

**National FFA Livestock Evaluation  
Career Development Event  
1999 Exam**

1. Subcutaneous injections are given:  
A. in the muscle  
B. orally  
C. in the ear  
D. under the skin
2. The breed of cattle that was developed on the King Ranch in Texas and consists of 3/8 Brahman and 5/8 Shorthorn is called:  
A. Limousin  
B. Shorthorn  
C. Santa Gertrudis  
D. Brangus
3. 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. Red Angus  
B. Angus  
C. Polled Hereford  
D. Devon
4. Nutrients which an animal can synthesize for growth and maintenance are in a category called:  
A. non-essential nutrients  
B. essential nutrients  
C. protein  
D. minerals
5. Swine are in a class of animals which consume both plants and meat known as:  
A. omnivores  
B. herbivores  
C. ruminants  
D. carnivores
6. The critical stage of production in livestock when giving birth to their offspring is:  
A. gestation  
B. parturition  
C. pregnancy  
D. palpation
7. The expected yield of a hog with a USDA quality grade of No. 1 is:  
A. 52 to 54.4%  
B. 54.4 to 57.3%  
C. 57.4 to 60.3%  
D. 60.4% or greater
8. The most important wholesale cut of lamb is:  
A. shoulder  
B. foreshank  
C. leg  
D. rib
9. The secretion and production of milk in sheep, cattle, and swine is known as:  
A. lactation  
B. ovulation  
C. anestrous  
D. fertilization

10. The breed of swine which is white in color with erect ears and used extensively in commercial operations for the maternal characteristics is the:
- A. Landrace
  - B. Chester White
  - C. Yorkshire
  - D. Berkshire
11. The first milk produced after giving birth is known as:
- A. lactose
  - B. colostrum
  - C. buttermilk
  - D. skim milk
12. The age of the beef animal and the amount of marbling in the carcass affect the \_\_\_\_\_ of the carcass.
- A. yield grade
  - B. dressing percentage
  - C. hot carcass weight
  - D. quality grade
13. The breeds of cattle with origin in Europe such as Charolais, Simmental, and Limousin are usually referred to as:
- A. Maternal breeds
  - B. British breeds
  - C. Commercial breeds
  - D. Continental breeds
14. A disorder characterized by gas distention in the rumen, seen on the animal's left side is commonly referred to as:
- A. brucellosis
  - B. woody tongue
  - C. bloat
  - D. ketosis
15. A cattle producer that produces breeding stock including bulls and females for cow-calf operations is commonly called a:
- A. feedyard manager
  - B. commercial cattleman
  - C. seedstock/purebred breeder
  - D. stocker operator
16. The record of the ancestors of a particular animal is recorded in its:
- A. performance record
  - B. pedigree
  - C. phenotype
  - D. genetic map
17. The amount of fat cover on a market lamb is referred to as:
- A. carcass merit
  - B. fleshing
  - C. quality
  - D. finish
18. Feed that is provided to young lambs as an extra ration and is fed in an area that mature ewes cannot access is called a:
- A. lactation ration
  - B. finishing ration
  - C. creep feed
  - D. maintenance feed
19. The most prevalent fine-wool breed of sheep in the United States is the:
- A. Rambouillet
  - B. Leicester
  - C. Columbia
  - D. Hampshire

20. The most important factor when formulating a ration for livestock is:  
A. feed cost  
B. size of the animal  
C. total digestive nutrients  
D. availability of feed
21. The gestation time for sheep is:  
A. 114 days  
B. 148 days  
C. 283 days  
D. 336 days
22. Administering a medicinal agent to livestock that requires placement directly into the bloodstream is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ injection.  
A. subcutaneous  
B. intramuscular  
C. intravenous  
D. intrarumen
23. An objectionable inherited defect in swine known as a whorl is actually a(n):  
A. hair disturbance  
B. extra dewclaw  
C. inverted teat  
D. defective color
24. Heifers most commonly reach puberty at the age of:  
A. 3-4 months  
B. 6-8 months  
C. 10-14 months  
D. 24 months
25. Estrus in cattle usually occurs every:  
A. 12 days  
B. 21 days  
C. 30 days  
D. 60 days
26. EPD stands for:  
A. expected product differential  
B. express package delivery  
C. extra production difference  
D. expected progeny difference
27. A market where cattle are sold by public bidding, with the animals going to the highest bidder is known as a(n):  
A. contract market  
B. electronic market  
C. auction market  
D. internet market
28. In swine, a male that has been castrated before reaching sexual maturity is called a:  
A. wether  
B. stag  
C. boar  
D. barrow
29. The presence and distribution of fat in a cut of meat is described as:  
A. marbling  
B. yield  
C. condition  
D. finish
30. Cattle that are generally between six months and one year old and are sold to people who fatten them for market are commonly referred to as:  
A. veal calves  
B. feeder cattle  
C. slaughter cattle  
D. packer cattle

31. Cattle can generally lose from 1 to 5 percent of their weight when transported. The loss of weight that occurs when cattle are moved to market is referred to as:
- A. fillback
  - B. sale weight
  - C. shipping weight
  - D. shrinkage
32. 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
33. One common characteristic between Hampshire, Yorkshire, and Berkshire swine is:
- A. color
  - B. maternal qualities
  - C. erect ears
  - D. terminal qualities
34. A swine disease causing degeneration of the turbinate bones in the snout and the twisting of the snout is:
- A. erysipelas
  - B. pseudorabies
  - C. parvovirus
  - D. rhinitis
35. A system that is used for trading contracts for future deliver of cattle is known as:
- A. auction market
  - B. futures market
  - C. order buying
  - D. internet auction
36. In 1985, a one dollar per head checkoff for every head of beef sold in the United States was established as a result of the passage of the:
- A. Packers and Stockyard Act
  - B. Beef Quality Assurance Act
  - C. Beef Promotion and Research Act
  - D. Livestock Marketing Tax
37. The process of placing sperm in the female reproductive tract by some other means than natural mating is known as:
- A. embryo transfer
  - B. estrus synchronization
  - C. pregnancy testing
  - D. artificial insemination
38. The process of preparing calves for the stress of being moved into the feedlot is called:
- A. preconditioning
  - B. finishing
  - C. stockering
  - D. stretching
39. Cattle generate more dollars than any other agricultural enterprise. Cattle account for \_\_\_\_\_ percent of all commodity receipts in the United States.
- A. 22
  - B. 38
  - C. 50
  - D. 65
40. Vitamins that are not stored in the body and need to be consumed everyday are:
- A. water soluble vitamins
  - B. fat soluble vitamins
  - C. Vitamins A, D, E, & K
  - D. Selenium & Manganese

41. The removal of all or part of the tail from sheep is referred to as:  
A. castration  
B. notching  
C. dehorning  
D. docking
42. The biggest problem of raising sheep is the loss caused by:  
A. external parasites  
B. Blue tongue  
C. Overeating disease  
D. internal parasites
43. Organic acids which are the building blocks in the formation of proteins are:  
A. amino acids  
B. glycogens  
C. chromosomes  
D. fat soluble vitamins
44. The most common parasites among beef cattle are:  
A. flies  
B. roundworms  
C. liver flukes  
D. ticks
45. Breeds of cattle that are used for both milk and meat production are considered to be:  
A. maternal breeds  
B. terminal breeds  
C. dual-purpose breeds  
D. continental breeds
46. Beef cattle or sheep born without horns are commonly referred to as:  
A. hornless  
B. polled  
C. scurred  
D. bald
47. A method of animal identification that is a puncture in the skin of numbers or letters is known as:  
A. freeze brand  
B. hot brand  
C. eartag  
D. tattoo
48. A selective form of breeding in which the sire and dam are related which some refer to as a mild form of inbreeding is called:  
A. outcrossing  
B. crossbreeding  
C. terminal  
D. linebreeding
49. The degree to which the crossbred offspring out performs its parent purebreds is known as:  
A. hybrid vigor  
B. high performance  
C. ratio condition  
D. phenotype
50. A beef animal that has extremely straight hindlegs is best described as being:  
A. cow-hocked  
B. sickle hocked  
C. structurally sound  
D. post-legged

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Answer Key

1.D	26.D
2.C	27.C
3.B	28.D
4.B	29.A
5.A	30.B
6.B	31.D
7.D	32.D
8.C	33.C
9.A	34.D
10.C	35.B
11.B	36.C
12.D	37.D
13.D	38.A
14.C	39.A
15.C	40.A
16.B	41.D
17.D	42.D
18.C	43.A
19.A	44.B
20.C	45.C
21.B	46.B
22.C	47.D
23.A	48.D
24.B	49.A
25.B	50.D