

2019 Hallettsville Junior Livestock Show Commercial Heifer Exam

Name: _____

1. _____ is more commonly referred to as pinkeye in cattle.
 - a. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis
 - b. Cloudy eye
 - c. Photosensitization
 - d. Infectious keratoconjunctivitis
2. In bull development, solvent-extracted cottonseed meal should be limited to _____ of the diet.
 - a. 20 percent or less
 - b. 15 percent or less
 - c. 5 percent or less
 - d. None of the above
3. When considering turning out bulls for breeding, it is recommended that a cattlemen should have one bull for every _____ cows.
 - a. 10
 - b. 25
 - c. 40
 - d. 60
4. Abnormal presentation of a fetus is the most common cause of dystocia in cattle.
 - a. True
 - b. False
5. _____ and _____ are considered energy sources in beef cattle rations.
 - a. Corn and Cottonseed Hulls
 - b. Cottonseed meal and Milo
 - c. Oats and Soybean Oil
 - d. Rice Hulls and Peanut Hulls
6. Cattle without a hump are referred to as _____ cattle.
 - a. Bos taures
 - b. Bos indicus
 - c. Bos cebu
 - d. Bos simmentales
7. A drug or chemical that kills or expels worms is referred to as an _____.
 - a. Antiseptic
 - b. Anthelmintic
 - c. Antibiotic
 - d. Vaccination
8. Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn cattle are classified as _____ breeds.
 - a. Continental
 - b. Bos indicus
 - c. European
 - d. British

9. _____ is the milk secreted by cattle during the first few days of lactation, and this milk is high in antibodies.
- Colostrum
 - Whey
 - Pasteurized
 - None of the above
10. The offspring of mating a purebred bull of one breed to a purebred female of another breed is called a ____.
- F1
 - F2
 - F3
 - F4
11. Cattle should be in a body condition score of 5 or better at calving.
- True
 - False
12. The _____ is the largest of the four compartments of the cattle stomach.
- Rumen
 - Reticulum
 - Omasum
 - Abomasum
13. Proper vaccine handling requires vaccines to be stored at room temperature and in the light.
- True
 - False
14. _____ are a naturally occurring organism that cause intestinal disease in cattle.
- Ticks
 - Mange
 - Coccidia
 - Acidosis
15. When vaccinating cattle by Beef Quality Assurance standards, the injections should be given in the _____.
- Hip
 - Loin
 - Rib
 - Neck
16. The _____ EPD is most important when selecting bulls to breed to heifers.
- Yearling Weight
 - Weaning Weight
 - Milk
 - Birth Weight
17. Horn fly treatment is economically justified when horn fly population reaches _____ per head.
- 100 flies
 - 250 flies
 - 500 flies
 - 1000 flies

18. Which of the following breeds are classified as Bos indicus cattle?
- Brangus
 - Akaushi
 - Beefmaster
 - Both A and C
 - None of the above
19. _____ is rapidly spread through the air and can spread rapidly through a herd.
- Trichomoniasis
 - Leptospirosis
 - Liver flukes
 - Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis
20. _____ bacteria are responsible for causing blackleg in beef cattle.
- Pasteurella
 - Clostridial
 - Escheria coli
 - None of the above
21. Testicular size in young bulls is an indicator of _____ and _____.
- Puberty and Sperm Production
 - Growth and Weight Gain
 - Fertility and Daughter's Milk Production
 - Disposition and Marbling
22. _____ is a measure of reliability associated with an Expected Progeny Difference.
- Heritability
 - Ratio
 - Accuracy
 - Heterosis
23. _____ is realized from cattle that have been nutritionally deprived for all or part of their lives.
- Average Daily Gain
 - Compensatory Gain
 - Feed Efficiency
 - Total Gain
24. The 'Percent Calf Crop' is determined by dividing the Total Calves Weaned by the Total Calves Born.
- True
 - False
25. _____ is a degenerative disease in cattle that affects the central nervous system.
- Bovine Rhinotracheitis
 - Bovine Viral Diarrhea
 - Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
 - Coccidiosis
26. _____ is used to refer to the period between calving and return to estrus.
- Calving Interval
 - Estrus Cycle
 - Calving rate
 - Postpartum interval

