1. Which of the following parts of the pork carcass would retail for the highest price per pound?
   a. Loin
   b. Side/Belly
   c. Shoulder
   d. Spareribs

2. A pork carcass weighs 185 pounds, has 0.8 inch of backfat and a loineye area of 9.5 square inches. For the packer and processor, this carcass is:
   a. Too big
   b. Too fat
   c. Too lean
   d. Ideal

3. Which of these is a quality grade for pork?
   a. Acceptable
   b. Good
   c. Prime
   d. None of these

4. Which of these is a coronavirus that causes severe diarrhea and near 100% mortality in piglets?
   a. PSE
   b. BVD
   c. PEDv
   d. Leptospirosis

5. Which hormone causes the regression of the corpus luteum?
   a. Oxytocin
   b. Luteinizing Hormone
   c. Prostaglandin
   d. Progesterone

6. Having a white belt in swine is a dominant trait (WW). If a boar is heterozygous (Ww) for the gene for white belts and the sow is homozygous (ww) and does not have a white belt, then what are the expected % of white belts?
   a. 25%
   b. 50%
   c. 75%
   d. 100%

7. At the same weight, which sex would be the leanest?
   a. Gilt
   b. Barrow
   c. Boar
   d. They would all be the same

8. One of the factors affecting percent muscle in pork is:
   a. Loin eye area
   b. 10th Rib Fat Thickness
   c. Hot carcass weight
   d. All of the above

9. What is the most limiting amino acid in a swine ration?
   a. Methionine
   b. Leucine
   c. Lysine
   d. Valine

10. In the commercial industry, the price paid to a producer for a market hog is not based on
    a. Percent Muscle
    b. Carcass weight
    c. Live weight
    d. Number of days on feed

11. 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

12. 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
    b. Nn
    c. nn
    d. None of the above

13. What structure can give a false positive for pregnancy when using ultrasound on sows?
    a. Stomach
    b. Lungs
    c. Bladder
    d. Jejunum
14. When curing a pork ham, what ingredient is added to prevent oxidative rancidity?
   a. Glycerol  
   b. Phosphates  
   c. Herbs  
   d. Pickling solution

15. The follicle and corpus luteum are structures found on the
   a. Testes  
   b. Uterus  
   c. Cervix  
   d. Ovaries

16. What % yield of lean pork cuts is most desirable?
   a. Higher than 60%  
   b. Less than 60%  
   c. Pork does not have lean  
   d. Pork is not measured on a % basis

17. Which hog breed has gained popularity due to its high degree of muscling, but has problems
with carcass quality?
   a. Hampshire  
   b. Pietrain  
   c. Poland China  
   d. Yorkshire

18. Hogs have what structure in their cervix?
   a. Interdigital prominences  
   b. Longitudinal folds  
   c. Annular rings  
   d. Both A and B

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

20. What is the first milk called that is produced right after giving birth? It is important that the
newborn animal drinks this within 6-12 hours of being born.
   a. Coliform  
   b. Prelactation  
   c. Colostrum  
   d. Whole milk

21. Which of the following are used to calculate the SPI rank for a boar?
   a. Number born alive  
   b. 21-day litter weight  
   c. Both A and B are correct  
   d. This rank does not exist for boars

22. The part of the intestine where the greatest amount of nutrient absorption occurs is the:
   a. Duodenum  
   b. Jejunum  
   c. Ileum  
   d. Colon

23. Which of the following feedstuffs would be the best source of protein for a growing hog?
   a. Urea  
   b. Cottonseed meal  
   c. Soybean meal  
   d. Barley

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

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