

**2009-2010 STATE FFA DAIRY EVALUATION
CAREER DEVELOPMENT EVENT
KNOWLEDGE TEST**

Contestant Number: _____ Name: _____

Chapter Name: _____ Score: _____

Directions: Read each question carefully and choose the best possible answer. If provided with Scantron sheets, bubble in the answer. Otherwise, write the answer in the blank to the left of each number. Each correct answer is worth two (2) points. The maximum score is 50.

- _____ 1. Which breed of dairy cattle, originating from the Netherlands, has clearly defined black and white or red and white markings?
- a. Jersey
 - b. Holstein
 - c. Guernsey
 - d. Milking Shorthorn
- _____ 2. Which category on the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card has the heaviest percentage value?
- a. Frame
 - b. Dairy character
 - c. Udder
 - d. Body capacity
- _____ 3. A long, deep, and wide barrel and a deep heart girth describe:
- a. Frame.
 - b. Feet and legs.
 - c. Dairy character.
 - d. Body capacity.
- _____ 4. Abortion during the last half of pregnancy is a symptom of the non-curable disease called:
- a. Anthrax.
 - b. Brucellosis.
 - c. Shipping fever.
 - d. Blackleg.
- _____ 5. The most limiting factor in milk production is a shortage of energy in the ration. What is the most commonly used grain in rations to provide energy in the cow's diet?
- a. Corn
 - b. Hay
 - c. Rye
 - d. Soybeans

- _____ 6. The most common reason for culling cows from a herd is:
- Low milk production.
 - Weak legs and feet.
 - Small frame.
 - Poor disposition.
- _____ 7. Horns on dairy cattle do not have any useful purpose. It is recommended that all calves be dehorned at:
- One-two weeks of age.
 - Three-four weeks of age.
 - One-two months of age.
 - Three-four months of age.
- _____ 8. What has the most influence on the amount of milk any cow produces?
- Heredity
 - Milking equipment
 - Proper feeding
 - Type of milking parlor
- _____ 9. Milk is cooled and stored in a tank made of:
- Fiberglass.
 - Porcelain enamel.
 - Stainless steel.
 - Glass.
- _____ 10. A shortage of calcium salts in the blood of older, high-producing cows may cause:
- Mastitis.
 - Ketosis.
 - Metritis.
 - Milk fever.
- _____ 11. Longer and leaner neck, cleaner and more angular, and sharper over the shoulders are terminologies which describe:
- Body capacity.
 - Dairy character.
 - Feet and legs.
 - Frame.
- _____ 12. Rump width is related to calving ease. The width is determined by evaluating the distance between the inside points of the:
- Stifle.
 - Thurl.
 - Tail head.
 - Pin bones.

- _____ 13. Sickle-hocked cows will have too much stress on the leg muscles and tendons. The rear legs and feet of an extremely sickled-hocked cow are:
- Too straight.
 - Too narrow.
 - Too far under the body.
 - Too wide.
- _____ 14. With proper nutrition, heifers should reach the right size for breeding at about:
- 14-15 months of age.
 - 8-10 months of age.
 - 18-20 months of age.
 - 21-24 months of age.
- _____ 15. The average gestation (length of pregnancy) for dairy cows is:
- 283 days.
 - 175 days.
 - 270 days.
 - 205 days.
- _____ 16. Which class of milk is used for ice cream?
- I
 - II
 - III
 - IV
- _____ 17. Which breed of dairy cattle is cherry red in color and originated in Scotland?
- Brown Swiss
 - Guernsey
 - Ayrshire
 - Jersey
- _____ 18. After calving, it is critical that the newborn calf receives colostrum, the first milk secreted by the mother. Colostrum is important to the newborn calf because the milk is high in:
- Calcium.
 - Antibiotics.
 - Iron.
 - Antibodies.
- _____ 19. High quality roughages can lower the cost of feed for the dairy herd. What percentage of the dry matter in the dairy ration should come from roughages?
- 25-35%
 - 60-80%
 - 85-95%
 - 10-20%

- _____ 20. What is added to the ration to make up the difference between what the cow needs and what is supplied by the rest of the ration?
- Vitamin supplement
 - Roughage supplement
 - Mineral supplement
 - Protein supplement
- _____ 21. The teat-cup assembly and the suspension cup are parts of the:
- Milk flow system.
 - Milk filtering system.
 - Milking unit.
 - Vacuum supply system.
- _____ 22. Which calving interval is the most profitable?
- 8-9 months
 - 10-11 months
 - 12-13 months
 - 14-15 months
- _____ 23. The larval stage of the heel fly migrates through the body of cattle, eventually creating a hole in the skin, along the animal's back. Swellings, called warbles, appear on the back of the animal. What is the name of this external parasite?
- Screwworm fly
 - Mite
 - Lice
 - Cattle grub
- _____ 24. A swelling of the tissue that attaches the hoof to the foot, caused by overeating concentrates or a sudden change in a ration, is called:
- Founder.
 - Fescue foot.
 - Enterotoxemia.
 - Fluorosis.
- _____ 25. Off flavors reduce milk quality and cause dissatisfied customers. The most common off flavor in raw milk is caused by:
- High bacteria counts.
 - Feed.
 - Fly spray.
 - Poor barn ventilation.

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ANSWER SHEET

| # | Answer | Text and page number |
|----------|---------------|---|
| 1 | b | Holstein Foundation, <i>Dairy Judging Workbook</i> , p. 4 |
| 2 | c | Holstein Foundation, <i>Dairy Judging Workbook</i> , p. 3 |
| 3 | d | Holstein Foundation, <i>Dairy Judging Workbook</i> , p. 3 |
| 4 | b | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 336 |
| 5 | a | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 741 |
| 6 | a | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 773 |
| 7 | a | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 786 |
| 8 | c | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 731 |
| 9 | c | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 821 |
| 10 | d | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 809 |
| 11 | b | Holstein Foundation, <i>Dairy Judging Workbook</i> , p. 7 |
| 12 | d | <i>Linear Classification System</i> , p. 6 |
| 13 | c | <i>Linear Classification System</i> , p. 7 |
| 14 | a | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 785 |
| 15 | a | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 779 |
| 16 | b | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 841 |
| 17 | c | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 715 |
| 18 | d | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 753 |
| 19 | b | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 736 |
| 20 | d | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 741 |
| 21 | c | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 823 |
| 22 | c | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 784 |
| 23 | d | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 347-348 |
| 24 | a | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 351 |
| 25 | b | <i>Modern Livestock and Poultry Production</i> , p. 800 |