2014 Block & Bridle Senior Stockman’s Quiz

1. The presence of microorganisms in the rumen allows the digestion of what type of compound that monogastrics cannot?
   a. Glycogen  
   b. Lipids  
   c. Cellulose  
   d. Lactose

2. Which of the following flock health issues would be commonly treated with antibiotics?
   a. Internal parasites  
   b. Coccidiosis  
   c. Overeating disease  
   d. Respiratory disease

3. If an animal is not pregnant, the uterus produces what hormone to destroy the corpus luteum?
   a. Progesterone  
   b. Prostaglandin  
   c. Estrogen  
   d. Testosterone

4. A 250 pound market hog was slaughtered, and yielded a carcass with a loin eye area of 6.8 square inches and a backfat thickness of 0.74 inches. This carcass is:
   a. Too fat  
   b. Too light muscled  
   c. Ideal  
   d. Too small

5. What is the litter number of this hog?
   a. 4  
   b. 3  
   c. 29  
   d. 11

6. A deficiency of what vitamin can lead to polioencephalomacia (PEM) when feeding livestock?
   a. A  
   b. B1  
   c. B6  
   d. C

7. A feed is 93% dry matter. If a diet must contain 10 lb. of the feed on a dry matter basis, how much feed must be in the diet on an as fed basis?
   a. 10.0 lbs  
   b. 9.3 lbs  
   c. 12.5 lbs  
   d. 10.8 lbs

8. If a doe was bred on November 17 of last year, what would be her due date?
   a. March 12  
   b. August 27  
   c. April 16  
   d. May 5

9. Which organic acid is produced in the highest quantities in the rumens of cattle and sheep on a high roughage diet?
   a. Hydrochloric acid  
   b. Acetic acid  
   c. Uric acid  
   d. Lactic acid

10. What is the term used to describe an animal that has an undescended testicle?
    a. Steer  
    b. Stag  
    c. Buck  
    d. Cryptorchid

11. Which species of market animal is currently selling at the lowest price per pound liveweight?
    a. Steer  
    b. Lamb  
    c. Hogs  
    d. Goats

12. Inherited traits which have high heritability also tend to have high heterosis.
    a. True  
    b. False

13. Where is semen deposited in a cow during artificial insemination?
    a. Vagina  
    b. Cervix  
    c. Uterus  
    d. Ovaries
14. A market steer slaughtered at 18 months of age and his carcass had a marbling score of Moderately Abundant. What will the quality grade of this steer be?

15. You had your flock of sheep DNA tested. Your ram was found to be RRNS. What does this mean as it relates to scrapie and spider lamb syndrome?
   a. The ram is scrapie resistant and a carrier for spider lamb syndrome
   b. The ram is scrapie resistant and spider lamb free
   c. The ram is scrapie susceptible and spider lamb free
   d. The ram is scrapie susceptible and a carrier for spider lamb syndrome

16. Which of the following is a commonly used feed additive to help prevent coccidiosis in feeder lambs?

17. What are the three portions of a hog’s small intestinal tract?
   a. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum  b. Duodenum, abomasum, cecum
   c. Jejunum, cecum, rectum  d. Fundic, corpil, pyloric

18. Where do you measure backfat on a hog when determining percent muscle?
   a. At the 5th rib  b. At the last rib
   c. Between the 11th and 12th ribs  d. Between the 12th and 13th ribs

19. The deficiency of which element is the cause of white muscle disease in lambs?

20. A lamb weighs 130 pounds live and has a carcass that weighs 67 pounds. Which of the following is closest to its dressing percentage?
   a. 55%  b. 45%  c. 52%  d. 67%

21. In growing market hogs, which sex tends to be fatter at a given slaughter weight? In other words, which deposits fat first?
   a. Barrow  b. Boar  c. Gilt  d. All deposit fat at equal rates

22. Which of the following breeds of cattle was developed in Texas by crossing Brahman cattle with Shorthorns?

23. A Flat iron steak comes from which major wholesale cut?
   a. chuck  b. rib  c. loin  d. Round

24. Which of the following would be the most realistic kidding percentage goal for a meat goat producer?
   a. 100%  b. 130%  c. 150%  d. 180%

25. What is the name of the causative agent of Enterotoxemia (overeating disease) in fast growing calves?
   a. Clostridium chauvoei  b. Bacillus anthracis
   c. Clostridium perfringens  d. Campylobacter fetus