2012 Iowa State 4-H/FFA Livestock Judging Contest
6/18/2012

LIVESTOCK EVALUATION TEST

1. Adapting animal behavior to fit the needs of people is referred to as?
   a. Domestication
   b. Animal Production
   c. Livestock Evaluation
   d. Animal Husbandry

2. Which of the following is an essential amino acid in swine diets?
   a. Alamine
   b. Serine
   c. Lysine
   d. Tyrosine

3. Which of the following is a benefit of "cattle implants"?
   a. Increase rate of gain
   b. Increase lung capacity
   c. Increase meat tenderness
   d. Increase marbling

4. The length of gestation in sheep is closest to?
   a. 114 days
   b. 150 days
   c. 283 days
   d. 336 days

5. The mating of animals in different families within the same breed is known as?
   a. Linebreeding
   b. Crossbreeding
   c. Inbreeding
   d. Outcrossing

6. Which is not considered a British breed of cattle?
   a. Angus
   b. Shorthorn
   c. Charolais
   d. Hereford

7. Which of the following is not a desirable underline trait in hogs?
   a. Proper spacing
   b. Refined teats
   c. At least 14 functional teats
   d. Pin nipples

8. Which of the following body parts is used to evaluate both structural correctness and width in hogs?
   a. Chest
   b. Foot
   c. Ham
   d. Blades

9. Which of the following body parts is not used to evaluate muscle in sheep?
   a. Pastern
   b. Rack
   c. Loin
   d. Leg

10. Which of the following is a wholesale cut of a lamb carcass?
    a. Side
    b. Leg
    c. Round
    d. Brisket

11. An animal that "toes out" is most likely?
    a. Angular fronted
    b. Straight shoulder
    c. Sickle hocked
    d. Big footed

12. An animal that pushes out in its hock and sets down on the outside of its hoof or rolls at the ground is most likely?
    a. Splay footed
    b. Bow legged
    c. Pigeon toed
    d. Buck-Kneed

13. An animal that has excessive set to their hock could be described as being:
    a. Bow legged
    b. Sickle Hocked
    c. Pigeon toed
    d. Splay footed

14. Which is not a known genetic defect of cattle?
    a. Curly Calf Syndrome (Arthrogryposis Multiplex)
    b. Hydrocephalus (Neuropathic Hydrocephalus)
    c. TH (Tibial Hemimelia)
    d. PSS (Porcine Stress Syndrome)

15. In Market lambs Yield Grade is calculated using what criteria?
    a. Back Fat
    b. Flank Streaking
    c. KPH fat
    d. LEA

16. Which of the following breeds of sheep have a black face and legs, with a long thin ear?
    a. Suffolk
    b. Hampshire
    c. Dorset
    d. Southdown

17. The average LEA (loin-eye area) for a 250 pound barrow is closest to?
    a. 2 square inches
    b. 6 square inches
    c. 10 square inches
    d. 12 square inches

18. Which of the following breeds is known as a "Maternal breed" and has erect ears?
    a. Landrace
    b. Yorkshire
    c. Chester White
    d. Poland China

19. The term used for a castrated male lamb is?
    a. steer
    b. boar
    c. wether
    d. barrow

20. Which is not a compartment of the ruminant stomach?
    a. Reticulum
    b. Omasum
    C. Jejunum
    D. Rumen

21. What is visually used by producers to identify what litter each hog belong to?
    a. Ear notch
    b. Color pattern
    c. DNA verification
    d. Brand

22. When handling a market lamb, which is the most important place to handle for fat?
    a. Leg
    b. Rack
    c. Ribs
    d. Hindsaddle

23. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on quality grade in cattle?
    a. Yield Grade
    b. Marbling
    c. Hide Color
    d. Rib Fat

24. Which term estimates the portion of the animal that will be used as edible product?
    a. Dressing Percent
    b. Quality Grade
    c. Yield Grade
    d. Hot carcass weight

25. What is the biggest discount on a "balance grid" for cattle?
    a. Select carcass
    b. Small REA
    c. Yield Grade 4
    d. Maturity A

26. Which of the following factors do not affect Yield Grade in cattle?
    a. Dressing Percent
    b. Carcass Weight
    c. 12th rib Back Fat
    d. KPH

27. Which of the following starts the rapid growth stage on the standard growth curve?
    a. Breeding
    b. Slaughter
    c. Birth
    d. Weaning

28. A steer, throughout his life would have an average feed to gain ratio closest to?
    a. 7 to 1
    b. 11 to 1
    c. 4 to 1
    d. 2 to 1

29. Which is considered a primal cut of pork?
    a. Loin
    b. Rack
    c. Round
    d. Breast Plate

30. Which of the following areas is used to determine leanness in swine?
    a. Foot
    b. Skull
    c. Flank
    d. Knees

31. Which of the following Body Condition Scores would be the most appropriate for a pregnant cow?
    a. BCS 1
    b. BCS 4
    c. BCS 6
    d. BCS 8

32. A 1300 pound steer will consume what percentage of his body weight?
   a. 2%
   b. 6%
   c. 8%
   d. 10%

33. Which of the following species is a "seasonal breeder"?
   a. Sheep
   b. Cattle
   c. Hogs
   d. Horses

34. The average dressing percent for hogs is closest to?
   a. 60%
   b. 70%
   c. 80%
   d. 90%

35. A steer on a "finishing diet" would most likely be consuming what % protein?
   a. 8%
   b. 12%
   c. 18%
   d. 22%

36. The main energy nutrients found in Animal rations are?
   a. Proteins
   b. Amino Acids
   c. Fats
   d. Carbohydrates

37. What organ in the female reproductive tract produces the eggs?
   a. Cervix
   b. Ovaries
   c. Uterus
   d. Vulva

Use the following scenario to answer questions 38-39

Rank these Yorkshire Boars to be utilize in a commercial operation. After years of using a HD cross (Hampshire x Duroc), the owner decides to utilize a Yorkshire sire to create highly prolific replacements. The chosen boar will be mated to HD sows, with the 80% of the resulting female progeny retained in production, while all culls are sold on a lean value basis.

38. Which of the following traits (EPD's) would be the most important for selection of the Yorkshire boars?
   a.   MLI (Maternal Line Index)
   b.   LWT (litter weight)
   c.   TSI (Terminal Sire Index)
   d.   Back Fat

39. What traits are the F1 HD sows expected to contribute to this cross?
    a. Milk
    b. Litter size
    c. Maternal Strengths
    d. Terminal Strengths

Use the following scenario to answer questions 40-42
Rank these Limousin bulls to be utilized in a 3-way rotational crossbreeding system in the western Dakota's with Angus and Hereford consisting of the other breeds. Cattle are run in large pastures with minimal supervision. The top 30% of replacements will be retained; all cull progeny are feed out in custom feed yard, and marketed on a balance grid.

40. Which of the following EPD's (Expected Progeny Differences) would be the most important for the Limousin Bulls?
    a. Marbling
    b. $Grid
    c. $MTI
    d. Yield grade

41. Which trait is not expected of the Angus breed to contribute to the cross?
    a. Birth weight
    b. Milk
    c. Muscle
    d. Fleshing ability

42. The part of the scenario that says "cattle are run in large pastures with minimal supervision suggest which column is important?
    a. Yearling Weight
    b. Birth Weight
    c. $MTI
    d. Weaning Weight

Use the following scenario to answer questions 43- 45

You are given the following performance data on a class of Hampshire ewes

	60 Day Wt.	120 Day Wt.	Milk	Maternal % Lamb Crop	Genotype
1	0.7	1.1	0.8	2.1	RR-NS
2	1.8	2.1	0.1	1.9	RR-NN
3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	QR-NN
4	0.0	0.2	-0.1	3.4	RR-NN

43. Which ewe is the most progressive in her growth columns?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

44. Which ewe is a carrier for the spider gene?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

45. Which ewe is the most susceptible to scrapie?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

Use the following data to answer questions 46-50
You are given the following performance information on a class of Angus bulls:

	BW	WW	YW	M	$EN	Marb	REA	$B
1	-1.0	54	71	24	2.7	.19	.12	46
2	2.1	61	88	23	2.3	.22	.24	48
3	5.3	58	92	11	0.9	.26	.29	48
4	2.0	55	77	19	-2.1	.12	.01	44

46. Which Bull should sire daughters that are the heaviest milking?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

47. Which bull has problem free data?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

48. Which bull would be best used as a strictly terminal sire?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4

49. Judging from the data given which bull's offspring should rail with the highest quality grade carcass?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4.

50. Judging from the data given which bull's offspring should rail with the best yield grades?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 3
    d. 4.

Answers to FFA Exam

1. A
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. A
16. A
17. B
18. B
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. C
26. A
27. D
28. A
29. A
30. C
31. C
32. A
33. A
34. B
35. B
36. D
37. B
38. A

39. D
40. C
41. C
42. B
43. B
44. A
45. C
46. A
47. B
48. C
49. C
50. C