

2015 Iowa State FFA Livestock Judging Contest
8/28/2015

LIVESTOCK EVALUATION TEST

1. Which hormone is the most responsible for bull's masculine look?
 - a. Testosterone
 - b. Estrogen
 - c. Progesterone
 - d. Masterone
2. Which of the following is the most desirable shape of a market hog?
 - a. Round
 - b. Hourglass
 - c. Diamond
 - d. Triangle
3. Which of the following terms describes a steer with not enough set to his rear leg?
 - a. Pigeon-toed
 - b. Bow-Legged
 - c. Sickie-hocked
 - d. Straight-hocked
4. The most prevalent fine-wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:
 - a. Rambouillet
 - b. Southdown
 - c. Suffolk
 - d. Hampshire
5. A breed of cattle that originated in Scotland that has a smooth hair coat, black in color, polled, and is one of the most popular breeds in the United States today:
 - a. Gelbvieh
 - b. Angus
 - c. Polled Hereford
 - d. Simmental
6. The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
 - a. performance record
 - b. pedigree
 - c. phenotype
 - d. genetic map
7. Adapting animal behavior to fit the needs of people is referred to as?
 - a. Livestock Evaluation
 - b. Animal Production
 - c. Domestication
 - d. Animal Husbandry

8. The class of sheep that are evaluated more on the quality of their fleece than other sheep are known as:
 - a. Long-wool breeds
 - b. Medium-wool breeds
 - c. Mutton breeds
 - d. Fine-wool breeds
9. Which nutrients have the highest energy value?
 - a. Proteins
 - b. Carbohydrates
 - c. Fiber
 - d. Fats
10. One common characteristic between Hampshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire swine is:
 - a. erect ears
 - b. maternal qualities
 - c. color
 - d. terminal qualities
11. Which of the following correctly defines the term hybrid vigor?
 - a. The value of the animal as a parent
 - b. The crossbred offspring exceeds the average of the two parental breeds
 - c. A group of animals of the same age, sex and breed composition
 - d. The measure of how inbred an animal is
12. Which of the following is a benefit of feeding cattle "Beta-agonists"?
 - a. Increase meat tenderness
 - b. Increase rate of gain
 - c. Increase marbling
 - d. Increase lung capacity
13. Feed efficiency can be increased by _____ grain because less is wasted.
 - a. wetting
 - b. pelleting
 - c. grinding
 - d. powdering
14. Lamb carcasses with superior flank streaking and leg scores are like to receive what grade?
 - a. Prime
 - b. Choice
 - c. Good
 - d. Utility

15. Pigs must be ear notched for _____, which is necessary for good record keeping.
- vaccination
 - identification
 - sexing
 - grouping
16. Which of the following terms is used to describe a heifer which looks like a female?
- Masculine
 - Feminine
 - Stout
 - Balanced
17. Two factors that have a major influence on profitability in swine production are:
- number of pigs weaned per sow; feed efficiency
 - breed; adaptability to environment
 - number of pigs weaned; adaptability to environment
 - breed; feed efficiency
18. Which Medium Wool breed of sheep has a white face?
- Dorset
 - Hampshire
 - Shropshire
 - Suffolk
19. Many of the odor problems from confinement operations are related to the release of _____ from manure.
- carbon dioxide
 - sulfur
 - methane
 - ammonia
20. In confinement hog housing, _____ controls are the most important consideration.
- temperature
 - moisture
 - light
 - ventilation
21. The mating of animals in different families within the same breed is known as?
- Outcrossing
 - Linebreeding
 - Crossbreeding
 - Inbreeding

22. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the ideal breeding gilt?
- Long neck
 - Coarse teats
 - Square toes
 - Femininity
23. If a steer produces a yield of 47.8% to 50% of carcass weight in boneless retail cuts, it has a yield grade of:
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
24. The release of the egg from the ovary is called?
- Ovulation
 - Fertilization
 - Gestation
 - Parturition
25. A maintenance ration in beef cattle is primarily composed of?
- Fats
 - Carbohydrates
 - Roughages
 - Proteins
26. The process of giving of giving birth to a new animal?
- Parturition
 - Gestation
 - Fertilization
 - Ovulation
27. When judging a market steer class which term is used to describe the amount of fat cover on the animal?
- Fluff
 - Carcass Merit
 - Quality
 - Finish
28. An animal that pushes out in its hock and sets down on the outside of its hoof is referred to as?
- Splay footed
 - Bow legged
 - Pigeon toed
 - Buck-Kneed

29. Which of the following breeds is known as a “Maternal breed” and has erect ears?
- Landrace
 - Yorkshire
 - Chester White
 - Duroc
30. Which of the following factors has the greatest impact on quality grade in cattle?
- Breed
 - Marbling
 - Hide Color
 - Rib Fat
31. Which term estimates the portion of the animal that will be used as edible product?
- Dressing Percent
 - Quality Grade
 - Yield Grade
 - Hot carcass weight
32. The physical appearance of an animal is referred to as it:
- Phenotype
 - Genotype
 - Dominance
 - Codominance
33. Subcutaneous injections are given:
- in the muscle
 - orally
 - in the ear
 - under the skin
34. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as::
- Porcine Circivirus
 - Mycoplasmal Pneumonia
 - Porcine Stress Syndrome
 - Porcine Cardiac Complex
35. What organ in the female reproductive tract produces the eggs?
- Cervix
 - Ovaries
 - Uterus
 - Vulva

36. _____ is a measure of the degree of difference between the offspring of a specific bull and the offspring of the average bull of the breed in the trait being measured.
- MPV
 - SPF
 - OSB
 - EPD
37. _____ is a convenient way to describe skeletal size in cattle, by using actual hip height measurements.
- Frame Scores
 - Weaning Weight
 - Yearling Weight
 - Height to length ratio
38. Which agency regulates the use of feed additives in the United States?
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - Federal Register (FR)
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - Animal Health and Production Division (AHPD)
39. When evaluating a market steer, which is the best view to estimate muscle?
- Front
 - Side
 - Profile
 - Rear
40. Why are weak pasterns a negative trait in hogs?
- They are the result of excess pressure on the animals' feet
 - They tend to lead to torn declaws and lameness
 - They indicated a light muscled animal
 - They are caused by lymph node infections
41. A barrow that comes in at this knee is most likely?
- Non-genuine and narrow made
 - Lean and expressive
 - Sound structured
 - Poor balanced and unattractive
42. Which feature does not describe a practical heifer?
- Deep Body
 - Easy Fleshing
 - Long Neck
 - Sound Footed

43. A market lamb that handles high in his spine and round over his loin edge is most likely?
- Fresh
 - Fat
 - Heavy Muscled
 - Stale
44. Which species of livestock is the most efficient into converting feed into energy and protein?
- Cattle
 - Goats
 - Sheep
 - Swine
45. An extremely heavy muscled, lean market lamb would have a Yield Grade of ____?
- Prime
 - Choice
 - 1
 - 5
46. The genetic makeup of an animal is called its:
- genotype
 - phenotype
 - dominance
 - recessiveness
47. What attribute contributes the most to beef's flavor and tenderness?
- Marbling
 - Flank Streaking
 - KPH
 - Back Fat
48. The amount of fat cover on a market steer is referred to as:
- finish
 - fleshing
 - marbling
 - carcass merit
49. Since most sows are farrowed in crates, what is the most concerning in gilt selection?
- Strong Pasturn
 - Light Muscled
 - Short body
 - Bow Legged

50. Which is NOT a function of the skeletal system?

- a. strength
- b. mineral storage
- c. blood storage
- d. protection

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

- 42. C
- 43. D
- 44. D
- 45. C
- 46. A
- 47. A
- 48. D
- 49. D
- 50. C