

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 ways cattle communicate?
- Sight
 - Touch
 - Sound
 - Smell
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
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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