



**2021 National FFA
Livestock Evaluation
Career Development Event Exam - KEY**



The following questions came from the Flanders and Gillespie book: Modern Livestock and Poultry Production (MLPP) and Principles of Agriculture, Food, and Natural Resources (PAFNR) by Rayfield et. Al/ respectively.

- 1) In swine ear notching, the animal's left ear is used to identify the _____.
 - a. Litter number
 - b. **Pig Number within the litter (PAFNR p. 611)**
 - c. Month the litter was born
 - d. The left ear is never used in notching

- 2) A doe is generally pregnant for approximately _____ days before kidding.
 - a. 114
 - b. 145
 - c. **150 (PAFNR p. 629)**
 - d. 285

- 3) Breeds like the Dorset, Hampshire, and Suffolk are classified as _____ wool breeds.
 - a. Fine
 - b. **Medium (MLPP pps 477-478)**
 - c. Long
 - d. Carpet

- 4) The Boer breed of goats originated in _____ while the Kiko breed comes from _____.
 - a. South Africa :: Spain
 - b. Spain :: South Africa
 - c. New Zealand :: Spain
 - d. **South Africa :: New Zealand (PAFNR p 635)**

- 5) _____ leads the nation in meat goat production.
 - a. California
 - b. Colorado
 - c. **Texas (MLPP p. 506)**
 - d. New Mexico

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- 6) All common farm animals are classified in the kingdom *Animalia* and in the phylum _____.
- a. Mammalia
 - b. Aves
 - c. Vertebrata
 - d. **Chordata (MLPP p. 9)**
- 7) A common protein supplement in generating rations is _____. This product is made of animal tissues and bones which are then cooked, dried, and ground.
- a. **Tankage (MLPP p. 155)**
 - b. Bonemeal
 - c. Balage
 - d. Brewer's Grains
- 8) Anthelmintics are feed additives that are used to influence or control _____.
- a. Coccidostats
 - b. Ionophores
 - c. Bacteria
 - d. **Worms (MLPP p. 138)**
- 9) Of all the nutrients used in livestock production, _____ is the most limiting and considered the most important.
- a. Carbohydrates
 - b. Fats
 - c. Proteins
 - d. **Water (PAFNR p. 481)**
- 10) This type of muscle is very important in animal production because it composes much of the flesh we refer to as meat.
- a. **Striated (MLPP p. 103)**
 - b. Smooth
 - c. Cardiac
 - d. Autonomic



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- 11) If a cow has twin calves where one is male and the other is female, the female calf, called a _____ will be infertile.
- a. Hermaphroditic Heifer
 - b. Cryptorchid
 - c. **Freemartin (MLPP p. 237)**
 - d. Polycythemic Twin
- 12) Sheep are raised for their wool as well as meat. The United States produces more than _____ million pounds of greasy wool annually.
- a. 20
 - b. **30 (PAFNR p. 617)**
 - c. 40
 - d. 50
- 13) The growing and feeding of calves from weaning until they are ready to enter the feedlot is called _____.
- a. Pre-Conditioning
 - b. Transitional Treatment
 - c. Bunk Training
 - d. **Backgrounding (MLPP p. 292)**
- 14) When using estimated breeding values or expected progeny differences to select breeding animals, it is important to consider _____ which refers to the likelihood of a trait being passed from parent to offspring.
- a. Additive Effects
 - b. **Heritability Estimate (MLPP p. 181)**
 - c. Non-Additive Effects
 - d. Practical Value Estimate
- 15) Because of their heat tolerance and resistance to insects, southwest cattle producers will often use breeds that fall under the _____ sub-species.
- a. Bos Taurus
 - b. **Bos Indicus (PAFNR p. 516)**
 - c. Bos Bison
 - d. Bos Brahman



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- 16) In swine feeding operations, the issue of manure odor is generally caused by ammonia which is caused by the amount of _____ excreted.
- a. **Nitrogen (MLPP p. 402)**
 - b. Phosphorous
 - c. Potassium
 - d. Anhydrase
- 17) A common trait found in British swine breeds that end in “-shire” is that they _____.
- a. Are terminal breeds
 - b. Are maternal breeds
 - c. **Have erect ears (PAFNR p. 610)**
 - d. Have droopy ears
- 18) The scientific name for sheep is _____.
- a. Ovis Ovidae
 - b. **Ovis Aries (PAFNR p. 622)**
 - c. Sus Scrofa
 - d. Gallus Gallus
- 19) _____ digestion is the physical separation of feedstuffs into smaller pieces.
- a. **Mechanical (PAFNR p. 491)**
 - b. Chemical
 - c. Enzymatic
 - d. Gastric
- 20) The three factors used to determine USDA feeder cattle grades are thickness, frame size, and _____.
- a. Economy
 - b. Efficiency
 - c. **Thriftiness (MLPP p. 299)**
 - d. Quality



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- 21) The beef primal cut coming from the shoulder area is called the _____.
a. Sirloin
b. Short Loin
c. Short Plank
d. **Chuck (PAFNR p. 515)**
- 22) When compared to carbohydrates, fats and oils have _____ times the energy content.
a. 2.00
b. **2.25 (MLPP p. 127)**
c. 2.50
d. 2.75
- 23) There has been an increased trend toward _____ integration in the swine industry where the same company that produces the animals also owns the packing plant.
a. Horizontal
b. Integral
c. Farrow to Finish
d. **Vertical (MLPP p. 376)**
- 24) _____ losses (generally from coyotes and dogs) account for almost 40 percent of the total losses of sheep in the United States.
a. Canid
b. Acceptable
c. Normal Death
d. **Predatory (MLPP p. 499)**
- 25) Generally affecting male sheep and goats on high-concentrate rations, _____ is generally caused by the formation of small stones in the urethra and bladder in relation to calcium and phosphorous in the diet.
a. Constipation
b. Uterine Compaction
c. Tetanus
d. **Urinary Calculi (MLPP p. 541)**