1. Which hormone is responsible for the maintenance of pregnancy?
   a. Estrogen  
   c. Progesterone  
   b. Prostaglandin  
   d. Prolactin

2. What part of the pig’s brain secretes oxytocin?
   a. Pituitary glands  
   c. Neuronal posterior lobe  
   b. Hypothalamus  
   d. Occipital lobe

3. What is the most limiting amino acid in swine?
   a. Methionine  
   c. Tryptophan  
   b. Leucine  
   d. Lysine

4. The genotype that results in 30-50% PSE, but allows for a greater percentage of lean and the potential for superior growth is:
   a. NN  
   c. nn  
   b. Nn  
   d. None of the above

5. One of the factors affecting yield grade in pork is:
   a. Loin eye area  
   c. Hot carcass weight  
   b. Muscle score  
   d. Maturity

6. When curing a pork ham, what ingredient is added to prevent oxidative rancidity?
   a. Glycerol  
   c. Herbs  
   b. Phosphates  
   d. Pickling solution

7. What structure can give a false positive for pregnancy when using ultrasound on sows?
   a. Stomach  
   c. Bladder  
   b. Lungs  
   d. Jejunum

8. A pork carcass weighs 210 pounds, has 0.05 inch of backfat and a loineye area of 9.5 square inches. For the packer and processor, this carcass is:
   a. Too big  
   c. Too lean  
   b. Too fat  
   d. Ideal

9. How many chromosomes does a pig have?
   a. 60  
   c. 34  
   b. 38  
   d. 46

10. What is the term for the stance a sow takes when pressure is applied to her back when she is in standing heat?
    a. Lordosis  
    c. Receptivity  
    b. Estrus  
    d. Pushing

11. What are the three parts of a hog’s digestive tract (in order)?
    a. Duodenum, jejunum, ileum  
    c. Fundic, cornic, pyloric  
    b. Jejunum, cecum, colon  
    d. Duodenum, ileum, cecum

12. In growing market hogs, which sex tends to deposit fat first?
    a. Gilts  
    c. Boar  
    b. Barrows  
    d. They all deposit fat at the same rate

13. Where did the Poland China breed originate?
    a. France  
    c. Ohio  
    b. Indiana  
    d. Poland
14. Having a white belt in swine is a dominant trait (WW). If a boar is a carrier (Ww) of the gene for white belts and the sow is heterozygous (Ww) for the white belt, then what are the expected % of white belts?
   a. 25%  
   b. 50%  
   c. 75%  
   d. 100%

15. What hormone induces parturition by increasing uterine contractions?
   a. GnRH  
   b. Oxytocin  
   c. Prostaglandin  
   d. Progesterone

16. Yield grade can be determined by the amount of fat measured in tenths of an inch over the ribeye muscle, also called the:
   a. Semimemebranosus  
   b. Longissimus dorsi  
   c. Psoas Major  
   d. Semitendinous

17. What wholesale cut is the back ribs from?
   a. Spare ribs  
   b. Loin  
   c. Shoulder  
   d. Ham

18. Which of the following is a major problem in quality of pork?
   a. PSE  
   b. PEDV  
   c. SPI  
   d. TSI

19. The EPD used in swine to predict the potential growth of their offspring is:
   a. Number Born Alive  
   b. 21-Day Litter Weight  
   c. 250-Day Weight  
   d. Litter Size

20. In the commercial industry, the price paid to a producer for a market hog is based on
   a. Back fat depth  
   b. Carcass weight  
   c. Live weight  
   d. Both a and b

21. The fat measurement used in calculating the percent lean or fat-free lean index in hogs is taken where?
   a. First rib  
   b. Tenth rib  
   c. 12-13 rib  
   d. Last rib

22. Which is not a quality grade for pork?
   a. Choice  
   b. Prime  
   c. Standard  
   d. None of these are

23. Which concentrate would be the best source of protein in a pig’s diet?
   a. Urea  
   b. Soybean meal  
   c. Ground ear corn  
   d. Cottonseed meal

24. When assessing body condition of a mature lactating sow, you should feel for fat cover
   a. Over the shoulders and ribs  
   b. Over the backbone/spine  
   c. Over and around the hips  
   d. All of the above

25. A pig now weighs 250 pounds. 75 days ago he weighed 100 pounds. He has eaten a total of 600 pounds of feed. What is his Feed Efficiency, also known as Feed-to-Gain Ratio?
   a. 2  
   b. 4  
   c. 6  
   d. 8