



**2018 National FFA
Livestock Evaluation
Career Development Event Exam - KEY**



1. Proteins are organic compounds made of _____. (Modern Livestock Chapter 6, p 127)
 - A. Amino Acids**
 - B. Nitrogen Free Extracts
 - C. Anhydrous Ammonia
 - D. Glycolytic Pathways

2. To prevent anemia, it is highly encouraged to give baby pigs an injection of _____. (Modern Livestock Chapter 22, p 409)
 - A. Vitamin A
 - B. Iron**
 - C. Selenium
 - D. Vitamin C

3. At the end of bronchioles in the lungs, the _____ are the small pockets where carbon dioxide and oxygen are exchanged in the blood. (Modern Livestock Chapter 5, p 108)
 - A. Albumen
 - B. Alveoli**
 - C. Atria
 - D. Asceticism

4. _____ is a method where calves are given supplemental feeds in an area where larger cattle cannot reach. (Modern Livestock Chapter 15, p 280)
 - A. Deep Feeding
 - B. Creep Feeding**
 - C. Bunk Feeding
 - D. Free Feeding

5. The _____ is a primal cut of beef that comes from the shoulder area and produces the 7-bone roast and the flat-iron steak. (Principles Chapter 10.1 p 514)
 - A. Round
 - B. Sirloin
 - C. Chuck**
 - D. Brisket



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6. The scientific (Genus and Species) name for sheep is _____.
(Principles Chapter 11.3, p 622)
- A. *Sus Scrofa*
 - B. *Ovis Aries***
 - C. *Capra Hircus*
 - D. *Gallus Gallus*
7. The _____ breed is an all-white, medium wool sheep breed that originated in England, can be polled or horned, and will breed out of season. (Modern Livestock Chapter 26, p 477)
- A. Oxford
 - B. Shropshire
 - C. Suffolk
 - D. Dorset**
8. Genotype refers to the genetic makeup of an animal, while _____ refers to the outward appearance of an animal (Modern Livestock Chapter 9, pps 181 & 186)
- A. Heritability
 - B. Prototype
 - C. Phenotype**
 - D. Incomplete Genotypic Expression
9. Of the digestive structures listed, _____ is the only one that would not be found in swine. (Modern Livestock Chapter 5, pps 114-115)
- A. Villi
 - B. Large Intestine
 - C. Omasum**
 - D. Esophagus
10. The use of low doses of medicines like antibiotics in feeds to prevent illness is referred to as _____. (Modern Livestock Chapter 7, p 136)
- A. Subcutaneous
 - B. Suboptimization
 - C. Subtherapeutic**
 - D. Substration



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11. The production of gametes is the result of _____, a type of cell division. (Modern Livestock Chapter 9, p 184)
- A. Mitosis
 - B. Meiosis**
 - C. Zygotosis
 - D. Genetic Isolation
12. It is suggested that sheep were among the earliest mammals to be domesticated and modern sheep are descendants of the wild Mouflons and _____ sheep. (Modern Livestock Chapter 1, p 4)
- A. Asiatic Urial**
 - B. Aurochs
 - C. Sus Scrofa
 - D. Eohippus
13. Sometimes called hybrid vigor, _____ is a term used to describe a situation when a combination of genes produces offspring that are better than either of the parents. (Modern Livestock Chapter 9, p181)
- A. Heterosis**
 - B. Heterozygous
 - C. Heterogeneous
 - D. Homozygous
14. _____ and Milo are the most commonly used grains when finishing beef cattle. (Modern Livestock Chapter 16, p 306)
- A. Wheat
 - B. Sorghum
 - C. Corn**
 - D. Oats
15. _____ is a sexually transmitted disease in cattle that can cause low fertility and abortion in cattle. (Modern Livestock Chapter 17, p 330)
- A. Leptospirosis
 - B. Listeriosis
 - C. Prolapse
 - D. Trichomoniasis**



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16. _____ is caused by a lack of sugar in the diet (Modern Livestock Chapter 23, p 442)
- A. Enterotoxemia
 - B. Hyperglycemia
 - C. Hypoglycemia**
 - D. Parakeratosis
17. A large dose of medicine in a liquid form that is ingested or administered by mouth is called a _____. (Modern Livestock Chapter 27, p 493)
- A. Drench**
 - B. Soak
 - C. Dip
 - D. Injection
18. Although the Boer breed is more common in meat-goat production, newer breeds like the New Zealand _____ have been developed. (Modern Livestock Chapter 28, p 511)
- A. Angora
 - B. Kiko**
 - C. Nubian
 - D. Toggenburg
19. Similar to “mad-cow” disease, _____ is a sheep specific version of a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) that is always fatal. (Modern Livestock Chapter 29, p 538)
- A. Enterotoxemia
 - B. Spider-Lamb Syndrome
 - C. Scrapie**
 - D. Leptospirosis
20. _____ is the most important nutrient partially because it is the most limiting and, without it, the animal will die faster than not having any other nutrient. (Principles Chapter 9.4, p 481)
- A. Protein
 - B. Lipids
 - C. Carbohydrates
 - D. Water**



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21. _____ is the term used to describe when female livestock are fertile and receptive to breeding. (Modern Livestock Chapter 10, p 205)
- A. Isthmus
 - B. Placentus
 - C. Dystocia
 - D. Estrus**
22. _____ metabolism is what provides for essential life functions that maintain life for animal. (Modern Livestock Chapter 8, p 158)
- A. Basic
 - B. Fundamental
 - C. Essential
 - D. Basal**
23. Of the livestock included in this CDE, _____ is the only monogastric. (Principles Chapter 9.4, p 492-493)
- A. Swine**
 - B. Sheep
 - C. Cattle
 - D. Goats
24. Often diagnosed by a swollen left side, _____ is a condition in livestock caused by a buildup of froth or gas in the rumen. (Principles Chapter 9.4, p 495)
- A. Colic
 - B. Bloat**
 - C. Acidosis
 - D. Scours
25. The period of time between fertilization and parturition is the _____ period. (Modern Livestock Chapter 10, pps 207 & 208)
- A. Gestation**
 - B. Ovulation
 - C. Copulation
 - D. Duration