1. Your market lamb is being fed a high-energy, predominantly grain diet. Which of the following disorders is of least concern?
   a. Acidosis  
   b. Urinary calculi  
   c. Enterotoxemia  
   d. Listeriosis

2. A 265 pound market hog has a dressing percentage of 70%. How much does this hog’s carcass weigh?
   a. 140 lbs  
   b. 193 lbs  
   c. 165 lbs  
   d. 215 lbs

3. Which of these traits will have the lowest heritability?
   a. Number born  
   b. Loin-eye area  
   c. Milk production  
   d. Marbling

4. Which of the following is responsible for causing the red color of meat?
   a. Myoglobin  
   b. Hemoglobin  
   c. Acetate  
   d. Immunoglobulin

5. __________________ is a form of inbreeding to select for a desired feature by maximizing the relation to a single superior ancestor.
   a. Crossbreeding  
   b. Out crossing  
   c. Linebreeding  
   d. Heterosis

6. An individual who has two of the same allele for a single trait is said to be:
   a. Heterozygous  
   b. Homozygous  
   c. Homologous  
   d. Diplozygous

7. Iron injections are given to piglets in order to prevent ____________
   a. Anemia  
   b. E. Coli  
   c. Infections  
   d. PEDv

8. What is the ideal dry matter percentage for corn silage?
   a. 10-15%  
   b. 33-35%  
   c. 55-60%  
   d. 85-90%

9. FAMACHA cards are used to monitor levels of which internal parasite?
   a. Coccidia  
   b. Barber Pole Worm  
   c. Tapeworms  
   d. All stomach worms

10. Which compartment of the ruminant stomach digests feedstuffs via bacterial fermentation?
    a. Rumen  
    b. Reticulum  
    c. Omasum  
    d. Abomasum

11. Which hormone is known as the “hormone of darkness” and helps seasonally polyestrous animals such as sheep respond to day length in order to suppress or allow cyclicity?
    a. Corticosterone  
    b. Melatonin  
    c. Testosterone  
    d. Oxytocin

12. What is a typical dressing percentage for a 1250 pound beef steer?
    a. 50-56%  
    b. 70-75%  
    c. 60-65%  
    d. 80-85%
13. Where is sperm made?
   a. Epididymis
   b. Vas Deferens
   c. Seminal Vesicles
   d. Testicles (testes)

14. What product could be added to the ration of a show goat wether to prevent urinary calculi?
   a. Bovatec
   b. Chlortetracycline
   c. Penicillin
   d. Ammonium Chloride

15. Which disease affects the scrotum of a male?
   a. Pizzle rot
   b. Epididymitis
   c. Urinary Calculi
   d. Tetanus

16. What would be an appropriate treatment for a steer with lactic acidosis?
   a. Antibiotics
   b. Sodium Bicarbonate
   c. Sulfa drugs
   d. Anthelmintics

17. Which of the following feedstuffs would be the most expensive on a per ton basis?
   a. Corn silage
   b. Grass hay
   c. Corn grain
   d. Soybean meal

18. Which swine breed is best known for meat quality traits?
   a. Berkshire
   b. Hampshire
   c. Pietrain
   d. Yorkshire

19. Which of the following diseases is caused by a protozoan parasite that is typically spread via cats?
   a. Pinkeye
   b. Salmonella
   c. Toxoplasmosis
   d. Enterotoxemia

20. What body condition score would be considered optimal for a mature Angus cross cow?
    a. BCS 1 or 2
    b. BCS 5 or 6
    c. BCS 9 or 10
    d. None of these

21. What is the purpose of using a captive bolt gun on a beef animal?
    a. Inject tranquilizers
    b. Inject a vaccine
    c. Stun the animal prior to processing
    d. All of the above

22. Your orchard grass hay contains 8.7% crude protein on an as fed basis. The hay is 88% dry matter. What is the crude protein content of this hay on a dry matter basis?
    a. 7.7%
    b. 9.9%
    c. 10.8%
    d. 15.5%

23. Where in the sow’s reproductive tract does the boar deposit semen?
    a. Cervix
    b. Uterus
    c. Vagina
    d. Ovaries

24. Prussic acid poisoning is the result of ____________________________?
    a. Wilted wild cherry leaves
    b. Excess alfalfa in diet
    c. Frost damaged sorghum sudan
    d. Both A and C

25. Which vitamin is used as a treatment for polio in sheep?
    a. Niacin
    b. Thiamin
    c. Vitamin K
    d. Ascorbic acid