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. Safety of the rider
   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