1. What administration method is not used for dewormers?
   a. injection   b. oral
   c. poured-on   d. feed   e. all of these are used

2. What do we call feed that is made available to the calf, but not to cows?
   a. creep feed   b. grower feed
   c. first feed   d. starter feed

3. Which of the following part of the digestive tract is found in cattle, but not in pigs?
   a. small intestine   b. rumen   c. large intestine   d. esophagus

4. Which method of identification is permanent and leaves a white marking?
   a. painted number   b. hot iron brand
   c. freeze brand   d. tattoo

5. What is another word for milk production?
   a. finishing   b. lactation
   c. pregnancy   d. gestation

6. A pig’s gestation is approximately…
   a. 1 month 1 week and 1 day   b. 2 months 2 weeks and 2 days
   c. 3 months 3 weeks and 3 days   d. 4 months 4 weeks and 4 days

7. Which part of every species (pig, lamb, and steer) produces the highest-priced retail cuts?
   a. Shoulder/chuck   b. loin   c. neck   d. leg/ham/round

8. Which of the following feeds is lowest in available energy?
   a. corn silage   b. oats   c. barley   d. grass hay

9. TDN is a term used to describe the nutrient content of feeds. What factor does it relate to?
   a. energy   b. protein   c. price   d. moisture content

10. USDA Yield Grade ___ would indicate an extremely trim, heavy muscled beef carcass?
    a. 5   b. 4   c. 2   d. 1

11. What would be the expected hot carcass weight from a market steer that weighs 1200 pounds?
    a. 660 pounds   b. 750 pounds   c. 850 pounds   d. 600 pounds

12. You gave your lamb medication with a 5 day withdrawal period on March 3. When is the earliest date this lamb to be sold for slaughter?
    a. In 24 hours   b. April 8   c. March 8   d. March 5
Class 1
2017 Block and Bridle Junior Stockman’s Quiz

13. What is the recommended site for giving a subcutaneous injection in cattle?
   a. under the skin of the neck  
   b. in the top of the hip
   c. under the skin of the ear  
   d. deep in the muscle of the neck

14. One hundred days ago your steer weighed 850 pounds, and he now weighs 1250 pounds.
   What is his average daily gain?
   a. 2.0 pounds per day  
   b. 3.0 pounds per day
   c. 4.0 pounds per day  
   d. 5.0 pounds per day

15. 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. 6:1  
   b. 8:1
   c. 2:1  
   d. 4:1

16. 22. Which item is used to administer oral liquid medications to a lamb or calf?
   a. implant gun  
   b. drench gun
   c. squirt gun  
   d. multidose syringe

17. Which breed of cattle is not an English breed?
   a. Shorthorn  
   b. Simmental
   c. Angus  
   d. Hereford

18. What is the normal body temperature (degrees Fahrenheit of cattle?
   a. 103.5  
   b. 105.2
   c. 101.5  
   d. 98.69

19. Legumes are plants that get nitrogen from the air, and therefore do not need any nitrogen
   fertilizer. Which of the following is a legume?
   a. Alfalfa  
   b. Bluegrass
   c. Red Clover  
   d. Both A and C

20. If you were looking for leanness, fast growth rate, and heavy muscling, which swine
   breed would be the best choice?
   a. Hampshire  
   b. Yorkshire
   c. Landrace  
   d. Meishan

21. Your goat is anemic, losing weight, has a coarse coat, and has diarrhea. Your goat is most
   likely suffering from
   a. foot rot  
   b. tetanus
   c. coccidiosis  
   d. urinary calculi

22. What is the term for increasing the energy in the diet of ewes several weeks before
   breeding to encourage maximum ovulation and conception rate?
   a. fertility  
   b. flushing
   c. stored energy  
   d. gestation gain

23. The scrapie genotype in sheep is designated by the letters ______ and _______.
   a. N and S  
   b. O and P
   c. Q and R  
   d. None of the above

24. Which of the following is the most important nutrient to provide to your livestock?
   a. Protein  
   b. Minerals
   c. Fat  
   d. Water

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