1. Which is the most valuable part of a lamb carcass?
   a) Loin  
   b) Breast  
   c) Shoulder  
   d) Shank

2. Age at which lambs normally begin to acquire their first permanent incisors?
   a) 8 months  
   b) 1 year  
   c) 18 months  
   d) 2 years

3. What is the normal length of time from breeding to when lambs are born?
   a) 3 months, 3 weeks, 3 days  
   b) 5 months  
   c) 9 months  
   d) 8 months

4. Which of these breeds is known as a ram breed?
   a) Suffolk  
   b) Southdown  
   c) Columbia  
   d) Dorset

5. Which of the following is used to determine a ram’s potential as a breeder?
   a) Weight gain per day  
   b) Height at the shoulder  
   c) Scrotal circumference  
   d) Muscling in the leg

6. An ideally finished market lamb would have how much fat thickness at the 12-13th rib?
   a) 0.05 inch  
   b) 0.15 inch  
   c) 0.30 inch  
   d) 0.40 inch

7. Period during which a ewe is pregnant is known as:
   a) Gestation  
   b) Parturition  
   c) Lactation  
   d) Maintenance

8. Disease occurring mostly in show lambs and can be spread to humans?
   a) Club lamb fungus  
   b) Foot rot  
   c) Worms  
   d) Scrapie

9. Compared to corn, hay usually has:
   a) More energy  
   b) Less fiber  
   c) Less protein  
   d) Less energy, more protein, and more fiber

10. Which would be the best strategy to increase a market lamb’s finish (fat thickness)?
    a) Feed additional corn  
    b) Feed more hay  
    c) Exercise it more  
    d) Fortify the ration with minerals and vitamins

11. What do we call feed that young lambs can get to and eat, but the ewes cannot?
    a) Finishing feed  
    b) Grower feed  
    c) Creep feed

12. What is the normal way for a lamb to be born?
    a) Tail first  
    b) Rear legs first  
    c) Head and front legs first

13. Approximately how many pounds of feed would a 120 pound market lamb eat daily if it could eat all it wanted?
    a) 1.0  
    b) 2.5  
    c) 4.0  
    d) 7.0
14. Which of the following traits can be changed the least by feeding:
   a) Growth rate
   b) Number of twins born
   c) Fleece color
   d) Fat thickness

15. Internal parasites (worms) are a common health problem for Virginia sheep flocks.
   a) True
   b) False

16. What age ewe would most likely give birth to twins or triplets?
   a) 1 year old
   b) 4 year old
   c) 10 year old
   d) 8 year old

17. What would be an expected average daily gain for a fast growing Suffolk lamb between 2 and 4 months of age?
   a) 0.25 pounds per day
   b) 1.0 pounds per day
   c) 2.0 pounds per day
   d) 3.5 pounds per day

18. Which of the following is considered a hair breed:
   a) Dorset
   b) Katahdin
   c) Cheviot
   d) Suffolk

19. A disease of sheep caused by eating too much grain. Sheep are vaccinated to prevent this disease.
   a) Worms
   b) Overeating
   c) White muscle disease
   d) Club lamb fungus

20. Most of the nutrients in forages are found in the
   a) Leaves
   b) Stem
   c) Roots
   d) Seed hull

21. Proper location to administer subcutaneous injection of antibiotics:
   a) In muscle in leg
   b) In muscle of neck
   c) Under the skin of the neck
   d) Any of the above

22. A 100 pound market lamb would be expected to produce a carcass weighing how many pounds?
   a) 40
   b) 55
   c) 65
   d) 70

23. Your market lamb weighed 100 pounds in late June, and today at the State Fair he weighs 150 pounds. What is his average daily gain (pounds per day)?
   a) 0.25
   b) 0.50
   c) 0.75
   d) 1.0

24. To practice good quality assurance, the following should be done:
   a) Give injections in the proper location
   b) Follow label directions for all medicines
   c) Keep good records on medicines provided
   d) All of the above

25. Which feed has the highest protein content?
   a) Corn
   b) Oats
   c) Barley
   d) Soybean meal