

Texas 4-H  
**BEEF**  
Quiz Bowl Supplement



# TEXAS 4-H BEEF QUIZ BOWL RESOURCES —

## Official References for the Texas 4-H Beef Quiz Bowl Program

The resources listed below can be downloaded or purchased at the Texas AgriLife Extension Bookstore website at <http://agrilifebookstore.org> or downloaded from the Animal Science website at <http://animalscience.tamu.edu>.

AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

ASWeb-020, *Beef Quality and Yield Grading*

ASWeb-041, *Breeding Beef Cattle Judging Outline*

ASWeb-118, *Bale Weight: How Important Is It?*

B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

B-1203, *Recognizing and Handling Calving Problems*

B-1443, *Long Calving Seasons: Problems and Solutions*

B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

B-1575, *The Cow's Digestive System*

B-5098, *Anaplasmosis in Beef Cattle*

B-6056, *Mineral Supplementation of Beef Cows in Texas*

B-6067, *Supplementation Strategies for Beef Cattle*

B-6123, *Synchronizing Estrus in Cattle*

BCM-31A, *Blackleg and Clostridial Diseases*

BCM-33, *Foot Rot in Beef Cattle*

BCM-34, *Dehorning, Castrating and Branding*

BCM-48, *Design of Ranch Corrals and Squeeze Chutes for Cattle*

BCM-49, *Corral and Working Facilities for Beef Cattle*

BCM-67, *Stocker and Cattle Management*

E-64, *Stocking Rate and Grazing Management*

E-65, *Toxic Range Plants*

E-152, *Stocking Rate Decisions*

E-189, *Texas Adapted Strategies for Beef Cattle—IV: Breeding Systems for Beef Production*

E-526, *Mineral Supplementation of Beef Cows in Texas*

L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

L-2175, *Beef Performance Glossary*

L-2225, *Beef Cattle Marketing Alternatives*

L-2282, *Proper use of Drugs and Chemicals in Food Animals*

L-2291, *Implanting Beef and Calves and Stocker Cattle*

L-2335, *Use of Preventative Drugs in Show Market Animals*

L-5030, *Adapted Grasses for Texas Pastures*

L-5051, *Breeding Soundness in Bulls*

L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

L-5206, *Cattle Types and Breeds Characteristics and Uses*

L-5219, *Managing for High-Quality Hay*

L-5223, *Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

L-5242, *Assisting Difficult Calving*

L-5506, *Biosecurity for Beef Cattle Operations*

*Beef Production and Management Decisions*, Thomas Field, ISBN 0-13-119838-6

# BEEF

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

### NUTRITION

**Question:** Body condition determines the amount and type of winter feed supplements that will be needed. Beside mineral and vitamin supplements, fat cows usually need small amounts of what type of feed?

**Answer:** High protein (30-45 percent) feed

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Body condition determines the amount and type of winter feed supplements that will be needed. Beside mineral and vitamin supplements, thin cows usually need large amounts of what type of feed?

**Answer:** High energy feeds (+70 percent TDN)

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is regarded as the most reliable guide for evaluating the nutritional status of a cow?

**Answer:** Body condition of the cow

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Two animals that have markedly different live weights can have similar body condition scores?

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** As the percentage of fat in the body increases, the percentage of protein and water will \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer:** Decrease

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What are Body Condition Scores (BCSs)?

**Answer:** BCS numbers are used to suggest the relative fatness or body composition of a cow.

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** A cow with a body condition score of 9 would be considered \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer:** Extremely fat

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** A cow with a body condition score of 1 would be considered \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer:** Very thin

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What body condition score (BCS) would you give a cow that has the following conditions — bone structure of shoulder, ribs, back, hooks and pins sharp to the touch and easily visible and little evidence of fat deposits or muscling?

**Answer:** One (1)

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What body condition score would you give a cow that has the following conditions — bone structure not seen or easily felt; tail head buried in fat; animal's mobility may actually be impaired by excess amount of fat.

**Answer:** Nine (9)

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Both

**Question:** The target body condition score for a cow prior to calving is \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer:** 5 or 6

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Most thin cows will not re-breed if they are exposed to the bulls.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** To ensure high pregnancy rates, the lowest body condition score that a cow should have is \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer:** Five (5)

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** An efficient way to improve feeding groups is to utilize body conditions scores. How many days prior to calving should one sort and feed their cattle to have condition scores of 5 to 7 at calving?

**Answer:** 90-100 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: All cattle, fat or thin, need protein supplementation to consume and utilize low quality forage with any degree of effectiveness.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Protein and energy should be in proper balance. If protein is in excess compared to the level of energy, what will happen to the excess protein?

**Answer:** The protein will be used for energy.

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What happens to utilization of a feed by cattle when one adds a high energy supplement to forage that is deficient in protein?

**Answer:** Decreases

**Source:** Extension publication B-1526, *Body Condition, Nutrition and Reproduction of Beef Cows*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What major family of plants is normally associated with causing prussic acid poisoning when stressed by drought or freezing?

**Answer:** sorghum family... Johnson grass, sudan grass, forage sorghums and grain sorghums

**Source:** Extension publication L-5231, *Nitrate and Prussic Acid Poisoning*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**REPRODUCTION**

**Question:** True or false: Heifers that experience dystocia have higher rebreeding rates that increase calf crop and potential profits.

**Answer:** False: lower rebreeding rates that decrease crop and profits

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Heifers should weigh what percent of their mature weight at their first breeding?

**Answer:** 65-70 percent

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:**

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How many pounds per day should a heifer gain during gestation to have the proper body condition at the time of calving?

**Answer:** 1 pound per day

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** From research, feeding high feed levels during gestation does not influence dystocia. Excess energy during gestation is not as much a problem as excess protein. Why is the latter a bigger problem?

**Answer:** Protein feeds increase the birth weight of the calf.

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: The best recommendation dealing with feeding heifers during gestation is to limit the feed to starve dystocia out of heifers.

**Answer:** False: feed a balanced ration that affords proper growth.

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the recommended age to calve first-calf heifers to increase total lifetime productivity?

**Answer:** 2 years old

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Exercising the dam during gestation will reduce dystocia.

**Answer:** False: will not

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: The most prudent and effective way to reduce birth weight is to feed less.

**Answer:** False: use a bull that is known to sire calves with low birth weights.

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Breeds with a reputation for difficult calving should never be used.

**Answer:** False: all breeds have “easy calving” and “hard calving” bloodlines.

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the most reliable EPD trait when selecting a sire to breed to first-calf heifers — calving ease, birth weight, weaning weight or yearling weight

**Answer:** Calving ease

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the most reliable EPD accuracy level when selecting a sire to breed to first-calf heifers?

**Answer:** Highest fraction up to 1.0

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What does it mean for a bull to have a low accuracy level for any trait?

**Answer:** That the bull has not yet produced enough offspring to accurately predict his performance

**Source:** Extension publication L-2150, *Avoiding Calving Problems*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Define libido?

**Answer:** Sex drive in bulls

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: When a cow fails to become pregnant, she should be sold.

**Answer:** False: occasionally, the fault is the bull’s, and the bull should be sold instead.

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** What major hormone is produced by the testis (testicle) of the bull?

**Answer:** Testosterone

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** The scrotum supports and encloses the testes. Its main function is to do what for the bull?

**Answer:** Regulate testicular temperature

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the function of the epididymis within the bull's testis?

**Answer:** Storage, maturation and transportation of sperm cells

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the function of the bull's vas deferens?

**Answer:** Aid in transporting sperm cells from the epididymis to the ampullae

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the function of the bull's seminal vesicles and prostate gland?

**Answer:** They contribute volume to the ejaculate by secreting fluid that contains substrates, buffers, inorganic ions and proteins.

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Why are proteins known as fertility associated antigens particularly important in reproduction?

**Answer:** Proteins produced by the bull are added to the volume of ejaculate and bind to certain compounds in the female tract to increase the chances of fertilization.

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Seniors

**Question:** How many days prior to the breeding season should bulls be evaluated for breeding soundness?

**Answer:** 30-60 days

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A breeding soundness evaluation (BSE) will include the following — physical examination of the bull, internal and external reproductive tract, semen motility and normality and libido.

**Answer:** False: libido is not included and must be measured through visual observations during mating activity.

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What simple measurement can one do to determine the fertility in bulls?

**Answer:** Scrotal circumference measurement

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** Bos taurus and Bos indicus breeds, which group will reach puberty first and are considered early maturing?

**Answer:** Bos taurus

**Source:** Extension publication L-5051, *Breeding Soundness of Bulls*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What practice is generally recommended to determine pregnancy in cattle?

**Answer:** Pregnancy testing, rectal palpation

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 1-2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A mature cow that has consistently calved throughout her life and is unexpectedly found open can be retained in the herd.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What reproductive organ serves as the receptacle for semen during natural mating?

**Answer:** Vagina

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What reproductive organ is a thick walled structure attached to the vagina that is a good landmark for orientation when palpating cows?

**Answer:** Cervix

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What reproductive organ connects to the cervix and holds the fetus during gestation?

**Answer:** Uterus

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How many days after conception will the placental membranes begin attaching to the uterine wall?

**Answer:** 38 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Senior

**Question:** What reproductive organ is a raised area on the uterus that attaches the cotyledon to enable nutrients to come from the dam to the fetus?

**Answer:** Caruncle

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Another word or description of the cotyledon-caruncle combination found in the uterus is \_\_\_\_\_?

**Answer:** The placentome or "button"

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What reproductive organ is the attachment point from the placental side of the fetus that attaches to the caruncle and uterus so nutrients can come from the dam to the fetus?

**Answer:** Cotyledon

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** What reproductive organ at the end of each uterine horn has small, tube-like structures and transports sperm cells to the site of fertilization and the embryo back to the uterus?

**Answer:** Oviduct or fallopian tube

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What reproductive organ is a thin, cup-like membrane whose primary function is to catch the egg, or ovum, as it is expelled from an ovarian follicle during ovulation and transport the egg into the oviduct for eventual fertilization?

**Answer:** Infundibulum

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What reproductive organ is a thin suspensory membrane that attaches the entire reproductive tract to the pelvic and body cavities and acts as a cradle for the fetus?

**Answer:** Broad ligament

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term describes the sexual time when a cow is receptive to the bull?

**Answer:** Estrus, heat

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What hormone produced by the follicles of the ovaries is present at estrus in the cow?

**Answer:** Estrogen

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What are the reproductive organs that produces the ovum or egg during estrus?

**Answer:** Ovaries

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How many hours after the initial stages of estrus will one of the follicles rupture and release a single ovum or egg?

**Answer:** Within 24 hours

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the name of the cavity left by the ruptured follicle that develops into a raised structure on the ovary?

**Answer:** Corpus luteum

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What hormone is produced by the corpus luteum on the ovary?

**Answer:** Progesterone

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the main function of progesterone?

**Answer:** To maintain pregnancy

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What hormone is released if conception does not occur following ovulation to regress or destroy the corpus luteum?

**Answer:** Prostaglandin

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the site of fertilization within the reproductive tract?

**Answer:** The upper third of the oviduct

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the maturation period called that sperm cells must undergo before the sperm cells are capable of fertilizing an egg?

**Answer:** Capacitation

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: The chances of fertilization and pregnancy each time is estimated at 50 to 70 percent?

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 6

**Division:** Both

**Question:** At palpation, what large organ will one encounter just past the pelvic brim on the left side that is not part of the reproductive tract?

**Answer:** Paunch or rumen

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How early can an experienced palpator with skill and practice be able to detect pregnancy?

**Answer:** 30 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How old would the pregnancy be if the palpator is only able to feel a small amount of fluid by carefully running the horn between their fingers in a milking action and feel the vesicle slide through their fingers. The embryo is only about ½ inch long.

**Answer:** 30-35 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 9-12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How old would be the pregnancy be if the palpator determines that the horn is about 2 ½ to 3 ½ inches in diameter and measures 8-10 inches long. The fetus is about 2 ½ long .

**Answer:** 60 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 10, 12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** How old would be the pregnancy be if the palpator determines the fetus is about 6 ½ inches long, the uterine arteries are enlarged and pulsation can be felt, buttons are present that measure ¾ to 1 inch and the membranes are still filled tightly with fluid?

**Answer:** 90 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077,  
*Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 11, 12

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** How old would the pregnancy be if the palpator determines that the fetus is approximately 10-12" long and the head is the size of a lemon?

**Answer:** 120 days

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 11-12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** At what month will the fetus of a moderate size cow normally fall deep into the body cavity because of its weight and size and sometimes be completely out of reach of the palpator on the stomach floor?

**Answer:** 5 months

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 11, 12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** At what month may or may not the fetus of a moderate size cow still be out of reach, the size of small dog, the uterine artery  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and movement of the fetus may be elicited by grasping the feet, legs or nose?

**Answer:** 6 months

**Source:** Extension publication B-1077, *Determining Pregnancy in Cattle*

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

**Question:** By 7 months, cattle reach about what percent of their total mature height?

**Answer:** 80 percent

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** By 7 months, cattle reach about what percent of their total mature weight?

**Answer:** 35-40 percent

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** By 12 months, cattle reach about what percent of their total mature height?

**Answer:** 90 percent

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** By 12 months, cattle reach about what percent of their total mature weight?

**Answer:** 50-60 percent

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** A cattle organization that works to enhance the beef industry is called the BIF. What does BIF stand for?

**Answer:** Beef Improvement Federation

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What two criteria are used to determine frame scores?

**Answer:** Hip height and age of animal

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** Heights for frame scores should be determined where and how? Be specific.

**Answer:** Measurement is taken directly over the hips or hooks while cattle are standing firm on a flat surface, legs symmetrically positioned with head in a normal position.

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the most common device for determining height available at many live-stock supply companies?

**Answer:** A measuring stick consisting of a cross-arm with a bubble level attached in a 90 degree angle

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is a frame score measuring stick?

**Answer:** It is a cross-arm measured stick (with a 90 degree bubble level attached to it) to determine the hip height of cattle.

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What age is probably the most useful age to determine frame scores in cattle?

**Answer:** 12 months or yearling

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Although frame score is not an exact measure of skeletal dimension, it is the most useful method for estimating relative skeleton size.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or False: Frame scores for males and females of the same height and same age will not be the same.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A mature bull with a frame score of 7 will be the same height as a mature cow with a frame score of 7.

**Answer:** False

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Steers continue to grow longer than bulls, being about ½ inch to 1 inch taller at 18 to 21 months.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What frame scores are recognized by USDA Frame Scores as Large frame size?

**Answer:** Frame score 5.0-7.0

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What frame scores are recognized by USDA Frame Scores as Small frame size?

**Answer:** 3.0-5.0

**Source:** Extension publication L-5176, *Frame Score and Weight of Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** True or false: Of all the management practices available to cow/calf and stocker cattle producers, implanting suckling calves and stocker cattle offers one of the highest benefits to cost ratios.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Many implants are available, but selection of an implant is less critical than the decision on whether to implant or not.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Where is the proper place to put implants?

**Answer:** Backside middle third of ear

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Implanting at any location other than the backside middle third of ear violates federal law.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Implanting heifers at or near birth can reduce future reproductive performance.

**Answer:** True: Research has shown that one implant administered between 2 months of age and weaning has little effect.

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: There are no implants labeled for use in bull calves intended for future use as herd sires.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: The Food and Drug Administration requires no withdrawal period before slaughter of implanted cattle.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Beef from implanted cattle has a very low level of estrogen compared to other common foods.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-2291, *Implanting Beef Calves and Stocker Cattle*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**JUNIOR BEEF PROJECTS**

**Question:** Define “steer.”  
**Answer:** Castrated male cattle  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Junior

**Question:** Define “heifer.”  
**Answer:** Immature female cow  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** With show animals, what age are market steers and heifers normally first started on feed?

**Answer:** 6-10 months

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Steers reach their correct weight for slaughter between 14 to 20 months, which is the ideal time to exhibit steers for show.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Show steers are normally on feed about 270 days and gain between 2.0 and 3.5 pounds a day.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 2

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A recognized goal for a show steer to weigh for show is 1,100 to 1,300 pounds with a frame score of between 4 and 6.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Steers are shown by breeds or by breed groups. Shows with breed groups will be shown in three recognized divisions. Two divisions are British and Americans. What is the other division called?

**Answer:** Continentals, European or Exotics

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What does USDA stand for?

**Answer:** United States Department of Agriculture

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term is used to describe the fat deposits inside the muscle or meat of beef cattle that usually looks like white lines through the raw meat?

**Answer:** Marbling

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** USDA Quality Grades is basically determined by maturity and what?

**Answer:** Marbling (intramuscular fat)

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** True or false: A steer that possesses a uniform degree of finish, measured at 0.35 to 0.45 inch of fat over its rib cage, should grade USDA Choice if breed genetics, frame size, weight and age criteria are correct.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** USDA Yield Grades are basically determined by what?

**Answer:** Percentage of boneless, closely trimmed retail cuts (cutability)

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4-5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A steer with excess finish would normally have a high USDA Quality Grade.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A steer that is lean and heavily muscled would likely earn a low numerical USDA yield grade.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 4

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What are the five USDA yield grades of cattle?

**Answer:** YG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** There are four measured factors used to formulate yield grades. Name them.

**Answer:** 1) fat thickness  
2) ribeye area  
3) carcass weight  
4) kidney, pelvic and heart fat

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Between what ribs are ribeye measurements taken?

**Answer:** 12th and 13th rib

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the average ribeye area per 100 pounds of weight for steers?

**Answer:** 1.1 square inches

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** The average steer weighing 1,200 lbs should have an estimated ribeye area of how many square inches?

**Answer:** 13.2 square inches

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Steers weighing less than 900 pounds or more than 1,300 pounds are not considered ideal for show because they will produce carcasses that are either too light or too heavy and will be severely discounted in price.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 5

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** What is the average dressing percent for slaughter steers?  
**Answer:** 62-64 percent  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** What are three factors that affect the dressing percent of a steer?  
**Answer:** Live weight, hot carcass weight and internal fat (kidney, pelvic and heart fat or KPH)  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 5  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** Cattle require eight basic nutrients. Name five.  
**Answer:** 1) protein  
2) minerals  
3) vitamins  
4) water  
5) sugar  
6) starch  
7) cellulose  
8) fat  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** Where would one find nutritional information that lists the amounts of each nutrient needed by cattle for various levels of performance?  
**Answer:** NRC (National Research Council)  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** What does TDN stand for in nutrition?  
**Answer:** Total Digestible Nutrients  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** Most dry feeds contain how much moisture?  
**Answer:** 7-13 percent  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Feed tags express nutrient content on an “as-fed” basis, not “dry” basis.  
**Answer:** True  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the process by which animals consume, digest, absorb and use their food either for maintenance, growth, fetal development or milk production?  
**Answer:** Nutrition  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term is used to describe the activity that ensures the body is getting its requirements to function properly?  
**Answer:** Maintenance  
**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*  
**Page number:** 6  
**Division:** Both

**Question:** Feeds that are high in energy that will fatten cattle come from what type of feeds?

**Answer:** Grains

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Name three feeds that are high in energy and will fatten cattle.

**Answer:** Corn, barley, oats, wheat, cottonseed, various small grains, etc.

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 7

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Name three feeds that are high in protein and are considered protein supplements?

**Answer:** Meals such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal, feather meal, linseed meal, fish meals, dried blood meal, corn gluten meal, brewers or distillers grain, urea and other non-nitrogen proteins

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 7-8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** When feeding a concentrate feed, what should one do upon the first signs of any digestive problems?

**Answer:** Increase hay (roughage)

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the term used to describe a digestive ailment often caused by cattle eating rations too high in grain; especially common when starting on feed?

**Answer:** Acidosis

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the term used to describe an abnormal condition in ruminants caused by an accumulation of gas; characterized by a distention of the rumen, usually seen on an animal's upper left side?

**Answer:** Bloat

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the term used to describe a nutritional ailment resulting from overeating?

**Answer:** Founder

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is a nitrogen-containing compound commonly used in mixed feeds to increase crude protein content? To be usable by the animal, it must be converted into protein by rumen microorganisms.

**Answer:** Urea (non-nitrogen protein)

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What feedstuff can be added to help prevent feed separation and settle dust in a mixed feed?

**Answer:** Molasses

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What vitamin that is normally adequate in green pastures is required to be added to feedlot rations?

**Answer:** Vitamin A

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** True or false: Vitamin A toxicity can develop when fed at 20 to 30 times the recommended rate.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What vitamin is typically adequate in cattle exposed to sunlight?

**Answer:** Vitamin D

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What vitamin reduces sickness in receiving cattle, decreases stress from toxins like gossypol and improves meat color and shelf life of beef?

**Answer:** Vitamin E

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 8

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What vitamins are normally synthesized by rumen microbes in adequate amounts and do not need to be added to the ration?

**Answer:** B-complex

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What supplement is required for structure (hooves, bones and teeth) and regulation of physiological processes in the body?

**Answer:** Minerals

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What additive is used in feeds to help prevent some feedlot stress problems and control low-level infections but has little effect on increasing weight gain?

**Answer:** Antibiotics

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What additive will improve feed efficiency and often suppress or control acidosis, bloat and coccidiosis in beef? These additives are toxic to horses.

**Answer:** Ionophores

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 9

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What buffer compound can be administered intravenously or as a drench to treat acidosis or fed in small amounts as a preventive treatment?

**Answer:** Sodium bicarbonate

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Name the disease in which mineral deposits crystallize in the urinary tract causing difficulty in urination.

**Answer:** Urinary calculi

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What bacteria and protozoa in the rumen break down the fibrous plant material swallowed by a cow?

**Answer:** Rumen microbes

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Commercial show additives contain everything from nutrients such as proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals to enzymes, yeast, bacteria, mined earth products and unidentified stimulants. It is wise not to use any of these products until you recognize a need.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Animals that can digest large amounts of high-fiber roughage-type feeds are called what?

**Answer:** Ruminants

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Ruminants have four stomachs. Name them.

**Answer:** umen, reticulum, omasum, abomasum

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Ruminants have four stomachs. Which stomach is referred to the “true stomach”?

**Answer:** Abomasum

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What percent of body weight can cattle consume daily in dry matter?

**Answer:** 2-3 percent

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 10

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What general term describes a ration that is low in energy, high in roughage and fiber and high in protein relative to the energy content?

**Answer:** Starter ration

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term describes a ration that typically consists of 12 percent protein, moderate fiber and moderate energy content?

**Answer:** Growing ration

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What general term describes a ration that is utilized as the last stage of feeding and is very high in energy (at least 50 percent corn)?

**Answer:** Finishing ration

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term describes an animal able to consume the amount of feed that meets all the requirements for maintenance, growth and finishing without developing any digestive disturbances or simply is able to eat all it can without having problems such as scours or acidosis?

**Answer:** Full feed

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** What compound is used to combat coccidiosis, a common parasite of the gut?

**Answer:** Coccidiostat

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 12

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Properly finished steers will have .35-.45 inch of fat to reach their optimum yield and quality grades.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 13

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Excessive fattening of heifers at young ages diminishes future milk production potential.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 13

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term is used to describe a measurement of daily body weight change in an animal on a feed or forage diet for a specific time?

**Answer:** ADG (average daily gain)

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 13

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Feed intake decreases as energy content increases.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 13

**Division:** Both

**Question:** An excellent way to determine the optimal amount of feed for each steer/animal is to observe what?

**Answer:** Manure

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Cattle will consume more feed and have fewer digestive problems if they are fed more than twice a day.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Feeding cattle in groups is an excellent way to reduce labor and increase intake but can cause some steers to consume more feed while less dominant animals are underfed.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Using bulk or self-feeding systems is a good labor-saving system and allows for better individual feeding habits among dominant, fast and slow eaters.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**Question:** When using bulk or self-feeding systems, what is the most important thing one must do to avoid digestive problems?

**Answer:** Do not allow the bunk to run out of feed.

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** What term describes a type of feed that is added to an existing feed?

**Answer:** Supplement

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Commercial steers could be fed the same kinds of diets as those recommended for show steers. However, there are different goals for commercial steers than for haltered steers. The emphasis for show steers is on high weight gain and safety, with little or no emphasis on efficiency of gain.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 14

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What type of vaccine is normally administered to protect cattle against clostridia (blackleg) and perfringens (overeating-type organisms)?

**Answer:** 7-way vaccine

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 15

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Define intravenous administration.

**Answer:** The direct introduction of drugs and other medical treatments into the circulatory system through a vein

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Define the term “infusion” as it relates to medicine.

**Answer:** The continuous slow introduction of a solution, especially into a vein

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What term describes the feeding disorder marked by too much acid formed in the rumen, which causes a change in microbes that produce lactic acid?

**Answer:** Acidosis

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Acidosis, sometimes referred to as “grain overload,” usually results from introducing grain too rapidly into the diet of animals coming from forage diets.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What is the term used to describe the condition in animals when gas accumulates and the animal is not able to belch it out?

**Answer:** Bloat

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Signs of bloat are swelling high on which side of the animal?

**Answer:** Left side

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 16

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** To treat minor bloat, what two things can one do to help?

**Answer:** Walking the animal (uphill and head up) and drenching with mineral oil

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 17

**Division:** Both

**Question:** If a calf has acute (severe) bloat symptoms, what three steps can you take to save the calf?

**Answer:** 1) Call the vet and keep walking the calf uphill with head up until the vet arrives.  
2) Pass a large stomach tube through esophagus (will not help with foamy bloat).  
3) Puncture the animal's distended rumen.

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 17

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What causes warts?

**Answer:** A virus

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 18

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Name three ways you can treat for warts.

**Answer:** 1) Cover the wart with oils.  
2) Vaccinate.  
3) Tie off warts.  
4) Cut off the wart, dice it up, place in an empty bolus and give back to animal (self-immunization).

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 18

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Ringworms can be spread from animal to animal. They are caused by what type of infection of the skin?

**Answer:** Fungus

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 18

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Name three ways you can treat ringworms.

**Answer:** 1) Repeatedly apply strong tincture of iodine.  
2) Spray premises with mixture of Captan.  
3) Apply bleach to ringworm.  
4) Apply thiabendazole mixed with DMSO or use ivermectin.

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 18

**Division:** Both

**Question:** Foot rot is caused by what type of infection that enters through a break in the skin of the hoof.

**Answer:** Bacteria

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 18

**Division:** Both

**Question:** When are the best dates to treat for grubs in cattle?

**Answer:** Between May 15 and July 15

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 19

**Division:** Both

**Question:** When is the best TIME OF DAY to treat grubs in cattle?

**Answer:** In the late afternoon to prevent blistering

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 19

**Division:** Both

**BEEF SAMPLE QUESTIONS**

**Question:** Control of flies can be controlled by what? Name two methods

**Answer:** 1) removal of manure (sanitation and removal of breeding areas)  
2) fly spray of animals and stalls  
3) fly tags

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 19

**Division:** Both

**Question:** What two times during the year should feeders treat cattle for lice?

**Answer:** winter months and summer months

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 19

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: When halter breaking calves, calves that refuse to lead should not be tied behind a vehicle and pulled, and you should not use an electric prod (hot shot) to teach the calf to lead.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 21

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: One method recommended to train a calf to stand and respond to pressure when haltered is to tie the calf to an inner tube that has been secured to a post and watch the calf the first few times.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: When training a calf to lead, do not apply continuous pressure. Pull on the lead rope and then give slack and allow the calf to move forward.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 20

**Division:** Both

**Question:** With show cattle, rinsing the calf daily is designed to do what?

**Answer:** Promote healthy skin and hair

**Source:** Extension publication AS 1-2, *Managing Beef Cattle for Show*

**Page number:** 21

**Division:** Junior

**HEALTH**

**Question:** What is another name for Bang's disease?

**Answer:** Brucellosis

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223, *Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: Brucellosis causes abortion and infertility in cattle.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223, *Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** True or false: A brucellosis reactor cow may be normal in every observable aspect.

**Answer:** True

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223, *Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 1

**Division:** Both

**Question:** This cattle disease is normally found in the south. It is a bacterial disease that causes abortions, low-grade uterine infections, mastitis and occasionally systemic infections. Spread is normally by urine of infected animals and aborted fetuses. What is this disease?

**Answer:** Lepto (leptospirosis)

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223,  
*Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 2-3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** This cattle disease is a virus that causes diarrhea, abortions and respiratory problems in cattle. Calves born with this disease will have loss of hair and/or brain damage. What is the disease?

**Answer:** BVD (Bovine Virus Diarrhea)

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223,  
*Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 2-3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** This is a venereal disease causing infertility and occasional early abortions in cattle. It is a bacterial disease that is spread from an infected bull to a cow during breeding. What is this disease?

**Answer:** Vibrio (Vibriosis)

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223,  
*Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 2-3

**Division:** Both

**Question:** This venereal disease causes infertility and occasional early abortions in cattle. It is caused by a protozoan organism that is spread from an infected bull to a cow during breeding. What is this disease?

**Answer:** Trichomoniasis

**Source:** Extension publication L-5223,  
*Reproductive Diseases in Cattle*

**Page number:** 2-3

**Division:** Both



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