Dairy Cattle Judging Test

1. The Ayrshire breed originated in
   a. England          c. Scotland
   b. France           d. Switzerland

2. The Brown Swiss breed originated in
   a. England          c. Scotland
   b. France           d. Switzerland

3. The Guernsey breed originated in
   a. England          c. Scotland
   b. Isle of Guernsey d. Isle of Jersey

4. The Holstein-Friesian breed originated in
   a. England          c. Scotland
   b. France           d. Switzerland

5. The Jersey breed originated in
   a. Isle of Jersey   c. Isle of Guernsey
   b. France           d. Switzerland

6. The Ayrshire breed was imported into the United States in
   a. 1822             c. 1869
   b. 1831             d. 1621

7. The Brown Swiss breed was imported into the United States in
   a. 1822             c. 1869
   b. 1831             d. 1621

8. The Guernsey breed was imported into the United States in
   a. 1822             c. 1869
   b. 1831             d. 1621

9. The Holstein-Friesian breed was imported into the United States in
   a. 1621             c. 1822
   b. 1831             d. 1869

10. The Jersey breed was imported into the United States in
    a. 1815             c. 1621
    b. 1869             d. 1974

11. The Ayrshire breed is ________________ in color.
    a. Brown               c. Cherry red and white
    b. Black and white     d. Light fawn to black
12. The Brown Swiss breed is ____________ in color.
   a. Brown             c. Cherry red and white
   b. Black and white   d. Light fawn to black

13. The Guernsey breed is ____________ in color.
   a. Brown             c. Fawn with white markings
   b. Black and white   d. Light fawn to black

14. The Holstein-Friesian breed is ____________ in color.
   a. Brown             c. Cherry red and white
   b. Black and white   d. Light fawn to black

15. The Jersey breed is ____________ in color.
   a. Fawn with white markings c. Cherry red and white
   b. Black and white d. Light fawn to black

16. The Ayrshire breed ranks ____________ among other dairy breeds in size.
   a. 1st              c. 3rd
   b. 4th              d. 5th

17. The Brown Swiss breed ranks ____________ among other dairy breeds in size.
   a. 1st              c. 2nd
   b. 4th              d. 5th

18. The Guernsey breed ranks ____________ among other dairy breeds in size.
   a. 1st              c. 3rd
   b. 4th              d. 5th

19. The Holstein-Friesian breed ranks ____________ among other dairy breeds in size.
   a. 1st              c. 2nd
   b. 4th              d. 5th

20. The Jersey breed ranks ____________ among other dairy breeds in size.
   a. 1st              c. 3rd
   b. 4th              d. 5th

21. The Ayrshire breed ranks ____________ among other dairy breeds in milk production.
   a. 1st              c. 2nd
   b. 3rd              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 __________.
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 no 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 pound of body weight.
56. The average age of puberty in cattle is __________.
   a. 6 to 8 months  c. 10 to 12 months
   b. 8 to 10 months d. 12 to 14 months

57. The average length of cycle for cattle is ___________ days.
   a. 14 days        c. 27 days
   b. 21 days       d. 30 days

58. The average length of the estrus cycle for cattle is ___________.
   a. 16 to 18 hours c. 3 to 4 days
   b. 30 to 32 hours d. 6 days

59. The average length of the gestation cycle for cattle is ___________ days.
   a. 151            c. 336
   b. 283           d. 365

60. The top reason for culling a dairy cow from the herd is ___________.
   a. Poor feet and legs c. Mastitis
   b. Poor disposition  d. Low production

61. A dairy cow should be dried off for ___________ days.
   a. 40 to 70 days    c. 100 to 120 days
   b. 70 to 100 days   d. 120 to 145 days

62. A calving interval for dairy cattle is ____________ months.
    a. 11 to 12 months c. 13 to 14 months
    b. 12 to 13 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       c. 270 to 300
    b. 240 to 270       d. 300 to 330

66. The major diseases that concern dairy farmers include
    a. IBR             c. BVD
b. PI3  
d. AID

67. Mastitis is usually cause 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