

# Cattle Behavior Sample Questions

1. The eyesight of cattle is considered to be ?
  - a. Fair
  - b. Good
  - c. Poor
  - d. Extremely Good
2. 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
3. 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
4. What is the most essential nutrient for livestock?
  - a. Vitamin C
  - b. Water
  - c. Thymine
  - d. Potassium
5. 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
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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

10. 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 too quickly
  - d. To entertain the cattle
  
11. What is 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
  
12. What speed should cattle be moved at?
  - a. A walk or trot
  - b. A run
  - c. A slow, slow walk
  
13. 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
  
14. 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
  
15. What are the two acceptable ways a handler can cause cattle to move?
  - a. Draw and Pressure
  - b. Yelling and Screaming
  - c. Chasing and striking
  
16. Which of the following does not influence an animal's flight zone?
  - a. Disposition
  - b. Sound
  - c. Moving directly toward the animal
  - b. Size of the pen
  
17. Where is the point of balance on a calf?
  - a. Last Rib
  - b. Hip
  - c. Shoulder
  
18. Cattle have 360-degree vision.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
19. The "steering wheel" of a steer is the:
  - a. Nose
  - b. Eye
  - c. Head

20. The gas pedal and break on a steer is the point of balance.
- True
  - False
21. Why is it difficult to get cattle to turn away from you?
- It makes them dizzy
  - Their predator/pray instinct
22. If all the cattle are facing the handler, the handler is \_\_\_\_\_ the flight zone.
- Inside
  - Outside
23. What are the three ways cattle communicate?
- Sight
  - Touch
  - Sound
  - Smell
24. Cattle respond to three types of pressure, push, draw, and maintain.
- True
  - False
25. Wild cattle will have a \_\_\_\_ flight zone than tame cattle.
- Smaller
  - Larger
26. What determines the number of cattle you should load in a Bud Box at one time.
- Length of time till lunch
  - The number of cattle you have to work
  - Number of cattle the processing alley will hold
27. To create flow in the processing alley, cattle must be able to see the calf in front leave the squeeze chute.
- True
  - False
28. Which of the following does not create draw?
- Movement toward the cattle
  - Movement away from the cattle
29. A handler can create pressure by
- Moving toward the cattle
  - Moving away from the cattle

## Answers Provided Below

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