

PUT YOUR ANSWERS ON THE SCANTRON FORM WITH A NUMBER 2 PENCIL!

Name _____ Contestant Number _____

2005 State Fair Stockmens Contest - Junior Quiz

- _____ 1. Good hay is
a. Green b. Leafy c. Free of mold and weeds d. All of these
- _____ 2. If you need more protein in a ration, which feed should you add?
a. corn b. wheat c. soybean meal d. dicalcium phosphate
- _____ 3. When processed in large slaughter plants, which species has the skin still on the carcass?
a. cattle b. sheep c. hogs d. skin is removed from all of these
- _____ 4. If you want large litters, good milk production, and excellent mothering ability, which breed is your best choice?
a. Landrace b. Duroc c. Berkshire d. Poland China
- _____ 5. The normal presentation for a lamb or calf during birth is
a. head first b. back feet first c. one front leg first d. both front feet and head first
- _____ 6. Which disease affects the lung and respiratory system?
a. pneumonia b. scours c. mastitis d. urinary calculi
- _____ 7. Which type of disease causes more sickness in calves that are just bought at a stock yard?
a. Lameness b. Respiratory c. Eye problems d. Ringworm and Warts
- _____ 8. What is the name for the disease caused by an infection of the mammary gland (udder)?
a. mastitis b. udderitis c. scours d. milk fever
- _____ 9. If you needed to treat a sick animal, then which product would be most appropriate?
a. antibiotic b. vaccine c. insecticide d. probiotic
- _____ 10. Which part of every species (pig, lamb, and steer, produces the highest-priced retail cuts?
a. Hind leg area b. Shoulder c. Loin d. Neck
- _____ 11. What is the proper word for the trait where cattle do not grow horns?
a. Hornless b. Polled c. Dehorned d. Docked
- _____ 12. Which species can easily reach market weight at less than 6 months of age?
a. marketsteer b. market hog c. market lamb d. both the hog and lamb
- _____ 13. Which factor has the most influence on Yield Grade (the amount of trim retail cuts we get from a carcass)?
a. ribeye area b. backfat thickness c. marbling score d. age

- _____ 14. Instructions on a bottle of medicine say to give 4 ml per 100 pounds of body weight. How much do you give to a 150 pound ewe?
a. 4 ml b. 6 ml c. 8 ml d. 37 ml
- _____ 15. What type of livestock are produced in Virginia in the largest numbers?
a. market steers b. market lambs c. feeder steers d. breeding bulls
- _____ 16. Which method of identification is applied to the ear of an animal?
a. tag b. tattoo c. notch d. All of these
- _____ 17. Which characteristic is most closely related to the Quality grade of a beef carcass?
a. fat thickness b. ribeye area c. marbling score d. color of lean
- _____ 18. Which grade or score is most closely related to mature size of the animal?
a. Yield Grade b. Quality Grade c. Condition Score d. Frame Score
- _____ 19. With which type of feeding program are lambs and calves most likely to get worms?
a. Hay b. Pasture c. Grain in a barn d. They get worms from all of these
- _____ 20. Which species does not come in heat every 21 days when they are not pregnant?
a. Cows b. Sows c. Ewes d. The all have a 21-day cycle
- _____ 21. How heavy would you expect the carcass from a 120-pound lamb to be?
a. 50 pounds b. 65 pounds c. 80 pounds d. 90 pounds
- _____ 22. If an animal stands with its hocks close together and its rear feet pointed out, what is this called?
a. post-legged b. sickle-hocked c. club-footed d. cow-hocked
- _____ 23. Permanently separating a young animal from its mother is called
a. creep feeding b. weaning c. strip grazing d. supplementing
- _____ 24. Where do you give medicine with a drench gun?
a. under the skin of the ear b. deep in the muscle
c. down the back d. down the throat
- _____ 25. Which newborn animal is not at all able to handle cold temperatures during the first day of life?
a. pig b. calf c. lamb d. none of them can