

## Dairy Sample Questions from “Animals In Pursuit”

Q. What is the most common breed of dairy cow?

A. Holstein

Q. What is the cows first milk called?

A. Colostrum

Q. What are three of the six nutrients animals need?

A. Carbohydrates (energy), fats, protein, vitamins, minerals and water

Q. How soon before the show should an exhibitor begin fitting and training animals?

A. 2 months

Q. What is a male dairy animal called?

A. Bull

Q. One group of mammals eats meat and are called carnivores. What is the group that eats grass and grains called?

A. Herbivores

Q. What are three common breeds of dairy cows in the United States?

A. Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Brown Swiss, Ayrshire, Milking Shorthorn

Q. What special ingredient in colostrums helps fight infection and disease in the newborn calf?

A. Antibodies

Q. What is the nutrient that eventually becomes part of muscle, bone and blood?

A. Protein

Q. What purpose is served by covering a dairy show animal with a blanket?

A. Loosens the hair and keeps the animal clean

Q. What is a gestation period?

A. The time between conception (mating) and parturition (giving birth)

Q. What breed of dairy cow came to the United States from Holland?

A. Holstein

Q. What two colors is the Holstein breed?

A. Black and White

Q. What is the process called whereby milk is heated to a high temperature?

A. Pasteurization

Q. Which vitamin keeps eye and body cell linings healthy and working?

A. Vitamin A

Q. What is an excellent point to blend into on the rear legs when clipping?

A. Blood view in the hock region

Q. How long is a dairy cows gestation period?

A. Approximately 280 days

Q. What breed of dairy cow were first raised on the Island of Guernsey in the English Channel?

A. Guernsey

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Q. What are the two parts of a cows hoof?

A. Sole, heel and claw

Q. What is the process called whereby the fat in milk is broken into very small parts so it will not float to the top?

A. Homogenized

Q. The lack of which vitamin causes night blindness in cattle?

A. Vitamin A

Q. What piece of equipment may be used to trip a cows hooves?

A. Hoof trimmer, nipper, hoof knife, chisel and mallet

Q. What should be dipped in iodine after the birth of a calf?

A. Calf's navel

Q. What breed is the smallest of all the dairy breeds?

A. Jersey

Q. Cows of what breed are known for their yellow milk?

A. Guernsey

Q. In dairy cattle what is the mother called?

A. Dam

Q. What is a good source of carotene to provide Vitamin A to cattle?

A. Green leafy grass and yellow corn

Q. Which direction should the cow be led in the ring?

A. Clockwise

Q. What is the process called when the egg from the cow and the sperm from the bull are joined?

A. Fertilization

Q. Switzerland is the origin of what dairy breed?

A. Brown Swiss

Q. What is the father of a calf called?

A. Bull

Q. What are the tiny cells in a cows udder called?

A. Alveoli or Alveolus

Q. What is another name for Vitamin C?

A. Ascorbic Acid

Q. Which direction should the showperson walk in relation to the cow?

A. Backward

Q. What is the weight of a newborn calf?

A. 70-100 pounds

Q. The Ayrshire breed of dairy cow first came from what country?

A. Scotland

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Q. What is selection?

A. The choice of animals to be parents of each new generation. Involves culling cows and selecting bulls.

Q. What hormone is important in the milking process?

A. Oxytocin

Q. The lack of which vitamin causes rickets?

A. Vitamin D

Q. When showing calves and heifers where should the hind foot nearest the judge be when the animal is posed?

A. One half step back

Q. What are the two methods calves can acquire protection against disease?

A. Passive immunity from absorption of antibodies found in first milk colostrums and active immunity in which the calf manufactures its own antibodies

Q. What is a calf over six months of age called?

A. Heifer

Q. When considering sire selection, what does repeatability measure?

A. How accurate or reliable the sire's Predicted Difference (P.D.) is

Q. What management practice helps prevent navel ill in newborn calves?

A. Dipping navel in iodine

Q. What is the condition called which results from lack of Vitamin E in the diet?

A. White muscle disease

Q. When showing cows, where should the hind foot nearest the judge be when the animal is posed?

A. One half step forward

Q. At what age should a brucellosis vaccination be given to a calf?

A. 2-6 months

Q. What is a group of dairy cattle called?

A. Herd

Q. What are two important sire selection tools?

A. Predicted Difference and repeatability

Q. What are two ways to identify a calf?

A. Photo or color sketches, tattoos, freeze brands, ear tags, neck chains, ankle straps, brisket tags

Q. What is the largest single part of all living things?

A. Water

Q. When posing a dairy cow, why are the back legs set up so the one nearest the judge is one half step forward?

A. So the judge can see the rear and fore udder attachments

Q. An IBR-PI, pneumonia vaccination should first be given to a calf at what month of age?

A. 4 months of age

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Q. What is a baby dairy cow called?

A. Calf

Q. Who calculates the official USDA DHIA Sire Summary?

A. United States Department of Agriculture

Q. How long should the cherry hot electric dehorning iron be applied to each horn button on a calf?

A. 10-15 Seconds

Q. What nutrient acts as a lubricant and regulates body heat?

A. Water

Q. How should all movements and positioning of a dairy animal and her feet be accomplished?

A. Only with halter commands, not with feet or body pushing

Q. How many months prior to breeding a heifer should both leptospirosis and vibriosis vaccinations be given?

A. 1-2 months prior to breeding

Q. What is the most common of all dairy foods?

A. Milk

Q. What are two types of culling in a dairy herd?

A. Forced culling (health) and choice culling (dairyman chooses)

Q. What are two causes of calf scours?

A. Overfeeding milk, feeding from dirty pails, allowing calf to drink too fast or keeping calf in cold, damp and drafty quarters, unsanitary pens

Q. What is the seed portion of the plant called?

A. Grain

Q. How many feet should be allowed between one showperson and another when circling in the showing?

A. 2-4 Feet

Q. Colostrum has a higher percentage of what nutrients than normal milk?

A. Protein, energy, minerals, vitamin A

Q. What two vitamins is milk high in?

A. A and D

Q. What's the major reason a cow may be culled by choice?

A. Low production

Q. What are two common baby calf diseases?

A. Scours and pneumonia

Q. What are examples of sources of grain protein supplements?

A. Soybean, cottonseed and linseed oil meal

Q. When the judge is observing the left side of the dairy cow, where should the exhibitor be positioned?

A. In front of the cow

Q. How early should a calf receive colostrums?

A. The sooner the better. Within 30 minutes after the calf is born.

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- Q. Extra amounts of what vitamin are usually added to milk?  
A. Vitamin D
- Q. What is one of the two major reasons a cow would be forced culled?  
A. Poor reproduction or mastitis
- Q. What type of bedding is recommended for groups of calves?  
A. Straw, corn cobs, sawdust, chopped corn stalks, shavings
- Q. What is an example of a non protein nitrogen (NPN) used as a protein source in dairy feeds?  
A. Urea
- Q. What type of soap should be avoided when washing a dairy cow?  
A. A soap with detergent
- Q. What are dairy animals that are officially recorded in the breed association herd book called?  
A. Registered animals
- Q. Most of what ingredient is removed from skim milk?  
A. Fat
- Q. The back of a dairy cow is made up of what two parts?  
A. Chine and Loin
- Q. What is the expected daily weight gain of a Holstein heifer calf from 200-800 pounds?  
A. 1.65 pounds per day
- Q. What is the condition in which large amounts of gas is trapped in a calf’s stomach and the stomach gets big?  
A. Bloat
- Q. Before entering the showring, what is a question that the exhibitor should be prepared to answer about the animals?  
A. Birth date, sire, dam, breeding date, date use to calve, age
- Q. What is the official record of registered animals of a breed kept by the breed association called?  
A. Herd Book
- Q. Milk that has all the water removed is called what?  
A. Powdered milk or dry milk
- Q. How many points are given to General Appearance on the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card?  
A. 35 points
- Q. What is the process called when a calf is switched from milk or milk replaced to water and dry feed?  
A. Weaning
- Q. What percent of a calf’s weight should it receive in colostrum the first 3 days?  
A. 6%
- Q. In relation to the grain of the hair, which direction should the tail be clipped?  
A. With the grain of the hair
- Q. What are two pieces of information kept in the Herd Book kept by the breed association?  
A. Animals registration name, birth date; registration name and number of its sire and dam; name of the breeder

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Q. What form of milk is made by churning of whipping cream?

A. Butter

Q. How many points does dairy character receive on the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card?

A. 20 points

Q. How can extra colostrum be kept?

A. Freeze in sturdy containers

Q. What is the minimum crude protein a good milk replacer should contain?

A. 24%

Q. When clipping the head and neck of a dairy animal, what two body points are used to clip forward of?

A. Forward of a line formed by the point of the shoulders and the front of the withers

Q. What is a dairy animal called which has parents or ancestors of different breeds?

A. Crossbred

Q. What are two types of dairy foods?

A. Milk, butter, ice cream, cheese, yogurt

Q. On the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card, what are the four divisions?

A. General appearance, dairy character, body capacity and udder

Q. What is the advantage of blending colostrums from different cows?

A. Provides wider range of antibodies to the calf

Q. Which vitamin helps to stop bleeding by clotting the blood?

A. Vitamin K

Q. Name a piece of equipment used to fit a dairy animal.

A. Clippers, brush

Q. What are the reproduction cells from the two parents called?

A. Egg and sperm

Q. What dairy product is made by heating milk along with substance called rennet?

A. Cheese

Q. How many points are given for general appearance, dairy character, body capacity, and udder on the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card?

A. General appearance, 35 points; Dairy character, 20 points; Body capacity, 10 points, Udder, 35 points

Q. How much should a calf gain the first month?

A. 1 pound per day

Q. What role does fiber have in the calf starter ration?

A. Stimulates rumen development and digestion

Q. What is a sign that a heifer is coming into heat?

A. Attempts to mount other animals, nervousness, restlessness, clear mucous discharge

Q. What is the organ that produces cows milk called?

A. Udder

## Dairy Sample Questions from “Animals In Pursuit”

Q. Oral reasons should not be longer than how many minutes?

A. 2 minutes

Q. At what age should a heifer have her first calf?

A. 24 months

Q. Urea should not be fed to a calf until it is how old?

A. 3-4 months old

Q. How will a heifer act when she is in standing heat?

A. She stands still and permits other animals to mount her

Q. What is considered nature's most perfect food?

A. Milk

Q. Name a defect when judging a class of dairy cows which is a disqualification?

A. Blindness, permanent lameness, a blind quarter

Q. How much should a Holstein or Brown Swiss heifer weigh at 2 years of age?

A. 1000-1100 pounds

Q. Each protein is made up of several nitrogen compounds. What are they called?

A. Amino acids

Q. How often do most heifers and cows come into heat?

A. Usually every 21 days (18-24)

Q. What is the average percent protein in cow's milk?

A. 3.5%

Q. Name the five body parts considered when evaluating dairy character?

A. Neck, withers, ribs, thighs and skin

Q. What do the letters DHIA stand for?

A. Dairy Herd Improvement Association

Q. How much does a bushel of shelled corn weigh?

A. 56 pounds

Q. When should one start recording a heifer's heat periods?

A. Two to three months before she should be bred

Q. What are the names of two kinds of cheese?

A. Blue, brick, cheddar, cottage, limburger, Monterey, mozzarella, muenster, provolone, swiss

Q. What are the physical characteristics of a quality fore udder in a dairy cow?

A. Strongly and smoothly attached, moderate length and uniform width from front to rear

Q. What does PDCA stand for?

A. Purebred Dairy Cattle Association

Q. What is the name of one of the 4 compartments of a ruminant's stomach?

A. Rumen, reticulum, omasum, abomasum

Q. At what age can a heifer be bred?

A. 13-15 months

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Q. What is the name of cheese with holes?

A. Swiss

Q. What is the meaning of Predicted Difference as it applies to a dairy sire?

A. A measure of the average additional pounds of milk and fat the bull will transmit to his daughters

Q. How do dairy producers improve the inherited ability of cattle to produce greater amounts of milk?

A. Through selection

Q. What is the average length of standing heat?

A. 18 hours

Q. What is the name of the milk sugar found only in milk?

A. Lactose

Q. What is the sire rating for milk of a sire with a predicted difference of above 2000?

A. Extra super

Q. What is a sign which tells that calving is near?

A. Udder begins to swell; vulva becomes swollen and discharges present; area around tailhead appears sunken; heifer will lie down and strain

Q. If a cow is observed in heat in the morning, when should she be bred?

A. The afternoon of the same day

Q. How many calories does an 8 ounce glass of whole milk contain?

A. 160 calories