

## Dairy Cattle Judging Test

- The Ayrshire breed originated in
  - England
  - France
  - Scotland
  - Switzerland
- The Brown Swiss breed originated in
  - England
  - France
  - Scotland
  - Switzerland
- The Guernsey breed originated in
  - England
  - Isle of Guernsey
  - Scotland
  - Isle of Jersey
- The Holstein-Friesian breed originated in
  - England
  - France
  - Scotland
  - Switzerland
- The Jersey breed originated in
  - Isle of Jersey
  - France
  - Isle of Guernsey
  - Switzerland
- The Ayrshire breed was imported into the United States in
  - 1822
  - 1831
  - 1869
  - 1621
- The Brown Swiss breed was imported into the United States in
  - 1822
  - 1831
  - 1869
  - 1621
- The Guernsey breed was imported into the United States in
  - 1822
  - 1831
  - 1869
  - 1621
- The Holstein-Friesian breed was imported into the United States in
  - 1621
  - 1831
  - 1822
  - 1869
- The Jersey breed was imported into the United States in
  - 1815
  - 1869
  - 1621
  - 1974
- The Ayrshire breed is \_\_\_\_\_ in color.
  - Brown
  - Black and white
  - Cherry red and white
  - Light fawn to black

12. The Brown Swiss breed is \_\_\_\_\_ in color.
- a. Brown
  - b. Black and white
  - c. Cherry red and white
  - d. Light fawn to black
13. The Guernsey breed is \_\_\_\_\_ in color.
- a. Brown
  - b. Black and white
  - c. Fawn with white markings
  - d. Light fawn to black
14. The Holstein-Friesian breed is \_\_\_\_\_ in color.
- a. Brown
  - b. Black and white
  - c. Cherry red and white
  - d. Light fawn to black
15. The Jersey breed is \_\_\_\_\_ in color.
- a. Fawn with white markings
  - b. Black and white
  - c. Cherry red and white
  - d. Light fawn to black
16. The Ayrshire breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in size.
- a. 1st
  - b. 4th
  - c. 3rd
  - d. 5th
17. The Brown Swiss breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in size.
- a. 1st
  - b. 4th
  - c. 2nd
  - d. 5th
18. The Guernsey breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in size.
- a. 1st
  - b. 4th
  - c. 3rd
  - d. 5th
19. The Holstein-Friesian breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in size.
- a. 1st
  - b. 4th
  - c. 2nd
  - d. 5th
20. The Jersey breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in size.
- a. 1st
  - b. 4th
  - c. 3rd
  - d. 5th
21. The Ayrshire breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in milk production.
- a. 1st
  - b. 3rd
  - c. 2nd
  - d. 4th

22. The Brown Swiss breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in milk production.

- a. 1st
- b. 3rd
- c. 2nd
- d. 4th

23. The Guernsey breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in milk production.

- a. 1st
- b. 3rd
- c. 2nd
- d. 4th

24. The Holstein-Friesian breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in milk production.

- a. 1st
- b. 4th
- c. 2nd
- d. 5th

25. The Jersey breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in milk production.

- a. 1st
- b. 4th
- c. 2nd
- d. 5th

26. The Ayrshire breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in percentage milkfat produced.

- a. 1st
- b. 4th
- c. 2nd
- d. 5th

27. The Brown Swiss breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in percentage milkfat produced.

- a. 1st
- b. 3rd
- c. 2nd
- d. 4th

28. The Guernsey breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in percentage milkfat produced.

- a. 1st
- b. 3rd
- c. 2nd
- d. 4th

29. The Holstein-Friesian breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in percentage milkfat produced.

- a. 1st
- b. 4th
- c. 2nd
- d. 5th

30. The Jersey breed ranks \_\_\_\_\_ among other dairy breeds in percentage milkfat produced.

- a. 1st
- b. 4th
- c. 2nd
- d. 5th

31. The average size dairy farm in the United States has \_\_\_\_\_ since 1954.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
32. The purpose of the Dairy Termination Program administered by the USDA in the 1980's was to decrease the number of dairy cattle on farms and to reduce the oversupply of milk in the marketplace.  
a. True                              b. False
33. The production of milk on a per cow basis \_\_\_\_\_ since the DTP was initiated.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
34. The number of dairy cattle farms in the United States has \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 30 years.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
35. The production of milkfat per cow has \_\_\_\_\_ over the 30 years.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
36. The acronym DHIA stands for Dairy Herd Improvement Association.  
a. True                              b. False
37. Grade A milk has been produced on farms that have met approval and the milk produced on that farm can be used for fluid milk only.  
a. True                              b. False
38. Grade B milk must be processed before it can be consumed by humans.  
a. True                              b. False
39. The per capita consumption of milk has \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 10 years.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
40. The per capita consumption of butter has \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 10 years.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
41. The per capita consumption of cheese has \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 10 years.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
42. The per capita consumption of ice cream has \_\_\_\_\_ over the past 10 years.  
a. Increase                      b. Decrease                      c. Remained the same
43. The leading state in dairy cattle numbers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. West Virginia                      c. California  
b. Texas                                  d. Wisconsin
44. The leading state in fluid milk produced is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. West Virginia
  - b. Texas
  - c. California
  - d. Wisconsin
45. Which of the following are not methods of government involvement.
- a. Zoning ordinances
  - b. Support prices
  - c. Milk marketing orders
  - d. Animal control
46. Which of the following breeds of cattle is a nontraditional dairy cow.
- a. Angus
  - b. Hereford
  - c. Shorthorn
  - d. Simmental
47. Animals that meet the requirements of a breed association is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Registered
  - b. Grade
  - c. Commercial
48. Cattle that have a registered sire and a native dam are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Registered
  - b. Grade
  - c. Commercial
49. When selecting a dairy breed to raise, you should consider which of the following factors.
- a. Breed that is common to the area
  - b. Market for the product produced
  - c. Personal Preference
  - d. All of the above
50. Many breed associations have began accepting cattle that do not meet all of the requirements of their association.
- a. True
  - b. False
51. The selection of dairy cattle is not based upon which of the following.
- a. Milk production records
  - b. Pedigree
  - c. Size and Capacity
  - d. Physical Appearance
52. Pedigrees are used to show the ancestry of a dairy cow and not to predict traits that could be passed on from parent to offspring.
- a. True
  - b. False
53. The Dairy Cow Unified Score Card evaluates dairy cows on the basis of
- a. General Appearance and Dairy Character
  - b. Body Capacity
  - c. Udder
  - d. All of the above
54. A lactating dairy cow weighing 1,400 pounds and producing 80 pounds of milk per day requires \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water per day if the temperature is 60 degrees.
- a. 14.5
  - b. 31.9
  - c. 26.1
  - d. 37.7
55. A lactating dairy cow should be fed \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of forage dry matter per 100 pounds of body weight.

- a. 1.5 to 2.5
  - b. 2.5 to 3.5
  - c. 3.5 to 4.5
  - d. 4.5 to 5.5
56. The average age of puberty in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 6 to 8 months
  - b. 8 to 10 months
  - c. 10 to 12 months
  - d. 12 to 14 months
57. The average length of cycle for cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- a. 14 days
  - b. 21 days
  - c. 27 days
  - d. 30 days
58. The average length of the estrus cycle for cattle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 16 to 18 hours
  - b. 30 to 32 hours
  - c. 3 to 4 days
  - d. 6 days
59. The average length of the gestation cycle for cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- a. 151
  - b. 283
  - c. 336
  - d. 365
60. The top reason for culling a dairy cow from the herd is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Poor feet and legs
  - b. Poor disposition
  - c. Mastitis
  - d. Low production
61. A dairy cow should be dried off for \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- a. 40 to 70 days
  - b. 70 to 100 days
  - c. 100 to 120 days
  - d. 120 to 145 days
62. A calving interval for dairy cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ months.
- a. 11 to 12 months
  - b. 12 to 13 months
  - c. 13 to 14 months
  - d. 14 to 15 months
63. The best way to dry off a lactating dairy cow is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Stop milking her
  - b. Do not milk her out for the last few days
  - c. Milk her every other day for several days
  - d. All of the above
64. The acronym AI stands for Artificial Insemination.
- a. True
  - b. False
65. A cow will continue to lactate for \_\_\_\_\_ days after parturition.
- a. 200 to 240
  - b. 240 to 270
  - c. 270 to 300
  - d. 300 to 330
66. The major diseases that concern dairy farmers include
- a. IBR
  - c. BVD

b. PIs

d. AID

67. Mastitis is usually caused by

a. bacteria

c. virus

b. flies

d. birds

68. Mastitis affects which part of the dairy cow anatomy?

a. head

c. feet

b. udder

d. legs

69. Typical signs of mastitis are

a. Swollen tender quarter

c. Inflamed udder

b. Depression

d. All of the above

70. Symptoms of milk fever include

a. Loss of appetite

c. Staggering

b. Bloating

d. All of the above

## Dairy Cattle Judging Test Key

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. C
12. A
13. C
14. B
15. D
16. C
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. D
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. A
25. D
26. B
27. B
28. C
29. D
30. A
31. B
32. A
33. A
34. B
35. A
36. A
37. A
38. A
39. C
40. B
41. A
42. A
43. D
44. C



- 45. D
- 46. C
- 47. A
- 48. B
- 49. D
- 50. A
- 51. C
- 52. A
- 53. D
- 54. B
- 55. A
- 56. A
- 57. B
- 58. A
- 59. B
- 60. D
- 61. A
- 62. B
- 63. D
- 64. A
- 65. C
- 66. D
- 67. A
- 68. B
- 69. D
- 70. D