretion and production of milk in sheep, cattle and swine is known as:
a. lactation b. ovulation
 c. anestrous d. fertilization
98. The first milk produced by a cow after giving birth is known as:
 a. lactose **b. colostrum**
 c. buttermilk d. skim milk
99. The degree to which the crossbred offspring outperforms its purebred parents is:
a. hybrid vigor b. high performance
 c. ratio condition d. phenotype
100. An animal that has extremely straight hind legs is best described as being:
 a. cow-hocked b. sickle-hocked
 c. sound **d. post-legged**

101. A method of animal identification that uses very low temperature to change pigment color of the skin is:
- a. tattoo
 - b. hot brand
 - c. notching
 - d. freeze brand**
102. The gestation time for cattle is:
- a. 114 days
 - b. 148 days
 - c. 283 days**
 - d. 350 days
103. Which trait has the highest heritability estimate in cattle?
- a. fertility
 - b. weaning weight
 - c. post weaning rate of gain**
 - d. number of young weaned
104. The average age of puberty in sheep is:
- a. 3 months
 - b. 6 months**
 - c. 12 months
 - d. 18 months
105. A cattle producer that produces breeding stock including bulls and females for cow-calf operations is commonly called a:
- a. feedyard manager
 - b. commercial cattleman
 - c. seedstock/purebreed breeder**
 - d. stocker operator
106. The most important factor when formulating a ration for livestock is:
- a. feed cost
 - b. size of the animal
 - c. total digestive nutrients**
 - d. availability of feed
107. The gestation time for sheep is:
- a. 114 days
 - b. 148 days**
 - c. 283 days
 - d. 336 days
108. Heifers most commonly reach puberty at the average age of:
- a. 4 months
 - b. 7 months**
 - c. 12 months
 - d. 18 months
109. Estrus in cattle usually occurs every:
- a. 12 days
 - b. 21 days**
 - c. 30 days
 - d. 60 days
110. EPD stands for:
- a. expected product differential
 - b. express package delivery
 - c. extra production difference
 - d. expected progeny difference**
111. A market where cattle are sold by public bidding, with the animals going to the highest bidder is known as a(n):
- a. contract market
 - b. electronic market
 - c. auction market**
 - d. internet market

112. In swine, a male that has been castrated before reaching sexual maturity is called a:
- a. wether
 - b. stag
 - c. boar
 - d. barrow**
113. A system that is used for trading contracts for future delivery of cattle is known as:
- a. auction market
 - b. futures market**
 - c. order buying
 - d. internet auction
114. In 1985, a one dollar per head checkoff for every head of beef sold in the United States was established as a result of the passage of the:
- a. Packers and Stockyard Act
 - b. Beef Quality Assurance Act
 - c. Beef Promotion and Research Act**
 - d. Livestock Marketing Tax
115. The process of placing sperm in the female reproductive tract by some other means than natural mating is known as:
- a. embryo transfer
 - b. estrus synchronization
 - c. pregnancy testing
 - d. artificial insemination**
116. The process of preparing calves for the stress of being moved into the feedlot is called:
- a. preconditioning**
 - b. finishing
 - c. stockering
 - d. stretching
117. The rate or percentage of animals becoming pregnant.
- a. breeding soundness
 - b. conception rate**
 - c. parturition
 - d. hybrid vigor
118. The removal of all or part of the tail from sheep is referred to as:
- a. castration
 - b. notching
 - c. dehorning
 - d. docking**
119. A method of animal identification that is a puncture in the skin of numbers or letters is known as:
- a. freeze brand
 - b. hot brand
 - c. eartag
 - d. tattoo**
120. 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. outcrossing
 - b. crossbreeding
 - c. terminal
 - d. linebreeding**
121. The average daily gain for growing cattle on full feed.
- a. 1 lb/day
 - b. 3 lb/day**
 - c. 5 lb/day
 - d. 10 lb/day

122. Which of the following traits is considered undesirable when judging market lambs?
a. harder handling
c. early maturing
b. heavier muscled
d. greater size
123. Cattle are in a class of animals which consume only plant products known as:
a. omnivores
c. herbivores
b. carnivores
d. non-ruminants
124. The gestation time for swine is:
a. 148 days
c. 114 days
b. 333 days
d. 104 days
125. When evaluating swine performance data, litter weights are adjusted to a standard of how many days?
a. 15 days
c. 28 days
b. 21 days
d. 12 days
126. The most common swine identification system is:
a. ear tags
c. tattooing
b. ear notching
d. freeze branding
127. The mating of animals of different family lines within the same breed is:
a. outcrossing
c. linebreeding
b. inbreeding
d. crossbreeding
128. The testes produce sperm cells and the male sex hormone:
a. progesterone
c. testosterone
b. estrogen
d. infundibulum
129. The age at which an animal reaches sexual maturity is:
a. puberty
c. heterosis
b. adolescence
d. parturition
130. The length of the estrus cycle for a ewe is:
a. 18 to 24 days
c. 10 to 30 days
b. 14 to 20 days
d. 72 hours
131. The estrus cycle in swine occurs:
a. bi-monthly
c. every 21 days
b. twice per year
d. weekly
132. The process of taking food nutrients through the intestinal wall is:
a. mastication
c. assimilation
b. absorption
d. regurgitation
133. The reflex and response that an animal has at birth is:

- a. conditioning
c. instinct
- b. intelligence
d. reasoning
134. The normal body temperature of sheep and swine is:
a. 98.6 °F
b. 100 °F
c. Below 97 ° F
d. Above 102 ° F
135. Sheep and cattle both have multiple stomachs referred to as a(n):
a. ruminant
b. intestine
c. colon
d. omasum
136. The growth and development of animals prior to birth.
a. gestation
b. **prenatal**
c. placental
d. embryo
137. A permanent change in the genotype of an offspring from that of its parents.
a. mutation
b. mitosis
c. heterosis
d. dominance
138. An impairment that affects the performance of the vital life functions.
a. parasite
b. metabolism
c. disease
d. protozoa
139. The most common sheep identification system is:
a. ear tags
b. tattooing
c. ear notching
d. freeze branding
140. What hormone is produced primarily by the ovaries in female animals?
a. globulin
b. infundibulum
c. estrogen
d. testosterone
141. Cattle have how many pairs of chromosomes?
a. 16
b. 24
c. 30
d. 60
142. The use of living organisms or their products (livestock production) is also known as:
a. biotechnology
b. genetic engineering
c. animal rights
d. animal welfare
143. External fat on a lamb carcass is measured between which two ribs?
a. 1 & 2
b. 3 & 4
c. 9 & 10
d. 12 & 13
144. The tube that carries air to an animal's lungs.
a. trachea
b. turbinate
c. esophagus
d. epidermal
145. The use of liquid nitrogen for storage of semen and embryos.

- a. cloning
c. hydroponics
- b. cryopreservation**
d. genetic manipulation
146. The expected yield of a hog with a USDA quality grade of No. 1 is:
a. 52 to 54.4%
c. 57.4 to 60.3%
- b. 54.4 to 57.3%
d. 60.4% or greater
147. The most important wholesale cut of lamb is:
a. shoulder
c. leg
- b. foreshank
d. rib
148. The age of the beef animal and the amount of marbling in the carcass affect the _____ of the carcass.
a. yield grade
c. hot carcass weight
- b. dressing percentage
d. quality grade
149. The amount of fat cover on a market lamb is referred to as:
a. carcass merit
c. quality
- b. fleshing
d. finish
150. When evaluating sheep, the term that refers to ruggedness and stamina is:
a. balance
c. condition
- b. character
d. constitution
151. Cattle that are generally between six months and one year old and are sold to people who fatten them for market are commonly referred to as:
a. veal calves
c. slaughter cattle
- b. feeder cattle**
d. packer cattle
152. 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
c. shipping weight
- b. sale weight
d. shrinkage
153. The expected yield of a hog with an USDA quality grade of No. 2 is:
a. 49.9 to 52.2%
c. 52.3 to 54.4%
- b. 57.4 to 60.3%**
d. 54.5 to 57.3%
154. The amount of fat cover on a market steer is referred to as:
a. finish
c. marbling
- b. fleshing
d. carcass merit
155. Which of the following wholesale cuts of beef has the highest value?
a. brisket
c. shank
- b. chuck
d. rib

156. The weight of a chilled beef carcass compared to the live weight of the animal is referred to as:
- a. carcass merit
 - b. yield
 - c. quality
 - d. balance
157. An animal's central nervous system includes the brain and:
- a. somatic nerves
 - b. autonomic nerves
 - c. spinal cord
 - d. effector organ
158. The leg and loin of a lamb are the primary wholesale meat cuts that come from the:
- a. chuck
 - b. foresaddle
 - c. hindsaddle
 - d. rack
159. Fat present in muscle tissue is known as:
- a. finish
 - b. marbling
 - c. tallow
 - d. condition
160. The average dressing percentage of a steer grading choice is:
- a. 43%
 - b. 51%
 - c. 62%
 - d. 70%
161. The swine trait having the highest heritability estimate is:
- a. birthweight
 - b. growth rate
 - c. carcass length
 - d. backfat thickness
162. When using sonoray to evaluate breeding swine, the two measurements taken are backfat thickness and:
- a. lean percent
 - b. loin-eye area
 - c. ham volume
 - d. internal fat
163. A male sheep castrated before reaching sexual maturity is called a:
- a. ram
 - b. wether
 - c. buck
 - d. mutton
164. In a swine carcass, the loin is about _____ percent of the total carcass.
- a. 10%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 40%
165. The genetic makeup of an animal is called its:
- a. genotype
 - b. phenotype
 - c. dominance
 - d. recessiveness
166. Fistulated cattle are use primarily for _____ studies and research.
- a. breeding
 - b. health
 - c. embryo
 - d. nutrition

188. The normal body temperature of cattle is:
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| a. 98.6 °F | b. 100.1 °F |
| <u>c. 101.5 °F</u> | d. 104.6 °F |
189. When animals band together in a herd or flock, the behavior is known as:
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. investigative | b. agonistic |
| c. allelomimetic | <u>d. gregarious</u> |
190. What area of livestock production is the major issue of animal rights organizations?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| a. nutrition | b. health |
| <u>c. confinement</u> | d. reproduction |
191. Morphological defects in livestock are caused by:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| a. viruses | b. bacteria |
| c. pathogens | <u>d. accidents</u> |
192. A disease that affects cattle and sheep with symptoms of lameness, followed by depression and fever, followed by swelling in the muscles of the hip, shoulder, chest. Back, and neck, with sudden death within 3 days of the onset of the symptoms is:
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| a. distemper | <u>b. blackleg</u> |
| c. pneumonia | d. leptospirosis |
193. Tetanus is a _____ disease.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| <u>a. bacterial</u> | b. viral |
| c. nutritional | d. fungal |
194. Cholera is a _____ disease.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a. bacterial | <u>b. viral</u> |
| c. nutritional | d. fungal |
195. Proteins produced by an animal's immune system in response to invasion by bacteria, viruses, or parasites are:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| <u>a. antibodies</u> | b. vaccines |
| c. serums | d. toxoids |
196. About _____ percent of total income from all livestock marketing in the United States comes from the beef industry?
- | | |
|-------|---------------------|
| a. 11 | <u>b. 38</u> |
| c. 24 | d. 52 |
197. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of raising beef?
- | |
|--|
| a. high demand for meat |
| <u>b. efficient conversion of concentrate feeds into meat</u> |
| c. death losses are usually low |
| d. beef adapt to either small or large operations |

198. The United States is divided into _____ cattle-raising regions.
a. 4
b. 8
c. 10
d. 12
199. Name the breed of cattle which the United States Congress appropriated money in 1927 because they were almost extinct.
a. Angus
b. Hereford
c. Texas Longhorn
d. Beefmaster
200. Which breed of cattle were called Durhams when they originated around 1600?
a. Shorthorn
b. Galloway
c. Hereford
d. Angus
201. Which breed of white colored swine originated in Pennsylvania?
a. American Landrace
b. Chester White
c. Yorkshire
d. Large Whites
202. The _____ breed of swine can be traced to the early 1700's?
a. Duroc
b. Berkshire
c. Poland China
d. Hampshire
203. Most swine purebred associations require several items of information for the registration of individual hogs. Which information is NOT required?
a. Date farrowed
b. Number of pigs farrowed
c. Weaning Weight
d. Ear notches
204. The Pietrain breed of swine originated in _____.
a. Belgium
b. Germany
c. Denmark
d. China
205. The most common classification of sheep is by:
a. Type of wool
b. Origin
c. Carcass type
d. Birth numbers
206. Fine Wool breeds of sheep include all of the following EXCEPT:
a. Rambouillet
b. Debouillet
c. Delaine Merino
d. Corriedale
207. The majority of medium wool breeds of sheep originated in:
a. England
b. Scotland
c. United States
d. Australia
208. Cotswold sheep are classified as:

- a. Medium Wool
c. Long Wool
- b. Fine Wool
d. Crossbred Wool
209. The state having the highest population of sheep and lambs is:
a. Wyoming
c. California
b. Texas
d. Colorado
210. Which of the following medium wool breeds of sheep are solid white in color?
a. Oxford
c. Dorset
b. Southdown
d. Shropshire
211. Sheep are a major enterprise in the _____ area of the United States.
a. southern
c. western
b. eastern
d. northern
212. The amount of ammoniacal nitrogen in a feed multiplied by 6.25 is the _____ content of a feed.
a. crude protein
c. fat
b. vitamins
d. fiber
213. The male bovine of any age that has not been castrated.
a. Ram
c. Boar
b. Bull
d. Buck
214. Pigs must be ear notched for _____, which is necessary for good record keeping.
a. vaccination
c. sexing
b. identification
d. grouping
215. Two factors that have a major influence on profitability in swine production are:
a. Number of pigs weaned per sow; feed efficiency
b. Breed; adaptability to environment
c. Number of pigs weaned per sow; adaptability to environment
d. Breed; feed efficiency
216. Swine dysentery is also known as:
a. Clostridial diarrhea
c. Bloody scours
b. Vibronic scours
d. White scours
217. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as _____.
a. hypoglycemia
c. transmissible gastroenteritis
d. porcine stress syndrome
b. bacterial enteritis
218. A condition caused by a lack of sugar in the diet:
a. Parakeratosis
b. SMEDI

228. Range production accounts for _____ percent of the total sheep production in the United States.
- a. 10
 - b. 30
 - c. 50
 - d. **70**
229. What is the only breed of sheep raised for fur in the United States?
- a. **Karakul**
 - b. Dorset
 - c. Merino
 - d. Cheviot
230. The traditionally recommended weight for selling slaughter hogs has been _____.
- a. **200-220 pounds**
 - b. 175-200 pounds
 - c. 230-250 pounds
 - d. 150-175 pounds
231. Baby pigs require temperatures of _____ degrees F.
- a. 50-60
 - b. 60-70
 - c. 70-80
 - d. **80-90**
232. Solid floors in hog houses are usually made of _____.
- a. wood
 - b. earthen
 - c. **concrete**
 - d. pea gravel
233. Many of the odor problems from confinement operations are related to the release of _____ from manure.
- a. carbon dioxide
 - b. sulfur
 - c. methane
 - d. **ammonia**
234. Pigs must be ear notched for _____, which is necessary for good record keeping.
- a. vaccination
 - b. **identification**
 - c. sexing
 - d. grouping

235. A visual evaluation of the amount of muscle on a hog is best seen by looking at the _____ view of the hog.
- a. side
 - b. rear**
 - c. front
 - d. top
236. Yearlings are feeder calves between one and two years old weighing about _____ pounds.
- a. 100-250
 - b. 250-400
 - c. 400-550
 - d. 550-700**
237. Feed efficiency can be increased by _____ grain because less is wasted.
- a. wetting
 - b. pelleting**
 - c. grinding
 - d. powdering
238. During cold weather, cattle feed should be increased by what percent for each degree of cold stress?
- a. 1%**
 - b. 3%
 - c. 5%
 - d. 10%
239. A _____ animal is one that is of a particular breed.
- a. crossbred
 - b. purebred**
 - c. linebred
 - d. outcrossed
240. What is a common disqualification in rules for registering animals in a breed association?
- a. weight
 - b. size
 - c. color markings**
 - d. eyes