

Livestock Test for Intermediate Division

Show Name: Beef 2019 Intermediate Practice Test
Show Date: Chapter 2
20 Questions

Name: _____ County: _____

Number: _____ Score: _____

NOTE: Circle the correct answer for True/False and Multiple Choice questions. Fill in the blanks otherwise...

1. True / False - When looking at the hind legs from the rear, a steer that is cow hocked will have hocks that are turned inward or are placed too close together, causing the toes to turn outward. - BF 2
2. True / False - Calf kneed is an undesirable structural condition in cattle that is the opposite of buck kneed. If a calf is calf kneed, it stands "back at the knees" when viewed from the side. - BF 2
3. True / False - Structural correctness is emphasized more in market cattle than in breeding cattle. - BF 2
4. True / False - Animals that are more structurally correct will be better able to withstand the rigors of pasture conditions and thus increase their odds of being productive for longer periods of time. - BF 2
5. True / False - Frame size and structural correctness are examined when evaluating breeding cattle, but to a slightly lesser degree than in market cattle. - BF 2
6. True / False - Excessive fat on feeder calves can indicate a larger frame size. - BF 2
7. True / False - To properly determine the frame score in beef cattle, the hip measurement should be taken at a point directly over the hip bones (hooks) with the animal standing on a level surface. - BF 2
8. True / False - A feeder calf grade of L-4 indicates a feeder calf with a large frame and heavily muscled. - BF 2
9. The _____ breed of cattle was developed in France and imported into the United States from Mexico. The animals are large and white. They are noted for their fast growth and lean meat. - BF 2
 - a. Charolais
 - b. Chianina
 - c. Simmental
 - d. Shorthorn
10. The _____ breed of cattle was developed in England and brought to the United States in 1817. These animals have red bodies with white faces. They are known for their foraging ability, vigor, hardiness, and quiet dispositions. - BF 2
 - a. Angus
 - b. Hereford
 - c. Red Angus
 - d. Simmental
11. What is the name of the first vertebrae closest to the head of cattle? - BF 2
 - a. Sacral
 - b. Axis
 - c. Lumbar
 - d. Atlas
12. Which of the following is a trait found in an ideal market steer? - BF 2

- a. Muscular loin
- b. Long, level rump
- c. Wide, deep stifle
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

13. In beef cattle, frame score is based upon the height of an animal at the _____, at different ages.
- BF 2

- a. Poll
- b. Crest
- c. Tail head
- d. Hip

14. Each feeder calf receives two grades--a letter grade and a number grade. What does the number grade represent? - BF 2

- a. Frame size
- b. Muscling
- c. Thriftiness
- d. Carcass yield

15. Which is NOT a way to describe an ideal breeding heifer? - BF 2

- a. Long-bodied
- b. Narrow chest floor
- c. Long stifle
- d. Large frame

16. How much does an ideal mature market steer weigh? - BF 2

- a. 900-1,000 pounds
- b. 1,100 - 1,350 pounds
- c. 1,400 - 1,650 pounds
- d. More than 1,700 pounds

17. Each feeder calf receives two grades--a letter grade and a number grade. What does the letter grade represent? - BF 2

- a. Frame size
- b. Muscling
- c. Thriftiness
- d. Carcass yield

18. Name two types of vertebrae in cattle:

- a. _____
- b. _____ - BF 2

19. _____ refers to the apparent health of the calf, size for its age, alertness, and its estimated ability to reach market weight quickly and efficiently. - BF 2

20. Spring of rib, depth of rib, and width of chest are traits that contribute to the _____ and _____ of breeding cattle. - BF 2

Livestock Test for Intermediate Division

Show Name: Beef 2019 Intermediate Practice Test
Show Date: Chapter 3
10 Questions

Name: _____ County: _____

Number: _____ Score: _____

NOTE: Circle the correct answer for True/False and Multiple Choice questions. Fill in the blanks otherwise...

1. True / False - Barbed wire could be used as a top strand for a fence for cattle, but not as the primary fencing system. - BF 3
2. True / False - Pay special attention to first-calf heifers; keep them next to a barn to check for calving problems. - BF 3
3. True / False - If you keep a beef calf's head up and its nose under control, the rest will follow. - BF 3
4. You can avoid beef cattle eating their bedding by _____. - BF 3
 - a. Feeding properly
 - b. Exercising to avoid boredom
 - c. Switching bedding
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
5. The breeding seasons for yearling replacement heifers should start _____ in relation to cows. - BF 3
 - a. Two cycles earlier than cows
 - b. One cycle earlier than cows
 - c. The same time as cows
 - d. One cycle later than cows
6. Which beef cattle form of identification is the simplest and most easily identifiable? - BF 3
 - a. Nose printing
 - b. Ear tag
 - c. Tattoo
 - d. Freeze brand
7. When you first buy a beef calf and bring it to your farm, what is the first step in training it? - BF 3
 - a. Putting on a halter
 - b. Let the calf settle down for a few days
 - c. Tying to a post
 - d. None of the above
8. Which knot is the standard knot used to tie beef cattle to a post or stall and is a good nonslip knot, which can be untied under tension? - BF 3
 - a. Quick release knot
 - b. Bowline knot
 - c. Square knot
 - d. Half hitch
9. How long before weaning should all vaccinations and internal and external parasite control be done? - BF 3

- a. 1 week
- b. 2 weeks
- c. 1 month
- d. 2 months

10. Name one way yearling replacement heifers can be bred to easy calving bulls.

a. _____ - BF 3