

Cattle Questions

1. The eyesight of cattle is considered to be _____?
 - A. Fair
 - B. Good
 - C. Poor**
 - D. Extremely Good
2. Which of the following contributes the least to retail cuts?
 - A. Back Fat
 - B. Bone**
 - C. Tendons
 - D. Ligaments
3. When monitoring livestock you should make sure they have what 4 necessities?
 - A. Water, Shelter, Feed, and Rest**
 - B. Vitamins, Nutrients, Shade, and Bedding
 - C. Water, Shade, Bedding, Vitamins
 - D. Nutrients, Rest, Feed, and Water
4. Quality grade is an indicator of what?
 - A. Tenderness
 - B. Flavor
 - C. Palatability**
 - D. Juiciness
 - E.
5. If a 100-pound live weight animal produced 650-pound carcass what is the dressing percent?
 - A. 65%**
 - B. 30%
 - C. 4.3%
 - D. 6.5%
6. Which of the following is considered dual-purpose breed of beef cattle?
 - A. Hereford
 - B. Black Angus
 - C. Holstein
 - D. Shorthorn**
7. Name three components of palatability.
 - A. Color, p.H Levels, and Flavor
 - B. Tenderness, Juiciness, and Flavor**
 - C. Taste, Texture, and Color
 - D. Flavor, Tenderness, and p.H Levels

8. What breed is noted for its maternal characteristics, originated from France, and considered to be one of the oldest and most genetically pure European breeds?
- A. Shorthorn
 - B. Red Angus
 - C. Piedmont
 - D. Salers**
9. You have two animals, steer A and steer B. Both are fat and have horns, but steer A is lighter muscled. Which will have a HIGHER dressing percent?
- A. Steer A
 - B. Neither
 - C. Steer B**
 - D. Both will have equal dressing percent
10. In beef cattle, what two things determine a quality grade?
- A. Marbling/Intramuscular fat and Age/Maturity**
11. When cattle are tied for an extended period of time they should be allowed to do what?
- A. Walk around
 - B. Lie down**
 - C. Get a drink of water
 - D. Eat
12. What compartment of the ruminant stomach are the microbes primarily found?
- A. Rumen**
 - B. Osmium
 - C. Abomasum
 - D. Reticulum
13. What can happen if you were to get behind a gate or fence in a crowded alley with cattle?
- A. Startle the cattle
 - B. Prevent cattle from moving
 - C. Hurt the cattle
 - D. You can be crushed**
14. Dressing Percent is calculated how?
- A. Live Weight divided by Carcass Weight
 - B. Carcass Weight subtracted from Total Weight
 - C. Total Weight multiplies by Live Weight
 - D. Carcass weight divided by Live Weight**
15. What is the most essential nutrient for livestock?
- A. Vitamin C
 - B. Water**
 - C. Thymine
 - D. Potassium

16. What are the two most common appropriate intramuscular injection sites?
- A. **Neck and Crotch**
 - B. Shoulder and Flank
 - C. Flank and Side
 - D. Ribs and Rump
17. The typical dressing percent for a steer is?
- A. **60-65%**
 - B. 15-20%
 - C. 70-75%
 - D. 55-60%
18. How many head of cattle do feed yards finish each year?
- A. 3.6 Billion
 - B. 10 Million
 - C. **25 Million**
 - D. 6 Billion
19. Who is one of the top livestock behavior specialists in the world?
- A. Dr. Todd Noffsinger
 - B. Dr. Davis Lust
 - C. Dr. David Roberts
 - D. **Temple Grandin**
20. What is one thing emphasized when handling cattle?
- A. Work Quickly
 - B. **Remaining Calm**
 - C. Know the number of cattle you are handling
 - D. Using tools such as whips and electric prods
21. This element is an illusion when working with cattle.
- A. **Time**
 - B. Effectiveness
 - C. Patience
 - D. Persistence
22. When cattle are confronted, what is their first impulse?
- A. Run away
 - B. **To bunch up or move away**
 - C. Charge at the person
 - D. Do nothing
23. How should you move cattle?
- A. As fast as possible
 - B. **Walking and moving slowly and not being in their flight zone**
 - C. Moving in a swift manner and being in their flight zone
 - D. Running and scaring the cattle to move in the direction you want them to go

24. What will cattle do if you enter their flight zone?
- A. Animals will just stand there
 - B. Animals will turn and face you
 - C. Animals will turn away**
 - D. Animals do not have a flight zone, only birds do
25. How should you walk towards cattle herds?
- A. In a straight line, directly in front of them
 - B. In a vertical line, directly behind them
 - C. In a zig zagging pattern, directly on the side of them
 - D. At a diagonal line, to the front of them**
26. Why is it important to keep moving when working cattle?
- A. To show you have control
 - B. To be ready to run after cattle when they go the wrong direction
 - C. So cattle know you are there and they do not react to your movement to quickly**
 - D. To entertain the cattle
27. How do you get movement of herds started when on horseback?
- A. Ride back and forth in a "V" shape**
 - B. Ride directly at them
 - C. Ride side to side
 - D. Ride in a circle around them
28. What are proper cattle handling based upon?
- A. Cool, Calm, and Collected
 - B. Knowledge of the cattle in the herd
 - C. Observation of the herd**
 - D. Proactive precautionary measures
29. Why does Grandin stress the important of being calm when moving cattle?
- A. Animals can read human emotions
 - B. Calm animals are easier to handle**
 - C. So you won't hurt the cattle's feelings
 - D.
30. What speed should cattle be moved at?
- A. A walk or trot**
 - B. A run
 - C. A slow, slow walk
 - D. At the cattle's own speed

31. If you plan on using an ATV to move cattle that are not familiar with the machine, what should you do?
- A. Surprise them with the ATV
 - B. Let them walk around the ATV when it is not running
 - C. Introduce the ATV from a distance**
 - D. Just don't use an ATV
32. What are the three key factors to handling cattle properly?
- A. Calm, Persistent, and witty
 - B. Slow, Relaxed, Deliberate
 - C. Strategic, Gradual, Gentle
 - D. Slow, calm, and patience**
33. What is the fast way to move cattle?
- A. As slow as possible**
 - B. As fast as possible
 - C. At the cattle's own speed
 - D. A moderate speed for both the horse and the cattle
34. What is one thing to consider when pulling cattle out of pens?
- A. Safety of the herd
 - B. How many cattle you are pulling out
 - C.
 - D. Safety of the rider**
35. If you are having trouble what should you do?
- A. Just give up
 - B. Call for help**
 - C. Stop what you are doing and rest
 - D. Look around and see what is going on
36. When should you call for help?
- A. Before things get too stressful for the cattle and the horse**
 - B. Before the rider gets hurt
 - C. After the cattle are hurt
 - D. When the cattle and horse are both hurt
37. When working as a team what is the most important factor to work effectively?
- A. Listening
 - B. Participation
 - C. Communication**
 - D. Gentleness

