

Test Bank for the Texas FFA Livestock CDE

(Revised October, 2004)

1. 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
c. Santa Gertrudis
b. Shorthorn
d. Brangus
2. 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. Gelbvieh
c. Polled Hereford
b. Angus
d. Devon
3. 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
c. Yorkshire
b. Chester White
d. Berkshire
4. The breeds of cattle with origin in Europe such as Charolais, Simmental, and Limousin are usually referred to as:
a. Maternal breeds
c. Commercial breeds
b. British breeds
d. Continental breeds
5. The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
a. performance record
c. phenotype
b. pedigree
d. genetic map
6. The most prevalent fine-wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:
a. Rambouillet.
c. Columbia
b. Leicester
d. Hampshire
7. An objectionable inherited defect in swine known as a whorl is actually a(n) :
a. hair disturbance
c. inverted teat
b. extra dewclaw
d. defective color
8. The class of sheep that are evaluated more on the quality of their fleece than other sheep are known as:
a. Long-wool breeds
c. Mutton breeds
b. Medium-wool breeds
d. Fine-wool breeds
9. One common characteristic between Hampshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire swine is:
a. color
c. erect ears
b. maternal qualities
d. terminal qualities
10. Breeds of cattle that are used for both milk and meat production are considered to be:
a. maternal breeds
c. dual-purpose breeds
b. terminal breeds
d. 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

44. Which of the following breeds of cattle is NOT primarily white to gray in color?

a. Charolais	b. Chianina
<u>c. Limousin</u>	d. White Park

45. What breed of sheep that has a distinctive white face originated in Scotland?

<u>a. Cheviot</u>	b. Suffolk
c. Corriedale	d. Drysdale

46. Archaeological evidence from the Middle East indicates domestication of the pig occurred as early as _____ years ago.

a. 500	b. 1000
c. 5000	<u>d. 9000</u>

47. Archeology has found evidence that sheep have been domesticated for _____ years.

a. 250	b. 1000
c. 2000	<u>d. 6000</u>

48. What breed of hair sheep originated in Texas?

<u>a. Barbado</u>	b. Rambouillet
c. Rabo Largo	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:

<u>a. a breed</u>	b. a hybrid
c. progeny	d. genetics

50. Meat provides about what percent of the animal protein consumed in the world?

a. 10%	<u>b. 35%</u>
c. 55%	d. 90%

51. Which breed of swine does not have a predominant red color?

a. Hereford	b. Tamworth
<u>c. Poland China</u>	d. Duroc

52. Which breed of swine developed in the United States originated in the state of New York / New Jersey?

a. Hampshire	<u>b. Duroc</u>
c. Landrace	d. Pietrain

53. Nutrients, which an animal can synthesize for growth and maintenance, are in a category called:

<u>a. non-essential nutrients</u>	b. essential nutrients
c. protein	d. minerals

54. Which animals cannot synthesize all of the required amino acids?

a. cattle	b. sheep
<u>c. swine</u>	d. herbivores

55. Vitamins that are not stored in the body and need to be consumed everyday are:
a. water soluble vitamins b. fat-soluble vitamins
c. Vitamins A,D,E, & K d. Selenium & Manganese
56. Organic compounds, which are the building blocks in the formation of proteins, are:
a. amino acids b. glycogens
c. chromosomes d. fat-soluble vitamins
57. What is the basic energy feed used in hog rations?
a. soybean meal b. alfalfa meal
c. oats **d. corn**
58. Feed additives in swine rations that control internal parasites are:
a. anthelmintics b. antibiotics
c. vitamins d. amino acids
59. Sheep rations typically consists of 80 to 90 percent:
a. corn **b. roughage**
b. concentrate d. sorghum
60. The recommended protein percent of a grower ration for swine from weaning to 75 pounds is:
a. 22% b. 19%
c. 16% d. 12%
61. Which of the following vitamins is in the category of water-soluble?
a. Vitamin A **b. Vitamin B**
c. Vitamin D d. Vitamin E
62. Which of the following minerals is categorized as a macro mineral?
a. Calcium b. Manganese
c. Zinc d. Iodine
63. Wheat bran and animal fat are feed concentrates that are classified as:
a. grains b. plant proteins
c. processing by-products d. animal proteins
64. Which protein concentrate is limited to use by ruminants?
a. molasses b. soybean meal
c. meat scraps **d. urea**
65. Feedstuffs such as hay and silage are classified as:
a. proteins b. concentrates
c. roughages d. minerals

66. A complex protein produced by living cells that causes changes in other substances in the body without being changed itself and without becoming a part of the product is a(n):
a. lipid
b. enzyme
c. steroid
d. vitamin
67. Amino acids are the building blocks of:
a. fats
b. vitamins
c. sugars
d. protein
68. 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
69. 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
70. What feedstuff contributes most of the carbohydrates in swine rations?
a. oats
b. alfalfa meal
c. soybean meal
d. corn
71. The ability to initiate, sustain, and support reproduction.
a. inbreeding
b. gestation
c. lactation
d. fertility
72. Which of the following vitamins is in the category of water-soluble?
a. Vitamin A
b. Vitamin D
c. Vitamin C
d. Vitamin E
73. How well an animal likes or accepts a feed is referred to as the:
a. palatability
b. digestibility
c. balance
d. composition
74. What is the most important nutrient in a swine ration?
a. water
b. soybean meal
c. corn
d. roughage
75. The total protein contained in a feed is _____ protein.
a. crude
b. digestible
c. non-digestible
d. plant
76. Which of the following minerals is a trace mineral?
a. calcium
b. sodium
c. selenium
d. potassium

77. Which of the following elements is not a component of a carbohydrate?
a. Carbon
c. Nitrogen
b. Hydrogen
d. Oxygen
78. Fats and oils provide _____ times more energy than do carbohydrates,
a. 2.25
c. 10
b. 5.5
d. 100
79. An essential or non-essential element or compound in a food or feed is a(n):
a. mineral
c. organic
b. nutrient
d. protein
80. Which of the following feeds is highest in total digestible nutrients (TDN)?
a. corn
c. sudangrass
b. silage
d. coastal Bermuda
81. Which feed uses fermentation in order to increase palatability?
a. concentrates
c. by-products
b. silage
d. hay
82. The largest compartment of the ruminant stomach is the:
a. reticulum
c. abomasums
b. omasum
d. rumen
83. Feed additives used to prevent disease and promote growth are:
a. antibiotics
c. anthelmintics
b. hormones
d. antioxidants
84. Rations formulated to keep an animal at its current weight and size is a _____ ration.
a. weaning
c. maintenance
b. gestation
d. finishing
85. The feed component containing the most easily digested carbohydrates is the:
a. crude fiber
c. amino acids
b. nitrogen free extract
d. minerals
86. Which of the following is NOT required on a feed tag?
a. guaranteed analysis
c. ingredients
b. active drug ingredient
d. price per CWT
87. Which of the following is water-soluble vitamin?
a. pantothenic acid
c. potassium
b. selenium
d. vitamin A
88. Carbohydrates make up approximately _____ percent of a ration.
a. 10%
c. 50%
b. 24%
d. 75%

89. A single stomach animal can synthesize _____ of the 22 required amino acids.
a. 0
c. 12
b. 2
d. 22
90. Ruminant animals can synthesize _____ of the 22 required amino acids.
a. 0
b. 10
c. 18
d. 22
91. Swine are in a class of animals that consume both plants and meat known as:
a. omnivores
b. herbivores
c. ruminants
d. carnivores
92. Calves younger than 3 months of age sold for slaughter are:
a. veal
b. baby beef
c. kids
d. cabritos
93. 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
94. The first milk produced by a ewe after giving birth is known as:
a. buttermilk
b. lactose
c. colostrum
d. lecithin
95. The physical appearance of an animal is known as:
a. genotype
b. pedigree
c. performance
d. phenotype
96. The removal of the testicles from a male animal is:
a. vaccination
b. dehorning
c. insemination
d. castration
97. 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
98. The critical stage of production in livestock when giving birth to their offspring is:
a. gestation
b. parturition
c. pregnancy
d. palpation
99. The secretion and production of milk in sheep, cattle and swine is known as:
a. lactation
b. ovulation
c. anestrous
d. fertilization
100. The first milk produced by a cow after giving birth is known as:
a. lactose
b. colostrum
c. buttermilk
d. skim milk

101. The degree to which the crossbred offspring out performs its purebred parents is:
a. hybrid vigor b. high performance
c. ratio condition d. phenotype
102. An animal that has extremely straight hind legs is best described as being:
a. cow-hocked b. sickle-hocked
c. sound d. post-legged
103. 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
104. The gestation time for cattle is:
a. 114 days b. 148 days
c. 283 days d. 350 days
105. 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
106. The average age of puberty in sheep is:
a. 3 months b. 6 months
c. 12 months d. 18 months
107. 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/purebred breeder d. stocker operator
108. 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
109. The gestation time for sheep is:
a. 114 days b. 148 days
c. 283 days d. 336 days
110. Heifers most commonly reach puberty at the average age of:
a. 4 months b. 7 months
c. 12 months d. 18 months
111. Estrus in cattle usually occurs every:
a. 12 days b. 21 days
c. 30 days d. 60 days

112. EPD stands for:
- a. expected product differential
 - b. express package delivery
 - c. extra production difference
 - d. expected progeny difference**
113. 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
114. In swine, a male that has been castrated before reaching sexual maturity is called a:
- a. wether
 - b. stag
 - c. boar
 - d. barrow**
115. 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
116. 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
117. 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**
118. The process of preparing calves for the stress of being moved into the feedlot is called:
- a. preconditioning**
 - b. finishing
 - c. stockering
 - d. stretching
119. The rate or percentage of animals becoming pregnant.
- a. breeding soundness
 - b. conception rate**
 - c. parturition
 - d. hybrid vigor
120. The removal of all or part of the tail from sheep is referred to as:
- a. castration
 - b. notching
 - c. dehorning
 - d. docking**
121. 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**

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

133. The estrus cycle in swine occurs:
a. bi-monthly
c. every 21 days
b. twice per year
d. weekly
134. The process of taking food nutrients through the intestinal wall is:
a. mastication
c. assimilation
b. absorption
d. regurgitation
135. The reflex and response that an animal has at birth is:
a. conditioning
c. instinct
b. intelligence
d. reasoning
136. The normal body temperature of sheep and swine is:
a. 98.6°F
c. Below 97°F
b. 100°F
d. Above 102°F
137. Sheep and cattle both have multiple stomachs referred to as a(n):
a. ruminant
c. colon
b. intestine
d. omasum
138. The growth and development of animals prior to birth.
a. gestation
c. placental
b. prenatal
d. embryo
139. A permanent change in the genotype of an offspring from that of its parents.
a. mutation
c. heterosis
b. mitosis
d. dominance
140. An impairment that affects the performance of the vital life functions.
a. parasite
c. disease
b. metabolism
d. protozoa
141. The most common sheep identification system is:
a. ear tags
c. ear notching
b. tattooing
d. freeze branding
142. What hormone is produced primarily by the ovaries in female animals?
a. globulin
c. estrogen
b. infundibulum
d. testosterone
143. Cattle have how many pairs of chromosomes?
a. 16
c. 30
b. 24
d. 60
144. The use of living organisms or their products (livestock production) is also known as:
a. biotechnology
c. animal rights
b. genetic engineering
d. animal welfare

145. External fat on a lamb carcass is measured between which two ribs?
 a. 1 & 2
 b. 3 & 4
 c. 9 & 10
d. 12 & 13
146. The tube that carries air to an animal's lungs.
a. trachea
 b. turbinate
 c. esophagus
 d. epidermal
147. The use of liquid nitrogen for storage of semen and embryos.
 a. cloning
 b. cryopreservation
 c. hydroponics
 d. genetic manipulation
148. The expected yield of a hog with a USDA quality grade of No. 1 is:
 a. 52 to 54.4%
 b. 54.4 to 57.3%
 c. 57.4 to 60.3%
d. 60.4% or greater
149. The most important wholesale cut of lamb is:
 a. shoulder
 b. foreshank
c. leg
 d. rib
150. The age of the beef animal and the amount of marbling in the carcass affect the _____ of the carcass.
 a. yield grade
 b. dressing percentage
 c. hot carcass weight
d. quality grade
151. The amount of fat cover on a market lamb is referred to as:
 a. carcass merit
 b. fleshing
 c. quality
d. finish
152. When evaluating sheep, the term that refers to ruggedness and stamina is:
 a. balance
 b. character
 c. condition
d. constitution
153. 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
 b. feeder cattle
 c. slaughter cattle
 d. packer cattle
154. 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. sale weight
 c. shipping weight
d. shrinkage
155. The expected yield of a hog with an USDA quality grade of No. 2 is:
 a. 49.9 to 52.2%
 b. 57.4 to 60.3%
 c. 52.3 to 54.4%
 d. 54.5 to 57.3%

156. The amount of fat cover on a market steer is referred to as:
a. finish b. fleshing
c. marbling d. carcass merit
157. Which of the following wholesale cuts of beef has the highest value?
a. brisket b. chuck
c. shank d. rib
158. 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
159. An animal's central nervous system includes the brain and:
a. somatic nerves b. autonomic nerves
c. spinal cord d. effector organ
160. 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
161. Fat present in muscle tissue is known as:
a. finish b. marbling
c. tallow d. condition
162. The average dressing percentage of a steer grading choice is:
a. 43% b. 51%
c. 62% d. 70%
163. The swine trait having the highest heritability estimate is:
a. birthweight b. growth rate
c. carcass length d. backfat thickness
164. 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
165. A male sheep castrated before reaching sexual maturity is called a:
a. ram b. wether
c. buck d. mutton
166. In a swine carcass, the loin is about _____ percent of the total carcass.
a. 10% b. 20%
c. 30% d. 40%

178. Subcutaneous injections are given:
- a. in the muscle
 - b. orally
 - c. in the ear
 - d. under the skin**
179. A swine disease causing degeneration of the turbinate bones in the snout and the twisting of the snout is:
- a. erysipelas
 - b. pseudorabies
 - c. parvo virus
 - d. rhinitis**
180. The biggest problem of raising sheep is the loss caused by:
- a. external parasites
 - b. Blue tongue
 - c. Overeating disease
 - d. internal parasites**
181. The most common parasites affecting beef cattle are:
- a. flies**
 - b. roundworms
 - c. liver flukes
 - d. ticks
182. Medications used to produce immunity in livestock that are derived from plasma and fibrinogen removed from blood are:
- a. vaccines
 - b. serums**
 - c. bacterins
 - d. antibiotics
183. Administering a medical agent to livestock that requires placement into the skin is a(n) _____ injection.
- a. intradermal**
 - b. intravenous
 - c. intramuscular
 - d. intramammary
184. Disease caused by an organism that mainly affects the lungs.
- a. brucellosis
 - b. erysipelas
 - c. tuberculosis**
 - d. leptospirosis
185. Diseases caused by a virus or bacteria are classed as:
- a. nutritional
 - b. physiological
 - c. morphological
 - d. pathogenic**
186. 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. founder
 - c. colic
 - d. anemia
187. Helminths are of major economic importance to the livestock industry in regard to the management of:
- a. external parasites
 - b. internal parasites**
 - c. viruses
 - d. disease

188. A disease carried by insects that affect the eyes of cattle is:
 a. pinkeye b. brucellosis
 c. anthrax d. leptospirosis
189. A nutritional problem in cattle characterized by swelling of the tissue that attaches the hoof to the foot and lameness of the animal.
 a. bloat b. founder
 c. colic d. anemia
190. Which of the following swine health problems is caused by a nutritional deficiency?
 a. anemia b. pseudorabies
 c. influenza d. erysipelas
191. The normal body temperature of cattle is:
 a. 98.6 °F b. 100.1 °F
 c. 101.5 °F d. 104.6 °F
192. When animals band together in a herd or flock, the behavior is known as:
 a. investigative b. agonistic
 c. allelomimetic d. gregarious
193. What area of livestock production is the major issue of animal rights organizations?
 a. nutrition b. health
 c. confinement d. reproduction
194. Morphological defects in livestock are caused by:
 a. viruses b. bacteria
 c. pathogens d. accidents
195. 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 b. blackleg
 c. pneumonia d. leptospirosis
196. Tetanus is a _____ disease.
 a. bacterial b. viral
 c. nutritional d. fungal
197. Enterotoxemia is a _____ disease.
 a. bacterial b. viral
 c. nutritional d. fungal
198. Cholera is a _____ disease.
 a. bacterial b. viral
 c. nutritional d. fungal

199. Proteins produced by an animal's immune system in response to invasion by bacteria, viruses, or parasites are:
- a. **antibodies**
 - b. vaccines
 - c. serums
 - d. toxoids
200. Foot rot is a _____ disease.
- a. bacterial
 - b. viral
 - c. nutritional
 - d. **fungal**
201. About _____ percent of total income from all livestock marketing in the United States comes from the beef industry?
- a. 11
 - b. **38**
 - c. 24
 - d. 52
202. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of raising beef?
- a. high demand for meat
 - b. **efficient conversion of concentrate feeds into meat**
 - c. death losses are usually low
 - d. beef adapt to either small or large operations
203. The United States is divided into _____ cattle-raising regions.
- a. 4
 - b. **8**
 - c. 10
 - d. 12
204. 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
205. Which breed of cattle were called Durhams when they originated around 1600?
- a. **Shorthorn**
 - b. Galloway
 - c. Hereford
 - d. Angus
206. Which breed of white colored swine originated in Pennsylvania?
- a. American Landrace
 - b. **Chester White**
 - c. Yorkshire
 - d. Large Whites
207. The _____ breed of swine can be traced to the early 1700's?
- a. Duroc
 - b. **Berkshire**
 - c. Poland China
 - d. Hampshire

208. 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
209. The Pietrain breed of swine originated in _____.
- a. Belgium**
 - b. Germany
 - c. Denmark
 - d. China
210. The most common classification of sheep is by:
- a. Type of wool**
 - b. Origin
 - c. Carcass type
 - d. Birth numbers
211. Fine Wool breeds of sheep include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a. Rambouillet
 - b. Debouillet
 - c. Delaine Merino
 - d. Corriedale**
212. The majority of medium wool breeds of sheep originated in:
- a. England**
 - b. Scotland
 - c. United States
 - d. Australia
213. Cotswold sheep are classified as:
- a. Medium Wool
 - b. Fine Wool
 - c. Long Wool**
 - d. Crossbred Wool
214. The state having the highest population of sheep and lambs is:
- a. Wyoming
 - b. Texas**
 - c. California
 - d. Colorado
215. Which of the following medium wool breeds of sheep are solid white in color?
- a. Oxford
 - b. Southdown
 - c. Dorset**
 - d. Shropshire
216. Sheep are a major enterprise in the _____ area of the United States.
- a. southern
 - b. eastern
 - c. western**
 - d. northern
217. The amount of ammoniacal nitrogen in a feed multiplied by 6.25 is the _____ content of a feed.
- a. crude protein**
 - b. vitamins
 - c. fat
 - d. fiber
218. The male bovine of any age that has not been castrated.
- a. Ram
 - b. Bull**
 - c. Boar
 - d. Buck

219. Pigs must be ear notched for _____, which is necessary for good record keeping.
- a. vaccination
 - b. identification**
 - c. sexing
 - d. grouping
220. 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
221. Swine dysentery is also known as:
- a. Clostridial diarrhea
 - b. Vibronic scours
 - c. Bloody scours**
 - d. White scours
222. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as _____.
- a. hypoglycemia
 - b. bacterial enteritis
 - c. transmissible gastroenteritis
 - d. porcine stress syndrome**
223. A condition caused by a lack of sugar in the diet:
- a. Parakeratosis
 - b. SMEDI
 - c. Hypoglycemia**
 - d. Pseudorabies
224. _____ is a disease that affects the tissue of the foot in sheep.
- a. Tetanus
 - b. Scrapie
 - c. Impaction
 - d. Foot Rot**
225. Anthrax is a disease caused by bacteria that may remain in the soil for _____ years or longer.
- a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 40**
226. Pinkeye is a disease in cattle that is carried by _____.
- a. insects**
 - b. worms
 - c. mites
 - d. rodents
227. Brisket disease affects the _____ in cattle.
- a. brain
 - b. lungs
 - c. stomach
 - d. heart**
228. _____ occurs when the breakdown of carbohydrates by enzymes in the rumen is too rapid.
- a. Fluorosis
 - b. Founder
 - c. Bloat**
 - d. Enterotoxemia

229. _____ are growths on the skin of cattle caused by a virus.
- a. Ringworms
 - b. Warts**
 - c. Trichomoniasis
 - d. Edemas
230. Accelerated lambing is a system that produces _____ lamb crops in two years.
- a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three**
 - d. four
231. Lambs are commonly weaned at about _____ months of age.
- a. two
 - b. three**
 - c. four
 - d. six
232. _____ is the practice of feeding a ration for ten days to two weeks before breeding.
- a. Flushing**
 - b. Waiting
 - c. Culling
 - d. Rationing
233. Range production accounts for _____ percent of the total sheep production in the United States.
- a. 10
 - b. 30
 - c. 50
 - d. 70**
234. Sheep are a major farm enterprise in the _____ area of the United States.
- a. southern range
 - b. western range**
 - c. eastern range
 - d. northern range
235. What is the only breed of sheep raised for fur in the United States?
- a. Karakul**
 - b. Dorset
 - c. Merino
 - d. Cheviot
236. The most commonly used method of classifying sheep is by _____.
- a. carcass type
 - b. point of origin
 - c. number of young produced
 - d. type of wool**

237. The traditionally recommended weight for selling slaughter hogs has been _____.
- 200-220 pounds**
 - 175-200 pounds
 - 230-250 pounds
 - 150-175 pounds
238. Baby pigs require temperatures of _____ degrees F.
- 50-60
 - 60-70
 - 70-80
 - 80-90**
239. In confinement hog housing, _____ controls are the most important consideration.
- temperature
 - moisture
 - light
 - ventilation**
240. Solid floors in hog houses are usually made of _____.
- wood
 - earthen
 - concrete**
 - pea gravel
241. Early abortions during the gestation period can be caused by:
- cholera
 - edema
 - brucellosis**
 - anemia
242. Many of the odor problems from confinement operations are related to the release of _____ from manure.
- carbon dioxide
 - sulfur
 - methane
 - ammonia**
243. Two factors that have a major influence on profitability in swine production are:
- number of pigs weaned per sow; feed efficiency**
 - breed; adaptability to environment
 - number of pigs weaned; adaptability to environment
 - breed; feed efficiency
244. Pigs must be ear notched for _____, which is necessary for good record keeping.
- vaccination
 - identification**
 - sexing
 - grouping

245. 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
246. 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**
247. Feed efficiency can be increased by _____ grain because less is wasted.
- a. wetting
 - b. pelleting**
 - c. grinding
 - d. powdering
248. 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%
249. A _____ animal is one that is of a particular breed.
- a. crossbred
 - b. purebred**
 - c. linebred
 - d. outcrossed
250. What is a common disqualification in rules for registering animals in a breed association?
- a. weight
 - b. size
 - c. color markings**
 - d. eyes