1. Which of the following is used to determine the maturity and age of a sheep carcass?
   a. Break joint  
   b. Size  
   c. Meat color  
   d. None of these

2. A ewe lamb has part of her rectum coming out of the anus. What is the problem?
   a. Pneumonia  
   b. Naval ill  
   c. Prolapse  
   d. Bloat

3. Why would you feed grain to ewes right before breeding season?
   a. To synchronize heat  
   b. To make them ovulate more eggs  
   c. To get rid of parasites  
   d. All of the above

4. Which of the following sheep breeds is NOT commonly grown for meat?
   a. Hampshire  
   b. Oxford  
   c. Dorset  
   d. Romney

5. Which of the following is the closest to the gestation length of a cow?
   a. 205 days  
   b. 250 days  
   c. 285 days  
   d. 305 days

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the compartments of the ruminant stomach?
   a. Abomasum  
   b. Duodenum  
   c. Rumen  
   d. Reticulum

7. Your hog weighs 250 pounds. 10 days ago it weighed 225 pounds. What is the average daily gain for this hog?
   a. 1.4  
   b. 1.6  
   c. 1.9  
   d. 2.5

8. A FAMACHA card is often used for goats to determine the level of which internal parasite?
   a. Coccidia  
   b. Tapeworm  
   c. Barber Pole Worm  
   d. Ringworm

9. Which of the following is commonly used to compare beef cattle bulls?
   a. EPDs  
   b. PSEs  
   c. SPIs  
   d. ESPs

10. What does colostrum contain that makes it crucial for a young animal’s developing immune system?
    a. Antigens  
    b. Antibodies  
    c. Vaccines  
    d. Bacteria

11. Which method would you use to castrate a lamb if you did not want the animal to bleed?
    a. Elastrator  
    b. Scalpel  
    c. Emasculator  
    d. All of these result in blood

12. A beef carcass with a ribeye area of 17 square inches is heavily muscled.
    a. True  
    b. False
13. What is a castrated male goat called?
   a. Boer       c. Buck
   b. Stag       d. Wether

14. What are the predominant microorganisms that live in a sheep’s rumen and help it digest grass and hay?
   a. Viruses       c. Fungi
   b. Bacteria      d. Insects

15. Which of the following is NOT part of a cow’s reproductive tract?
   a. Cervix       c. Ovary
   b. Vulva        d. Ileum

16. A bottle of medicine states it is to be given subcutaneously. Where should the medicine be given?
   a. Into a vein       c. Right under the skin
   b. Into the muscle   d. In the nose

17. What is another term for “Twin Lambing Disease” in sheep?
   a. Ketosis       c. Acidosis
   b. Hyperglycemia  d. Milk fever

18. Where on the animal are the hooks located?
   a. Back legs       c. Neck
   b. Hips            d. Shoulder

19. How heavy would you expect the carcass of a 100 pound market lamb to be?
   a. 39 pounds       c. 66 pounds
   b. 54 pounds       d. 70 pounds

20. What is the proper term for the cattle trait in which they are born without horns?
   a. Hornless       c. Docked
   b. Dehorned       d. Polled

For questions 21-25, match the feedstuff with its description. (Answers may be used more than once or not at all)

21. Soybean Meal
   a. Energy
   b. Protein
   c. Legume
   d. Mineral
   e. Vitamin

22. Wheat

23. Dicalcium Phosphate

24. Alfalfa Hay

25. Shelled Corn