1. Animals produce many different products and anything that is not a direct food item is considered a by-product. How are they divided? OL003
   a. Edible/Non-edible
   b. Animal/Plant
   c. Animal/Edible
   d. Non-edible/Animal

2. Of the following which defines domestication best? OL003
   a. Human control for long periods of time where their basic needs are met by humans, and their breeding is controlled.
   b. A group of animals with common ancestors and common characteristics and used for a specific purpose.
   c. Study of animals and how they survive under certain conditions
   d. Production of animals to meet human needs

3. What is considered the definition of a breed? OL005
   a. Human control for long periods of time where their basic needs are met by humans, and their breeding is controlled.
   b. A group of animals with common ancestors and common characteristics and used for a specific purpose.
   c. Study of animals and how they survive under certain conditions
   d. Production of animals to meet human need

4. Why do we develop breeds? OL005
   a. Growth Rates
   b. Disposition
   c. Research
   d. Specialization

5. Which of the following would not be something that you should consider for animal production? EE002 OCC003
   a. Easy access to food/water
   b. Acceptable climate
   c. Labor Costs
   d. None of the above

6. In regards to animal production what would be a disadvantage to raise animals in the southeast climate? OL001 OL002
   a. Cool climates
   b. Hot humid summers
   c. Long growing Seasons
   d. Inexpensive land
7. Someone who sides with animal welfare believes ________________. OC004
   a. Animals should be treated in a kind and caring manner.
   b. Humans are the only species with rights.
   c. Animals have the same rights as humans
   d. Animals have rights, but human needs for food, clothing and research outweigh those rights.

8. What is animal behavior? OL003
   a. The study of how animals react to stimuli and environmental factors
   b. Reaction of organism to stimuli or the environment
   c. Reactions to controlled events
   d. Reactions that are instinctive

9. When working with animals you should _____________. OJ005 OJ006 OJ001
   a. Make sudden movements
   b. Approach from directly behind animals
   c. Run into their flight zones
   d. Use the flight zone for desired reactions

10. Heat stress in animals cause _____________. OA002
    a. Bunching
    b. Blood vessels constrict
    c. Reduced feed intake
    d. Higher energy requirement to maintain body temp

11. When new animals are brought to the farm what should be done with them? OH001
    OH003 OH006
    a. Euthanize
    b. Disinfect
    c. Quarantine
    d. Nothing

12. Each of the following are components of the ruminant digestive system except? OA002
    OL004
    a. Rumen
    b. Reticulum
    c. Abomasum
    d. Gizzard
13. Which of the following would be an example of a ruminant animal? OA002
   a. Cattle  
   b. Horse  
   c. Pigs  
   d. Chicken

14. Monogastric animals have or use _______________. OA002
    a. Stomach with 4 compartments  
    b. Stomach with 1 compartment  
    c. Large amounts of roughages  
    d. Are always small animals

15. What is the definition of feedstuff? OH004 OA001
    a. A complete mixed ration  
    b. Total Mixed Ration (TMR)  
    c. Roughages  
    d. A component of ration

16. What is a concentrate? OH004 OA001
    a. Feed component high in fiber and low in energy  
    b. Feed component low in fiber and high in energy  
    c. Provide small amounts of nutrients  
    d. Has no nutritional value

17. Which of the following would be an example of a roughage? OH004 OA001
    a. Corn  
    b. Soybeans  
    c. Alfalfa hay  
    d. Salt block

18. Which of the following would be an example of a concentrate? OH004 OA001
    a. Corn  
    b. Silage  
    c. Alfalfa hay  
    d. Salt block

19. Which of the following is a supplement? OH004 OA001
    a. Corn  
    b. Silage  
    c. Alfalfa hay  
    d. Salt block
20. All of the following are reasons for animal identification except? OI001 OH003 OD001
   a. Consumer Protection
   b. Physical Identification of the animal
   c. To control an epidemic
   d. Pasture rotation

21. Removal of a male animal’s ability to reproduce is called? OI001 OA002
   a. Dehorning
   b. Tagging
   c. Castration
   d. Elastrator

22. Which of the following is a reason for taking away an animal’s ability to reproduce?
   OL006
   a. Higher meat quality
   b. Better Conformation
   c. Beef Selection
   d. Cleanliness

23. For most animals to be bred they must be in what is called ____________. OA004
   a. A cycle
   b. Estrus
   c. Estrous
   d. Reproduction period

24. Flight zones of animals are very important to understand, what is a flight zone? OJ005 OL003
   a. An invisible circle around an animal that when entered causes an animal to move
   b. An invisible circle around the animal that is 5 feet in diameter that when entered
      causes an animal to move
   c. An invisible circle around the animal that is 10 feet in diameter that when entered
      causes an animal to move
   d. An invisible circle around the animal that is 15 feet in diameter that when entered
      causes an animal to move

25. To move an animal forward to the right you should approach the animal from the
    ____________ part of the flight zone. OJ005
   a. Front right
   b. Back right
   c. Front Left
   d. Back Left

26. The process of breaking down food into simple useable substances that are absorbed in
    the body is called? OA001
   a. Absorption
   b. Digestion
   c. Eating
   d. Consuming
27. Which of the following is a components of the avian digestive system? OL004
   a. Rumen
   b. Reticulum
   c. Gizzard
   d. Abomasum

28. This breed is the most popular breed mainly because it produces the largest volume of milk compared to any other breed. OL005 OA003
   a. Brown Swiss
   b. Guernsey
   c. Holstein
   d. Jersey

29. All of the following are methods of identification except. OL003 OA002
   a. Elastrator
   b. Tagging
   c. Branding
   d. Tattoo

30. This refers to cattle from temperate regions such as Europe: OL005
   a. *Bos indicus*
   b. *Bos taurus*
   c. *Bos zinicus*
   d. *Bos domesticus*

31. This refers to cattle from India and descendants of the Zebu cattle. OL005
   a. *Bos indicus*
   b. *Bos taurus*
   c. *Bos zinicus*
   d. *Bos domesticus*

32. Keeping adult cattle to raise calves is what type of system.
   a. Purebred
   b. Grower
   c. Cow Calf
   d. Feeder

33. Which is not one of the three main types of beef production systems? OL001
   a. Cow Calf Operation
   b. Cattle Feeders
   c. Purebred Breeders
   d. Farrow to Finish

34. Both the swine and poultry industry have changed tremendously over the past 50 years, it is said that they are _________________. OE004
   a. Horizontally integrated
   b. Vertically integrated
   c. Horizontally and Vertically integrated
   d. Cross integrated
35. This is another term for giving birth. OL003
   a. Labor
   b. Parturition
   c. Mastication
   d. Prehension

36. Which of the following describes the way that an animal obtains food? OL003 OA001
   a. Eating
   b. Parturition
   c. Mastication
   d. Prehension

37. Macronutrients are _______________. OA001
   a. Needed in abundance
   b. Needed in small amounts
   c. Not needed
   d. Only found in minerals

38. Micronutrients are _______________. OA001
   a. Needed in abundance
   b. Needed in small amounts
   c. Not needed
   d. Only found in minerals

39. What is biosecurity? OH006, OH003
   a. The practices that protect herd health by preventing the spread of pathogens.
   b. Ensuring that live animals are secure and taken care of
   c. Preventing harm to animals
   d. Controlling feeding protocols

40. The central nervous system consists of what two parts? OL003 OL004
   a. Brain and Heart
   b. Spine and Muscles
   c. Spine and Brain
   d. Heart and Muscles

41. Which of the following is used in balancing rations? OA001 OF004
   a. Pearson Square
   b. Pearson Triangle
   c. Pearson Circle
   d. Pearson Steps

42. What is a pathogen? OA002 OH002
   a. Anything capable of causing disease
   b. A disease
   c. Anything capable of treating disease
   d. Airborne substances
43. What is an infectious disease? OA002 OH002
   a. Disease caused by bacteria, protozoa, or fungi
   b. Disease spread from contact from animal to animal
   c. Disease not caused from microorganisms
   d. A pathogen

44. What is a contagious disease? OA002 OH002
   a. Disease caused by bacteria, protozoa, or fungi
   b. Disease spread from contact from animal to animal
   c. Disease not caused from microorganisms
   d. A pathogen

45. What is a non-infectious disease? OA002 OH002
   a. Disease caused by bacteria, protozoa, or fungi
   b. Disease spread from contact from animal to animal
   c. Disease not caused from microorganisms
   d. A pathogen

46. If an animal is lacking a certain nutrient it is said that the animal has a OA001
   a. Toxicity problem
   b. Deficiency problem
   c. Mineral imbalance
   d. Vitamin imbalance

47. Balking is a term that refers to OL003
   a. Animals using habits to make decisions
   b. Animals stopping
   c. Animals pawing at the ground
   d. Animals following commands

48. When looking to breed an animal for the first time you should look for the male to have OA004
   a. Low weaning weights
   b. Low REA
   c. Low birth weights
   d. Low average daily gains

49. If you needed to choose hay that is high in protein you would select which of the following? OA001
   a. Fescue Hay
   b. Mixed Grass Hay
   c. Timothy Hay
   d. Alfalfa Hay
50. Of the following choose the best placement for an injection on an animal OA002 OH006
   a. Neck
   b. Quarter
   c. Side
   d. Under the tail

51. Shrinkage refers to ________________ OL006 OL003
   a. Loss of feed
   b. Loss of weight from shipping
   c. Loss of weight due to diet
   d. Loss of weight from mineral deficiencies

52. Marbling is a term that refers to fat in a specific location on the animal. Where is the fat
    located when this term is used? OL006
   a. In the loin
   b. External
   c. Outside the muscle
   d. Inside the muscle

53. To prevent cannibalism in chickens producer will use this practice. OA002
   a. Debeaking
   b. Hover guards
   c. Clamping
   d. Castration

54. For producers to continue to be successful which area is most crucial. OA004 OL003
   a. Reproduction
   b. Feeding
   c. Marketing
   d. Vaccinating

55. Raising livestock falls under which category of the agriculture industry? OL003
   a. Agricultural Supplies
   b. Agricultural Services
   c. Agricultural Processing
   d. Agricultural Production
KOSSA Practice Items
Production Livestock

1. A 34. B
2. A 35. B
3. B 36. D
4. D 37. A
5. D 38. B
6. B 39. A
7. A 40. C
8. B 41. A
9. D 42. A
10. C 43. A
11. C 44. B
12. D 45. C
13. A 46. B
14. B 47. B
15. D 48. C
16. B 49. D
17. C 50. A
18. A 51. B
19. D 52. D
20. D 53. A
21. C 54. A
22. A 55. D
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. C
33. D