1. Which livestock feed would have the highest percentage of crude protein?
   a. Corn
   b. Alfalfa hay
   c. Cotton Seed Meal
   d. Wheat

2. Which of the following can occur in cattle grazing lush forage during the spring?
   a. Grass tetany
   b. Acidosis
   c. Milk fever
   d. Urinary calculi

3. What part of the female reproductive tract houses the embryo/fetus during gestations?
   a. Ovary
   b. Oviduct
   c. Uterus
   d. Cervix

4. Your ewe was marked on September 1st and settled. When should she lamb?
   a. January 15th
   b. February 10th
   c. January 25th
   d. February 20th

5. What chemical element must be supplemented to newborn pigs?
   a. Iron
   b. Copper
   c. Zinc
   d. Selinium

6. Which of the following are USDA cattle yield grades?
   a. Prime, Choice, Select
   b. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
   c. A, B, C, D, E
   d. Acceptable, Unacceptable

7. You artificially breed your show heifer on October 2 but she does not get pregnant. When will she be back in heat?
   a. October 15th
   b. November 1st
   c. October 23rd
   d. November 5th

8. Ergot alkaloids are found in what common forage variety in the southeastern US?
   a. Johnson grass
   b. Alfalfa
   c. Tall Fescue
   d. Bermuda

9. Which of the following is a heat tolerant breed of cattle developed in the US?
   a. Hereford
   b. Brahman
   c. Devon
   d. Red Poll

10. Which of the following is the highest USDA Quality grade for beef carcasses?
    a. Utility
    b. Canner
    c. Standard
    d. Select

11. Which of the following hog breeds would be considered a terminal breed?
    a. Landrace
    b. Chester
    c. Hampshire
    d. Yorkshire

12. Which of the following is an example of a ruminant animal?
    a. Chicken
    b. Horse
    c. Goat
    d. Pig

13. Gestation length in swine is________?
    a. 99 days
    b. 113 days
    c. 131 days
    d. 144 days

14. What terms describes the practice of supplementing sheep with additional feed prior to breeding season to increase ovulation and fertility?
    a. Flushing
    b. Fasting
    c. Drenching
    d. Fattening
15. What country is the origin of Boer goats?
   a. England  
   b. **Africa**  
   c. Australia  
   d. United States

16. Which of the following is not a primal cut in pork?
   a. Ham
   b. Belly
   c. Boston butt  
   d. **Rack**

17. Which mineral is extremely toxic to sheep, even in very low doses?
   a. **Copper**
   b. Phosphorus
   c. Iron
   d. Zinc

18. According to beef quality assurance guidelines, where is the appropriate place to give an injection?
   a. Neck
   b. Rib cage
   c. Loin
   d. Rump

19. What is the estrous cycle length for goats?
   a. 10 days
   b. 21 days
   c. 14 days
   d. 27 days

20. Which one of the following genotype would be used to indicate a sheep is Scrapie susceptible?
   a. NN
   b. RR
   c. SS
   d. **QQ**

21. Your steer weighs 655 pounds on April 17th. 20 days later it weighs 725 pounds. What is the average daily gain of this steer?
   a. 2.75 pound
   b. **3.5 pounds**
   c. 3 pounds
   d. 4 pounds

22. A sudden conversion to a high grain/starch diet from an all forage diet may lead to which condition in feed lot cattle?
   a. Acidosis
   b. Bloat
   c. Listeriosis
   d. Brucellosis

23. Which of the following does would be at the highest risk for pregnancy ketosis?
   a. A Doe 3 months pregnant with a single
   b. A **Doe 5 months pregnant with triplets**
   c. A Doe in late lactation nursing triplets
   d. A Doe nursing twins

24. What is the term used to describe a twin heifer calf born along with a bull calf?
   a. Cryptorchidic
   b. Hermaphrodite
   c. **Free Martin**
   d. Bullock

25. In monogastrics the major site of protein absorption is where?
   a. Stomach
   b. Large intestine
   c. **Cecum**
   d. Small intestine