

1. Dairy cows produce milk that is relatively high in B complex vitamins. Because they are ruminants:

- A. Vitamin A will be converted to the Vitamin B complex in the rumen
- B. Vitamin D will be converted into the Vitamin B complex in the rumen
- C. It is not necessary to supplement the intake of Vitamin B complex**
- D. It is necessary to supplement the intake of Vitamin B complex

2. What is the largest cost on most U.S. dairy farms?

- A. Veterinary fees
- B. Fuel
- C. Labor
- D. Feed**

3. What hormone is responsible for maintaining pregnancy?

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Progesterone**
- C. Lutalyse
- D. Prostaglandin

4. What mineral is necessary for hemoglobin formation?

- A. Selenium
- B. Copper**
- C. Iodine
- D. Zinc

5. Fear can disrupt milk letdown in a cow. The hormone released that causes this disruption is:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Epinephrine**
- C. Progesterone
- D. Prostaglandin

6. Dairy cattle frequently develop milk fever shortly after calving. They become immobile, comatose, and may die without treatment. The treatment typically involves:

- A. Intravenous injection of calcium gluconate**
- B. Using a stomach pump to administer adequate water to keep them hydrated
- C. Adding additional salt to their feed to supply extra calcium and phosphorus
- D. Injection of Vitamin B-12

7. Dairy Farmers frequently place a stomach magnet into their cows to:

- A. Prevent ingested metal objects from interfering with the digestive tract or the respiratory system**
- B. Improve the absorption of iron when the cows are drinking soft water
- C. Prevent arthritis from settling in the hock and knee joints
- D. Help improve the mineral content of the milk

8. Adequate consumption of long fiber roughage is important to both milk production and herd health. A long fiber roughage is one that is:

- A. Longer than 6 inches
- B. Longer than 1.5 inches**
- C. Less than 1 inch long
- D. Longer than 12 inches

9. What stomach compartments are not developed in a newborn calf?

- A. Rumen and reticulum**
- B. Abomasum and omasum
- C. Rumen and omasum
- D. Abomasum and rumen

10. What are two methods for shortening udder hair?

- A. Electrolysis and waxing
- B. Singeing and waxing
- C. Clipping and straight razor shaving
- D. Clipping and singeing**

11. What is another term for the lowest lateral regions of the abdomen, near the groin?

- A. Inguinal**
- B. Gubernaculum
- C. Abomasum
- D. Dorsal

12. In a study of milk parlors conducted by researchers at the University of Florida, how did parallels perform when compared to herringbones?

- A. Parallels out performed herringbones by nearly 8 percent**
- B. Herringbones out performed parallels by nearly 8 percent
- C. Parallels were 50% slower
- D. They performed the same

13. Which body part is located more towards the front of the animal?

- A. Stifle
- B. Flank**
- C. Tail head
- D. Switch

14. Dairy cattle have a _____ field of vision to their front.

- A. 180-270 degree
- B. Less than 90 degree
- C. 90-180 degree
- D. 300 + degree**

15. What is the name of the term for a farm's unique identification number that is part of the National Animal Identification System?

- A. Premis ID**
- B. RFID
- C. Zip Code
- D. Registration ID

16. All U.S. dairy farms are inspected by state inspectors through a program coordinated by the Food and Drug Administration. Inspectors follow a publication called the PMO. What does PMO stand for?

- A. Post-Milking Options
- B. Pasteurized milk ordinance**
- C. Primary Milking Operations
- D. Pre-milking Options

17. What does the term freshen mean in relation to dairy production?

- A. To give birth**
- B. To stop producing milk
- C. Exhibits signs of extreme agitation or freshness
- D. To become pregnant

18. To dairymen, the most harmful disease impacting milk production and their economic bottom line is:

- A. BUV
- B. BSE
- C. Mastitis**
- D. Vibriosis

19. On the PDCA Unified Dairy Score Card, the category “feet and legs” accounts for how many points?

- A. 30
- B. 15
- C. 10
- D. 20**

20. If a dairy bull has been genetically tested to determine his genomic make-up, this will be indicated on his pedigree by what letters?

- A. GTTPI
- B. GTPI**
- C. TPI-G
- D. DNA-TPI