1. Which species of livestock has a diploid number of 27 (pairs of chromosomes)?
   a. Cattle
   b. Goats
   c. Sheep (191)
   d. Swine

2. Which trait in beef cattle has the highest heritability estimate?
   a. Gain on pasture
   b. Final feedlot weight (190)
   c. Birth weight
   d. Efficiency of gain

3. Sheep have the highest heritability estimate for which of the following traits?
   a. Staple length (191)
   b. Feed efficiency
   c. Conformation score
   d. Fat thickness

4. Which trait for swine has the lowest heritability estimate?
   a. Percent ham
   b. Carcass length
   c. Loin muscle area
   d. Litter size (191)

5. The physical appearance of an animal is referred to as:
   a. Phenotype (195)
   b. Genotype
   c. Dominance
   d. Codominance

6. Which hormone is responsible for the masculine appearance in animals?
   a. Progesterone
   b. Estrogen
   c. Masterone
   d. Testosterone (209)
7. Which species of livestock reaches puberty based on the season and not age?
   a. Cattle
   b. **Goats** (215)
   c. Sheep
   d. Swine

8. The length of gestation for swine is an average of how many days?
   a. 283 days
   b. 151 days
   c. 148 days
   d. **114 days** (215)

9. The release of the egg from the ovary is called?
   a. **Ovulation** (215)
   b. Fertilization
   c. Gestation
   d. Parturition

10. The most intensive form of inbreeding is called?
    a. Purebreeding
    b. **Closebreeding** (235)
    c. Linebreeding
    d. Outcrossing

11. When crossbreeding beef cattle with a 2-breede cross, which trait has the advantage over non-crossbred cattle?
    a. Carcass traits
    b. **Yearling weight** (238)
    c. Feed efficiency
    d. Disease immunity

12. Which production trait in swine is not increased when crossing with a purebred sow?
    a. **Conception rate** (240)
    b. Litter size weaned
    c. Days to 220 pounds
    d. Feed/gain ratio

13. What percent of beef cattle cow-calf operations in the United States have less than 50 head of cows?
    a. 21.5%
    b. 43.5%
    c. 52.5%
    d. **77.5%** (247)
14. Which breed of beef cattle has been the leader on total number registered since 1970?
   a. Simmental
   b. Hereford
   c. **Angus** (249)
   d. Charolais

15. Which breed of beef cattle did NOT originate in Scotland?
   a. Angus
   b. Galloway
   c. **Shorthorn** (255)
   d. Highland

16. Which English breed of cattle was originally called Durhams?
   a. Hereford
   b. Angus
   c. **Shorthorn** (255)
   d. Devon

17. Which breed of polled cattle originated from horned cattle and were selected because of the recessive trait and not a breed know to be naturally polled?
   a. Galloway
   b. Red Angus
   c. Red Poll
   d. **Polled Hereford** (253)

18. Which breed of beef cattle in **NOT** white in color?
   a. Marchigiana
   b. **Saler** (259)
   c. Charolais
   d. Chianina

19. In beef cattle, a muscle conformation score for feeder calves of 1 indicates:
   a. **An exceptionally thin calf** (267)
   b. Light muscled calf
   c. Heavy muscled calf
   d. Double muscled calf

20. Which of the following breeds of beef cattle has the heaviest birth weight for calves of either sex for performance testing?
   a. Angus
   b. **Charolais** (272)
   c. Hereford
   d. Limousin
21. If a steer produces a yield of 47.8% to 50% of carcass weight in boneless retail cuts, it has a yield grade of: (277)
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. 3 (277)
   d. 4

22. The Beef Check-off of $1 per head for every head of bee sold in the United States was established by:
   a. The Beef Promotion and Research Act of 1985 (372)
   b. The Packers and Stockyard Act
   c. The Beef Check-Off Referendum of 1992
   d. National Livestock Marketing Association

23. Markets where cattle are sold by public bidding, with the animals going to the highest bidder, is:
   a. Terminal market
   b. Direct selling market
   c. Electronic market
   d. Auction market (374)

24. Cattle with a U.S. Quality Grade of Prime will have a marbling grade of:
   a. Slight
   b. Moderate
   c. Slightly Abundant (381)
   d. Moderately Abundant

25. In some cattle a condition in which the lean meat is darker than normal is called:
   a. Black cutter
   b. Low cutter
   c. Choice
   d. Dark cutting beef (382)

26. Which of the following states has the highest number of hogs and pigs?
   a. Illinois
   b. Nebraska
   c. Missouri
   d. North Carolina (389)

27. In comparing breed performance for litter size in swine, which breed has the highest litter size ratio?
   a. Hampshire
   b. Landrace (391)
   c. Duroc
   d. Chester White
28. Which purebred of swine can be traced back nearly 300 years?
   a. Yorkshire
   b. Berkshire (392)
   c. Hampshire
   d. Tamworth

29. Which of the breeds listed does not have red as one of its standard colors?
   a. Tamworth
   b. Hereford
   c. Duroc
   d. Pietrain (394)

30. Which breed of hog is black with a white belt that encircles the fore part of the body?
   a. Hereford
   b. Berkshire
   c. Poland China
   d. Hampshire (394)

31. The four primal cuts of a hog carcass represent what percent of the total value of the animal?
   a. 44%
   b. 56%
   c. 75% (400)
   d. 82%

32. Symbol III represents the ideal market hog of the future. One production characteristic of Symbol III is a live market weight of:
   a. 210 pounds
   b. 240 pounds
   c. 270 pounds (402)
   d. 300 pounds

33. The Pork Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act of 1985 established an assessment of ______ per $100 value of pork sold in the United States.
   a. 40¢ (479)
   b. 60¢
   c. 75¢
   d. $1.00

34. The major objection of boar meat is the odor of the meat called boar taint. One compound causing boar taint is:
   a. Skatole (480)
   b. Testosterone
   c. Sulfamethazine
   d. Progesterone
35. Approximately what percent of the market hogs sold in the United States are priced on the basis of carcass merit?
   a. 30%
   b. 50%
   c. 70% (481)
   d. 90%

36. A barrow or gilt having a U.S. No. one grade will produce a chilled carcass yielding ____________ or more of the four lean cuts.
   a. 44.6 percent
   b. 52.4 percent
   c. 58.2 percent
   d. 60.4 percent (484)

37. A barrow that grades a U.S. Number 2 and is thick muscled will have a back fat measurement of:
   a. Less than 1.00 inch
   b. 1.00 – 1.24 inches
   c. 1.25 – 1.49 inches (484)
   d. 1.50 – 1.74 inches

38. What month of the year is the price of slaughter hogs the highest on average?
   a. March
   b. July (488)
   c. October
   d. December

39. What is the unit of trading when marketing live hogs with a futures contract?
   a. 20,000 pounds (around 90 head)
   b. 30,000 pounds (around 140 head) (489)
   c. 40,000 pounds (around 180 head)
   d. 50,000 pounds (around 230 head)

40. Which listed state has the highest number of sheep and lambs?
   a. Arizona
   b. Montana
   c. Idaho
   d. California (495)

41. The Columbia breed of sheep is classified as:
   a. Fine wool
   b. Medium wool
   c. Long wool
   d. Crossbred wool (497)
42. Which Medium Wool breed of sheep has a white face?
   a. Dorset (499)
   b. Hampshire
   c. Shropshire
   d. Suffolk

43. Which Medium Wool breed was developed in the United States?
   a. Dorset
   b. Hampshire
   c. Montadale (500)
   d. Southdown

44. _____ is a term for the general build of a sheep.
   a. Style
   b. Quality
   c. Type (507)
   d. Balance

45. Which breed of goat is primarily used for breeding meat goats?
   a. Boer (528)
   b. Angora
   c. Toggenburg
   d. Pygmy

46. Sheep that are 7 to 12 months of age have the age classification of:
   a. Hothouse lambs
   b. Lambs (566)
   c. Yearlings
   d. Muttons

47. Which live grade of sheep is used only on lambs and yearlings and NOT for slaughter lambs?
   a. Prime (566)
   b. Choice
   c. Good
   d. Utility

48. The retail cut of lamb identified as American-Style Roast comes from the:
   a. Leg (567)
   b. Loin
   c. Rack
   d. Shoulder
49. Lamb prices vary throughout the year and reach a high during which time?
   a. December to February
   b. March to May (569)
   c. June to August
   d. September to November

50. Goat meat is marketed under the name:
   a. Mutton
   b. Venison
   c. Veal
   d. Chevon (573)
1. Adapting the behavior of animals to fit the needs of humans is called: (p 5)
   a. Training
   b. Domestication
   c. Breeding
   d. Culling

2. In the classification of farm animals; cattle, sheep, and goats all belong to the same class, order, and family. The family they belong to is: (p 10)
   a. Artiodactyla
   b. Bos indicus
   c. Bovidae
   d. Moufflons

3. Which species of domestic livestock is considered the least intelligent? (p 7)
   a. Cattle
   b. Goats
   c. Sheep
   d. Swine

4. Which animal by-product derived from the pancreas is used in the treatment of diabetes? (p 15)
   a. Cortisone
   b. Insulin
   c. Epinephrine
   d. Heparin

5. Which livestock product has the highest consumption rate in the United States? (p 16)
   a. Beef
   b. Lamb
   c. Goat
   d. Pork
6. Livestock production faces the greatest scrutiny and potential lawsuits in which of the following areas? (p 84-85)
   a. Facilities design
   b. Predator control
   c. Nutrition values
   d. Waste management

7. What is the primary environmental factor that affects the efficiency of energy from feed consumption of farm animals? (p 95)
   a. Air temperature
   b. Humidity
   c. Precipitation
   d. Wind

8. Ractopamine Hydrochloride is a growth promoter that increases feed efficiency, encourages muscle growth, and lower fat content in which species? (p 227)
   a. Cattle
   b. Goats
   c. Sheep
   d. Swine

9. The first successful cloning of a farm animal occurred in 1996 with: (p 223)
   a. Cattle
   b. Goats
   c. Sheep
   d. Swine

10. Which state has greatest beef production? (p 248)
    a. Oklahoma
    b. Iowa
    c. California
    d. Nebraska

11. Limousin, Charolais, and Maine-Anjou cattle are important breeds used in U.S. beef production that all originated from: (p 251-254)
    a. England
    b. Italy
    c. Scotland
    d. France

12. Which is the oldest breed of cattle developed in the United States using Brahman as a foundation breed based on breeding records and NOT the formation of the breed association? (p 260)
    a. Beefmaster
    b. Santa Gertrudis
    c. Brangus
    d. Braford
13. Which breed of cattle has the lowest birth weight used in performance testing programs? (p 272)
   a. Angus  
   b. Hereford  
   c. Charolais  
   d. Simmental

14. The state with the highest pork production is: (p 389)
   a. North Carolina  
   b. Minnesota  
   c. Texas  
   d. Indiana

15. Which breed of swine is the oldest of the pure breeds? (p 392)
   a. Yorkshire  
   b. Hampshire  
   c. Tamworth  
   d. Berkshire

16. Which breed of swine was originally known as the Thin Rind? (p 394)
   a. Poland China  
   b. Hereford  
   c. Hampshire  
   d. Landrace

17. Which breed of swine is the most prolific for average litter size? (P 391)
   a. Duroc  
   b. Chester White  
   c. Hampshire  
   d. Landrace

18. The National Pork Board developed a model of the ideal market hog know as: (P 401)
   a. Perfection II  
   b. Symbol III  
   c. Jasper  
   d. Vision III

19. A visual evaluation of the amount of muscle on a hog is best seen by looking at which view of the animal? (P 409)
   a. Side  
   b. Rear  
   c. Front  
   d. Top
20. What percentage of the total value of the carcass of a hog is made up of the four primal cuts? (p 400)
   a. 45%
   b. 60%
   c. 75%
   d. 80%

21. Which state has the highest production of sheep and lambs? (p 495)
   a. Wyoming
   b. South Dakota
   c. Ohio
   d. California

22. Which classification of sheep is bred primarily for meat production? (p 497)
   a. Medium wool sheep
   b. Fine wool sheep
   c. Hair sheep
   d. Fur sheep

23. Which breed of sheep was developed in the United States? (p 498)
   a. Hampshire
   b. Dorset
   c. Southdown
   d. Debouillet

24. Which breed of goat main function is the production of mohair? (p 527)
   a. Angora
   b. Nubian
   c. Boer
   d. Toggenburg

25. Which breed of goat is used in crossbreeding programs to increase meat production? (p 538)
   a. Boer
   b. Angora
   c. Spanish
   d. Saanen
1. Which of the following terms refers to adapting the behavior of animals to fit the need of humans is called:
   a) training
   b) imprinting
   c) **domestication** (p 5)
   d) culling

2. Most present-day sheep descended from the wild sheep called Moufflons and _______________.
   a) Markhors
   b) **Asiatic urial** (p 7)
   c) Meleagris
   d) Struthis camelus

3. Livestock production faces the greatest scrutiny and potential lawsuits in which of the following areas?
   a) Facilities design
   b) Predator control
   c) Nutrition values
   d) **Waste management** (p 84-85)

4. What is the primary environmental factor that affects the efficiency of energy from feed consumption of farm animals?
   a) **Air temperature** (p 95)
   b) Humidity
   c) Precipitation
   d) Wind

5. Joints in the skeleton of animals that allow free movement and have a fluid-filled cavity are called:
   a) fibrous joints
   b) **diarthroses joints** (p 109)
   c) amphiarthroses joints
   d) synarthroses joints

6. The ventricles and the atria are a part of which system in the animal’s body?
   a) **circulatory** (p 114)
   b) endocrine
   c) lymphatic
   d) nervous
7. Which amino acid listed is essential in swine rations?
   a) Alanine  
   b) Arginine (p 132)  
   c) Glycine  
   d) Proline

8. Which vitamin do animals tend to produce enough of so that it does not need to be included as a specific nutrient in their rations?
   a) Vitamin A  
   b) Vitamin C (p 134)  
   c) Vitamin D  
   d) Vitamin E

9. Which trait in sheep has the lowest heritability estimate?
   a) mature weight  
   b) rib eye area  
   c) yearling weight  
   d) feed efficiency (p 191)

10. The first successful cloning of a farm animal occurred in 1996 with which species?
    a) Cattle  
    b) Goats  
    c) Sheep (p 223)  
    d) Swine

11. Mating animals of the same breed is referred to as which of the following?
    a) linebreeding  
    b) grading up  
    c) inbreeding  
    d) straightbreeding (p 235)

12. What is the process of inducing cows to produce several oocytes during each estrus cycle?
    a) superovulation (p 230)  
    b) embryo transfer  
    c) transgenentics  
    d) biobreeding

13. Which is the oldest breed of cattle developed in the United States using Brahman as a foundation breed based on breeding records and NOT the formation of the breed association?
    a) Beefmaster  
    b) Santa Gertrudis (p 260)  
    c) Brangus  
    d) Braford
14. Which of the following cattle breeds has the lowest birth weight used in performance testing programs?
   a) **Shorthorn** (p 272)
   b) Chianina
   c) Charolais
   d) Simmental

15. Which breed of polled cattle originated from horned cattle and were selected because of the recessive trait and not a breed known to be naturally polled?
   a) Murray Grey
   b) Red Angus
   c) Red Poll
   d) **Polled Hereford** (p 253)

16. Which of the following beef cattle breeds has the heaviest birth weight for calves of either sex for performance testing?
   a) Angus
   b) **Maine Anjou** (p 272)
   c) Chianina
   d) Limousin

17. Cattle with a U.S. Quality Grade of “Prime” will have a __________degree of marbling grade.
   a) Slight
   b) Moderate
   c) **Slightly Abundant** (p 381)
   d) Moderately Abundant

18. ____________________ refers to a condition in cattle where the lean meat is darker than normal:
   a) Black cutter beef
   b) Low cutter beef
   c) Canner cutting beef
   d) **Dark cutting beef** (p 382)

19. Which breed of swine has an average litter size ratio of 100 when compared to other breeds?
   a) Berkshire
   b) Landrace
   c) Hampshire
   d) **Yorkshire** (p 391)
20. Which disease affects the turbinate bones in swine?
   a) Actinobacillus Pleuropneumoniae
   b) Eperythrozoonosis
   c) Atropic Rhinitis (p 449)
   d) Leptospirosis

21. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:
   a) Porcine Circivirus
   b) Mycoplasmal Pneumonia
   c) Porcine Stress Syndrome (p 463)
   d) Porcine Cardiac Complex

22. Which classifications of sheep have better banding instinct (or flocking)?
   a) Crossbred wool breeds (p 497)
   b) Long wool breeds
   c) Medium wool breeds
   d) Fur sheep

23. The production of mohair is the main function of which goat breed?
   a) Angora (p 527)
   b) Nubian
   c) Boer
   d) Toggenburg

24. A majority of meat goats are a cross of Spanish goats and _______ goats.
   a) Angora
   b) Toggenburg
   c) Nubian
   d) Boer (p 538)

25. Scrapie is a disease of both sheep and goats that affects the:
   a) brain (p 554)
   b) digestive tract
   c) skin
   d) lungs
1. Adapting the behavior of animals to fit the need of humans is called:
   a. training
   b. imprinting
   c. **domestication** (p 5)
   d. culling

2. American breeds of swine originate from two wild stocks; European wild boar: *Sus scrofa* and the East Indian Pig: *Sus _______.
   a. *caballus*
   b. *vittatus* (p 10)
   c. *camelus*
   d. *hicus*

3. Which species of livestock is the most efficient in converting feed calorie intake (energy efficiency) and converting crude protein in feed to edible protein (protein efficiency) meat?
   a. Cattle
   b. Goats
   c. Lambs
   d. **Swine** (p 12)

4. Which state ranks in the top ten for production of each of the species of cattle, swine, sheep and goats?
   a. Texas
   b. California
   c. Montana
   d. **Iowa** (p 20)
5. Which trait in beef cattle has the highest heritability estimate?
   a. Rib eye area (p 190)
   b. Yearling weight
   c. Carcass grade
   d. Weaning weight

6. Which trait in swine has the lowest heritability estimate?
   a. Loin muscle area
   b. Birth weight (p 191)
   c. Feed efficiency
   d. Back fat

7. Which of the following is an example of a homozygous (dominant) gene pair?
   a. PP (p 197)
   b. Pp
   c. pP
   d. pp

8. In the reproductive system the testicles produce the hormone:
   a. Progesterone
   b. Estrogen
   c. Testosterone (p 209)
   d. Melengestrol acetate

9. The average length of gestation for goats is:
   a. 114 days
   b. 148 days
   c. 151 days (p 215)
   d. 201 days

10. Which species of livestock’s onset of puberty has more to do with the time of year than the age in months?
    a. Cattle
    b. Swine
    c. Sheep
    d. Goats (p 215)
11. The period of time which an animal is pregnant is called:
   a. Parturition
   b. Estrus
   c. Ovulation
   d. Gestation (p 216)

12. When organisms are genetically identical they are said to be:
   a. Clones (p 223)
   b. Twins
   c. Genetically engineered
   d. Siblings

13. Porcine Somatotropin (pST) is a protein produced naturally in which gland of the pig?
   a. Lymph
   b. Pituitary (p 227)
   c. Reproductive
   d. Endocrine

14. Which trait in cattle has the greatest advantage when crossbreeding over non-crossbred cattle?
   a. Feed Efficiency
   b. Carcass Quality
   c. Fertility
   d. Yearling Weight (p 238)

15. Which breed of beef cattle rank first in the number of individuals registered on an annual basis?
   a. Angus (p 250)
   b. Red Angus
   c. Charolais
   d. Hereford

16. Which breed of cattle listed did NOT originate in France?
   a. Salers
   b. Maine Anjou
   c. Chianina (p 251)
   d. Blonde d’Aquitaine
17. Which breed of cattle listed is naturally polled?
   a. Romagnola
   b. Galloway (p 252)
   c. Charolais
   d. Highland

18. Swine are typically identified for registration by the use of:
   a. Tattoos
   b. Ear Tags
   c. Ear Notches (p 392)
   d. Freeze Brands

19. Which of the following breeds of swine originated in Ireland?
   a. Tamworth (p 396)
   b. Landrace
   c. Berkshire
   d. Hereford

20. Which state listed has the largest number of sheep produced?
   a. Iowa
   b. South Dakota
   c. Montana
   d. California (p 495)

21. Which breed of medium wool sheep has the characteristics of white ears, face, nose, and legs?
   a. Hampshire
   b. Shropshire
   c. Dorset (p 499)
   d. Southdown

22. Which breed of sheep is known for the rams being horned or polled while the ewes are always polled?
   a. Merino (p 498)
   b. Cheviot
   c. Dorset
   d. Columbia
23. Most meat goats today are a cross between Spanish goats and:
   a. Angora goats
   b. Boer goats (p 528)
   c. Nubian goats
   d. LaMancha goats

24. Which classification of sheep are primarily bred for meat production?
   a. Fine wool
   b. Medium wool (p 497)
   c. Long wool
   d. Crossbred wool

25. Which breed of sheep has the strongest flocking instinct?
   a. Rambouillet (p 497 & 498)
   b. Suffolk
   c. Leicester
   d. Shropshire
KEY
National FFA Livestock Evaluation
Career Development Event
2015

1. In the scientific classification of common farm animals, which animal is in the family Suidae?
   a) Cattle
   b) Swine (p 9)
   c) Sheep
   d) Goats

2. Which of the major classes of farm livestock are the most efficient in converting crude protein in feed into edible protein in the form of meat?
   a) Swine (p 11)
   b) Cattle
   c) Sheep
   d) Goats

3. Which state ranks number 1 in cash receipts from all classes of livestock?
   a) Kansas
   b) Texas
   c) North Carolina
   d) California (p 18)

4. Which type of muscle found in the body is typically referred to as meat?
   a) Skeletal (p 103)
   b) Smooth
   c) Cardiac
   d) Unstriated
5. In the mammalian respiratory system, which is not a part of the respiratory system
   a) Pharynx
   b) Trachea
   c) Esophagus (p 107)
   d) Bronchi

6. Capillaries are a part of which system in the animal’s body?
   a) Circulatory (p 108)
   b) Skeletal
   c) Lymphatic
   d) Muscle

7. Which nutrient has the highest energy value in livestock rations?
   a) Protein
   b) Carbohydrates
   c) Fats (p 126)
   d) Vitamins

8. Which amino acid is essential for swine rations?
   a) Glycine
   b) Histidine (p 127)
   c) Proline
   d) Tyrosine

9. Which feed additive is used to control worms that may infest livestock?
   a) Antibiotics
   b) Hormones
   c) Anthelmintics (p 138)
   d) Coccidiostats

10. Livestock feeds that contain less than 18% crude fiber when dry are called:
    a) Concentrates (p 155)
    b) Protein Supplements
    c) Tankage
    d) Roughages

11. A maintenance ration for beef cattle is primarily:
    a) concentrates
    b) carbohydrates
    c) protein
    d) roughages (p 164)
12. A general principle when developing a livestock ration is:
   a) Utilization of available feed
   b) Determine the stage of pregnancy of the animal
   c) Developing the least cost ration
   d) Meeting the nutritional needs of the animal (p 159)

13. Which state produces the highest number of beef cattle?
   a) California
   b) Nebraska
   c) Texas (p 236)
   d) Wyoming

14. What is an infertile female calf born as a twin to a fertile male calf called?
   a) Sex-limited
   b) Freemartin (p 237)
   c) Markhors
   d) Clone

15. Marketing of beef cattle accounts for what percentage of total income from all farm marketing (livestock, poultry, and crops)?
   a) 9%
   b) 15% (p 234)
   c) 26%
   d) 37%

16. Which disease in cattle is commonly known as mad cow disease?
   a) Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (p 320)
   b) Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus
   c) Campylobacteriosis
   d) Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis

17. Which cattle problem is associated with nutritional health?
   a) Bloat (p 336)
   b) Warts
   c) Pinkeye
   d) Ringworm
18. Which breed of swine has an average litter size ratio of 100 when compared to other breeds?
   a) Chester White  
   b) Duroc  
   c) Hampshire  
   d) Yorkshire (p 377)

19. What type of physical identification is used on individual hogs by most purebred swine associations?
   a) Freeze Brand  
   b) Ear Tag  
   c) Picture  
   d) Ear Notches (p 377)

20. What is average normal temperature of healthy swine in degrees Fahrenheit?
   a) 98.6  
   b) 100.4  
   c) 102.6 (p 429)  
   d) 104.1

21. The sudden death of heavily muscled hogs is referred to as:
   a) Porcine Circivirus  
   b) Mycoplasmal Pneumonia  
   c) Porcine Stress Syndrome (p 444)  
   d) Porcine Cardiac Complex

22. The most common classification used for sheep:
   a) Country of origin  
   b) Type of wool (p 474)  
   c) Color patterns  
   d) Muscle quality

23. Which classification of sheep were originally bred for the production of meat?
   a) Fine Wool Breeds  
   b) Medium Wool Breeds (p 475)  
   c) Crossbred Wool Breeds  
   d) Long Wool Breeds
24. Which breed of goats’ main function is the production of meat?
   a) Angora
   b) Nubian
   c) Boer (p510)
   d) Toggenburg

25. Pneumonia is a disease of both sheep and goats that affects the:
   a) brain
   b) digestive tract
   c) skin
   d) lungs (p 538)