

2006  
National FFA Livestock Evaluation  
Career Development Event



Livestock Evaluation Exam and Key  
Livestock Evaluation Exam Key  
Keep/Cull Angus Heifers  
Keep/Cull Yorkshire Gilts  
Keep/Cull Suffolk Ewe Lambs  
Keep/Cull Official Placings

*\*Refer to Career Development Event Rules for accurate description of livestock evaluation rules and descriptions. Rules and Format can be found at <http://www.ffa.org/programs/cde/index.html#events>*

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

**2006 National FFA Livestock Career Development Event  
Written Exam**

1. Which of the following is called the true stomach of a ruminant?
  - A. Rumen
  - B. Abomasum
  - C. Reticulum
  - D. Omasum
  
2. Most food nutrients used by the animal are absorbed from the:
  - A. Small Intestine
  - B. Duodenum
  - C. Stomach
  - D. Cecum
  
3. What organ in the animal's body produces bile?
  - A. Gall Bladder
  - B. Pancreas
  - C. Cecum
  - D. Liver
  
4. During metabolism, the process that provides energy for animals is called:
  - A. Oxidation
  - B. Catabolism
  - C. Anabolism
  - D. Digestion
  
5. What are the main energy nutrients found in animal rations?
  - A. Fats
  - B. Proteins
  - C. Vitamins
  - D. Carbohydrates
  
6. What component of a feed ration contains no carbon and is classified as inorganic?
  - A. Vitamins
  - B. Oils
  - C. Protein
  - D. Minerals

7. Which of the following amino acids is nonessential for swine?
  - A. Lysine
  - B. Glycine
  - C. Tryptophan
  - D. Isoleucine
8. Which vitamin is water-soluble?
  - A. Vitamin K
  - B. Vitamin D
  - C. Vitamin B
  - D. Vitamin A
9. Which feed additives are used to control worms in animals?
  - A. Anthelmintics
  - B. Antibiotics
  - C. Antimicrobials
  - D. Hormones
10. The lowest level of response to the use of antibiotics in swine feeding is during the:
  - A. Farrowing Stage
  - B. Weaning Stage
  - C. Growing stage
  - D. Finishing stage
11. Which hormone implant has been approved for use with feedlot lambs?
  - A. Ralgro
  - B. Synovex
  - C. Compudose
  - D. Implus-S
12. What is the first step in balancing a ration for cattle, sheep, or swine?
  - A. Choose the feeds to be used in the ration
  - B. Consult a table of nutrient requirements
  - C. Identify the age, weight, and function of the animal(s) being fed
  - D. Calculate the amounts of each feed to use in the ration
13. What percent of the total income from all livestock and poultry marketing in the United States comes from the beef industry?
  - A. 18
  - B. 28
  - C. 38
  - D. 58

14. What breed of beef cattle is the leader in total number registered since 1970 in the U.S.?
  - A. Charolais
  - B. Limousin
  - C. Hereford
  - D. Angus
15. The first pure breed of beef cattle imported to the U.S. (Virginia) in 1783 were the:
  - A. Angus
  - B. Hereford
  - C. Shorthorn
  - D. Simmental
16. Which of the following wholesale cuts of beef is classified as high-value?
  - A. Rib
  - B. Chuck
  - C. Flank
  - D. Shank
17. Which of the following breeds has the highest standard birth weights used in performance testing programs?
  - A. Hereford
  - B. Angus
  - C. Shorthorn
  - D. Charolais
18. When judging a market class of beef cattle, the term referring to the natural fleshing of the animal is:
  - A. Type
  - B. Muscling
  - C. Finish
  - D. Balance
19. Feeding programs for beef cow-calf herds are based on the use of:
  - A. Roughages
  - B. Concentrates
  - C. Grains
  - D. Protein
20. Yearlings are feeder calves between one and two years old, usually weighing about:
  - A. 100-250 pounds
  - B. 240-400 pounds
  - C. 400-550 pounds
  - D. 550-700 pounds

21. What type of identification is commonly used especially with large herds and required by law in most western states?
  - A. Tattooing
  - B. Neck Chains
  - C. Branding
  - D. Ear Tags
22. Which is NOT one of the main mineral needed in rations for finishing cattle?
  - A. Phosphorus
  - B. Salt
  - C. Copper
  - D. Calcium
23. Which disease often causes cattle to abort during the last half of pregnancy?
  - A. Brucellosis
  - B. Enteritis
  - C. Anthrax
  - D. Blackleg
24. What disease is carried by insects and affects the eyes of cattle?
  - A. Leptospirosis
  - B. Actinomycosis
  - C. Pinkeye
  - D. Listeriosis
25. A nutritional problem where rapid fermentation in the rumen causing too much gas being produced is called:
  - A. Bloat
  - B. Flurosis
  - C. Traumatic Gastritis
  - D. Urinary Calculi
26. Which of the following states has the highest number of hogs and pigs on farms (breeding and market)?
  - A. California
  - B. Texas
  - C. North Carolina
  - D. Kansas
27. Which major breed of swine sets the standard for performance of litter size?
  - A. Chester White
  - B. Duroc
  - C. Hampshire
  - D. Yorkshire

28. Which pure breed of swine developed in the early 1700's was the first to be imported to the United States?
- A. Berkshire
  - B. Landrace
  - C. Tamworth
  - D. Pietrain
29. Which breed of swine developed in the United States originated in the state of Ohio?
- A. Hereford
  - B. Duroc
  - C. Chester White
  - D. Poland China
30. Most breeds of swine imported to the United States were developed in:
- A. France
  - B. England
  - C. Belgium
  - D. China
31. The four primal cuts of the hog carcass make up what percent of the live weight (250 pounds) of a hog?
- A. 25%
  - B. 32%
  - C. 44%
  - D. 58%
32. Which is one of the four major minerals frequently added to hog rations?
- A. Iron
  - B. Copper
  - C. Selenium
  - D. Calcium
33. Which is the most important nutrient in hog rations?
- A. Water
  - B. Vitamins
  - C. Roughages
  - D. Animal Protein
34. Protein percent for commercial growing swine (40-65 lbs) rations typically ranges from:
- A. 12-13%
  - B. 14-15%
  - C. 16-17%
  - D. 18-19%

35. Increasing the amount of feed fed to sows or gilts prior to breeding is called:
- A. Lactating
  - B. Inseminating
  - C. Framing
  - D. Flushing
36. The time during which an animal is pregnant is:
- A. Parturition
  - B. Fertilization
  - C. Gestation
  - D. Ovulation
37. The average time of pregnancy for swine is:
- A. 96 days
  - B. 114 days
  - C. 144 days
  - D. 220 days
38. What is the period of time when a female will accept the male for breeding?
- A. Gestation
  - B. Estrus
  - C. Conception
  - D. Ovulation
39. What common swine disease caused by a bacteria affects the turbinate bones located in the snout?
- A. Avian Tuberculosis
  - B. Atrophic Rhinitis
  - C. Actinobacillus Pleuropneumoniae
  - D. Eperythrozoonosis
40. Early abortions during the gestation period can be caused by:
- A. Cholera
  - B. Edema
  - C. Anemia
  - D. Brucellosis
41. Anemia is a condition affecting mainly baby pigs due to a diet deficient in:
- A. Iron
  - B. Protein
  - C. Calcium
  - D. Amino Acids

42. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:  
A. Streptococcus Suis  
B. Eperythrozoonosis  
C. Necrotic Enteritis  
D. Porcine Stress Syndrome
43. The leading state for sheep production is:  
A. Wyoming  
B. Texas  
C. Montana  
D. Illinois
44. The American Merino breed of sheep is classified as a:  
A. Fine Wool Breed  
B. Fur Sheep Breed  
C. Long Wool Breed  
D. Carpet Wool Breed
45. Which breed of sheep was developed in France?  
A. Debouillet  
B. Southdown  
C. Rambouillet  
D. Delaine Merino
46. Backfat on lambs should measure 0.15 to 0.20 inches at the:  
A. First Rib  
B. Fifth Rib  
C. Eighth Rib  
D. Twelfth Rib
47. The normal average temperature for healthy sheep is:  
A. 98.6 degrees F  
B. 100.2 degrees F  
C. 102.3 degrees F  
D. 104.8 degrees F
48. The gestation time for sheep is:  
A. 114 days  
B. 128 days  
C. 148 days  
D. 283 days



49. The visible sign of estrus in ewes is primarily:
- A. Swelling of the vulva
  - B. Trying to mount other ewes
  - C. Frequent urination
  - D. None, sheep do not show any visible signs
50. Which of the following quality grades is used for lambs and yearlings, but not for slaughter sheep?
- A. Prime
  - B. Choice
  - C. Good
  - D. Utility

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

**2006 National FFA Livestock Career Development Event  
Written Exam**

1. Which of the following is called the true stomach of a ruminant?  
A. Rumen  
**B. Abomasum (p.120)**  
C. Reticulum  
D. Omasum
2. Most food nutrients used by the animal are absorbed from the:  
**A. Small Intestine (p.121)**  
B. Duodenum  
C. Stomach  
D. Cecum
3. What organ in the animal's body produces bile?  
A. Gall Bladder  
B. Pancreas  
C. Cecum  
**D. Liver (p. 121)**
4. During metabolism, the process that provides energy for animals is called:  
**A. Oxidation (p.123)**  
B. Catabolism  
C. Anabolism  
D. Digestion
5. What are the main energy nutrients found in animal rations?  
A. Fats  
B. Proteins  
C. Vitamins  
**D. Carbohydrates (p. 127)**
6. What component of a feed ration contains no carbon and is classified as inorganic?  
A. Vitamins  
B. Oils  
C. Protein  
**D. Minerals (p. 131)**

7. Which of the following amino acids is nonessential for swine?
  - A. Lysine
  - B. Glycine (p. 129)**
  - C. Tryptophan
  - D. Isoleucine
8. Which vitamin is water-soluble?
  - A. Vitamin K
  - B. Vitamin D
  - C. Vitamin B (p. 130)**
  - D. Vitamin A
9. Which feed additives are used to control worms in animals?
  - A. Anthelmintics (p. 139)**
  - B. Antibiotics
  - C. Antimicrobials
  - D. Hormones
10. The lowest level of response to the use of antibiotics in swine feeding is during the:
  - A. Farrowing Stage
  - B. Weaning Stage
  - C. Growing stage
  - D. Finishing stage (p. 153)**
11. Which hormone implant has been approved for use with feedlot lambs?
  - A. Ralgro (p. 151)**
  - B. Synovex
  - C. Compudose
  - D. Implus-S
12. What is the first step in balancing a ration for cattle, sheep, or swine?
  - A. Choose the feeds to be used in the ration
  - B. Consult a table of nutrient requirements
  - C. Identify the age, weight, and function of the animal(s) being fed (p. 174)**
  - D. Calculate the amounts of each feed to use in the ration
13. What percent of the total income from all livestock and poultry marketing in the United States comes from the beef industry?
  - A. 18
  - B. 28
  - C. 38 (p. 248)**
  - D. 58

14. What breed of beef cattle is the leader in total number registered since 1970 in the U.S.?  
A. Charolais  
B. Limousin  
C. Hereford  
**D. Angus (p. 251)**
15. The first pure breed of beef cattle imported to the U.S. (Virginia) in 1783 were the:  
A. Angus  
B. Hereford  
**C. Shorthorn (p. 256)**  
D. Simmental
16. Which of the following wholesale cuts of beef is classified as high-value?  
**A. Rib (p. 271)**  
B. Chuck  
C. Flank  
D. Shank
17. Which of the following breeds has the highest standard birth weights used in performance testing programs?  
A. Hereford  
B. Angus  
C. Shorthorn  
**D. Charolais (p. 272)**
18. When judging a market class of beef cattle, the term referring to the natural fleshing of the animal is:  
A. Type  
**B. Muscling (p. 277)**  
C. Finish  
D. Balance
19. Feeding programs for beef cow-calf herds are based on the use of:  
**A. Roughages (p. 286)**  
B. Concentrates  
C. Grains  
D. Protein
20. Yearlings are feeder calves between one and two years old, usually weighing about:  
A. 100-250 pounds  
B. 240-400 pounds  
C. 400-550 pounds  
**D. 550-700 pounds (p. 312)**

21. What type of identification is commonly used especially with large herds and required by law in most western states?
- A. Tattooing
  - B. Neck Chains
  - C. Branding (p. 303)**
  - D. Ear Tags
22. Which is **NOT** one of the main mineral needed in rations for finishing cattle?
- A. Phosphorus
  - B. Salt
  - C. Copper (p. 321)**
  - D. Calcium
23. Which disease often causes cattle to abort during the last half of pregnancy?
- A. Brucellosis (p. 335)**
  - B. Enteritis
  - C. Anthrax
  - D. Blackleg
24. What disease is carried by insects and affects the eyes of cattle?
- A. Leptospirosis
  - B. Actinomycosis
  - C. Pinkeye (p. 341)**
  - D. Listeriosis
25. A nutritional problem where rapid fermentation in the rumen causing too much gas being produced is called:
- A. Bloat (p. 350)**
  - B. Flurosis
  - C. Traumatic Gastritis
  - D. Urinary Calculi
26. Which of the following states has the highest number of hogs and pigs on farms (breeding and market)?
- A. California
  - B. Texas
  - C. North Carolina (p. 387)**
  - D. Kansas
27. Which major breed of swine sets the standard for performance of litter size?
- A. Chester White
  - B. Duroc
  - C. Hampshire
  - D. Yorkshire (p. 389)**

28. Which pure breed of swine developed in the early 1700's was the first to be imported to the United States?  
**A. Berkshire (p. 391)**  
B. Landrace  
C. Tamworth  
D. Pietrain
29. Which breed of swine developed in the United States originated in the state of Ohio?  
A. Hereford  
B. Duroc  
C. Chester White  
**D. Poland China (p. 393)**
30. Most breeds of swine imported to the United States were developed in:  
A. France  
**B. England (p. 390-394)**  
C. Belgium  
D. China
31. The four primal cuts of the hog carcass make up what percent of the live weight (250 pounds) of a hog?  
A. 25%  
B. 32%  
**C. 44% (p. 399)**  
D. 58%
32. Which is one of the four major minerals frequently added to hog rations?  
A. Iron  
B. Copper  
C. Selenium  
**D. Calcium (p. 422)**
33. Which is the most important nutrient in hog rations?  
**A. Water (p. 423)**  
B. Vitamins  
C. Roughages  
D. Animal Protein
34. Protein percent for commercial growing swine (40-65 lbs) rations typically ranges from:  
A. 12-13%  
B. 14-15%  
C. 16-17%  
**D. 18-19% (p. 431)**

35. Increasing the amount of feed fed to sows or gilts prior to breeding is called:  
A. Lactating  
B. Inseminating  
C. Framing  
**D. Flushing (p. 425)**
36. The time during which an animal is pregnant is:  
A. Parturition  
B. Fertilization  
**C. Gestation (p. 218)**  
D. Ovulation
37. The average time of pregnancy for swine is:  
A. 96 days  
**B. 114 days (p. 217)**  
C. 144 days  
D. 220 days
38. What is the period of time when a female will accept the male for breeding?  
A. Gestation  
**B. Estrus (p. 215)**  
C. Conception  
D. Ovulation
39. What common swine disease caused by a bacteria affects the turbinate bones located in the snout?  
A. Avian Tuberculosis  
**B. Atrophic Rhinitis (p. 446)**  
C. Actinobacillus Pleuropneumoniae  
D. Eperythrozoonosis
40. Early abortions during the gestation period can be caused by:  
A. Cholera  
B. Edema  
C. Anemia  
**D. Brucellosis (p. 447)**
41. Anemia is a condition affecting mainly baby pigs due to a diet deficient in:  
**A. Iron (p. 457)**  
B. Protein  
C. Calcium  
D. Amino Acids

42. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:  
A. Streptococcus Suis  
B. Eperythrozoonosis  
C. Necrotic Enteritis  
**D. Porcine Stress Syndrome (p. 459)**
43. The leading state for sheep production is:  
A. Wyoming  
**B. Texas (p. 489)**  
C. Montana  
D. Illinois
44. The American Merino breed of sheep is classified as a:  
**A. Fine Wool Breed (p. 490)**  
B. Fur Sheep Breed  
C. Long Wool Breed  
D. Carpet Wool Breed
45. Which breed of sheep was developed in France?  
A. Debouillet  
B. Southdown  
**C. Rambouillet (p. 492)**  
D. Delaine Merino
46. Backfat on lambs should measure 0.15 to 0.20 inches at the:  
A. First Rib  
B. Fifth Rib  
C. Eighth Rib  
**D. Twelfth Rib (p. 500)**
47. The normal average temperature for healthy sheep is:  
A. 98.6 degrees F  
B. 100.2 degrees F  
**C. 102.3 degrees F (p. 541)**  
D. 104.8 degrees F
48. The gestation time for sheep is:  
A. 114 days  
B. 128 days  
**C. 148 days (p. 217)**  
D. 283 days



49. The visible sign of estrus in ewes is primarily:
- A. Swelling of the vulva
  - B. Trying to mount other ewes
  - C. Frequent urination
  - D. None, sheep do not show any visible signs (p. 216)**
50. Which of the following quality grades is used for lambs and yearlings, but not for slaughter sheep?
- A. Prime (p. 558)**
  - B. Choice
  - C. Good
  - D. Utility

2006 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**KEEP/CULL**

**ANGUS HEIFERS**

EPDs

ANIMAL NUMBER	BIRTHDATE	CED	BW	WW	YW	MILK
1	2/5/05	5	3.0	40	79	25
2	2/17/05	-1	4.4	40	78	15
3	3/11/05	0	4.4	40	80	21
4	3/21/05	-1	4.3	44	81	25
5	3/22/05	2	4.2	42	79	28
6	4/10/05	0	4.3	38	67	21
7	4/16/05	8	1.6	45	87	28
8	5/5/05	6	2.8	48	96	30
Breed average		4	2.3	38	71	19

SCENARIO: Keep four of these heifers as potential replacements for a purebred Angus operation in the Midwest. This operation markets bulls to commercial producers and an occasional show heifer prospect. The operation focus is on balanced traits. Feed resources and labor are adequate.

Angus heifers provided by:

MCM Farms, Mark Smith, owner  
John Keffer, Manager  
12463 N 675 E  
Whitestown, IN 46075  
765-376-6481

# 2006 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**KEEP/CULL**

**YORKSHIRE GILTS**

EPDs

ANIMAL NUMBER	NBA	LWT	DAYS	SPI	MLI
1	.5	6.3	-4.5	118	125
2	.1	4.4	-3.2	108	114
3	.1	4.4	-2.8	108	113
4	.1	4.4	-3.0	108	114
5	.35	4.9	-3.3	111	116
6	.4	5.3	-4.4	117	124
7	.4	5.3	-4.2	116	123
8	.15	4.3	-2.9	110	113
Breed average	.07	.1	.09	101.3	104.3

SCENARIO: Keep four of these gilts as potential replacements for a purebred Yorkshire operation in the Midwest. This operation markets show pigs and breeding stock to other purebred breeders. All pigs that do not sell in the club pig sale or production sale are fed to 280 pounds and marketed on a lean grid. All hogs are raised on concrete and slatted concrete floors.

Yorkshire gilts provided by:

Rodibaugh and Sons  
3053 W 725 S  
Rensselaer, IN 47978  
Steve Rodibaugh 219-863-8647

2006 NATIONAL FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**KEEP/CULL**

**SUFFOLK EWE LAMBS**

ANIMAL NUMBER	BORN/REARED	Adj. 60 day wt.	Adj. 120 day wt.	Codon 171
1	Tw/Tw	62	112	RR
2	Tw/Tw	56	107	RR
3	Tw/Tw	61	113	RR
4	Tw/S	59	111	QR
5	Tw/Tw	59	110	RR
6	Tw/Tw	64	114	RR
7	Tw/S	56	107	RR
8	Tw/Tw	58	106	QR

SCENARIO: These Suffolk ewe lambs will be kept as replacements in a registered flock that utilizes RR registered rams. The primary customer base is FFA/4-H club lamb exhibitors. Elite rams are sold to commercial club lamb producers. Feed resources are mainly grass and harvested hay with some supplemental energy in the winter. Labor is abundant.

Providers of the Suffolk Ewe Lambs:

Slack Suffolks

Tom Slack

1022 W 1300 N

North Manchester, IN 46962

260-982-8714

# 2006 National FFA Livestock Career Development Event

## Keep Cull Classes – Official Placings

### Angus Heifers – Female Selection Class 9

Animal #	Point Value
1	11
2	1
3	2
4	6
5	14
6	1
7	15
8	10

### Suffolk Ewe Lambs - Class 10

Animal #	Point Value
1	16
2	0
3	11
4	4
5	6
6	17
7	2
8	1

### Yorkshire Gilts - Class 11

Animal #	Point Value
1	15
2	0
3	6
4	3
5	8
6	12
7	15
8	0