

**2004-2005 STATE FFA DAIRY CAREER DEVELOPMENT EVENT
KNOWLEDGE TEST**

Contestant Number: _____ Name: _____

Chapter Name: _____ Score: _____

Directions: Read each question carefully and choose the best possible answer. If provided with Scantron sheets, bubble in the answer. Otherwise, write the answer in the blank to the left of each number. Each correct answer is worth two (2) points. The maximum score is 50.

- _____ 1. Which breed of dairy cattle ranks first in average milk production per cow?
- a. Jersey
 - b. Holstein-Friesian
 - c. Brown Swiss
 - d. Guernsey
- _____ 2. Which category on the Dairy Cow Unified Score Card has the highest positive correlation to milk production?
- a. Udder
 - b. Body capacity
 - c. Dairy character
 - d. Frame
- _____ 3. Roughages and concentrates combined to meet the energy, protein, mineral, vitamin, and crude fiber needs of dairy cows is called a:
- a. uniform ration.
 - b. feed analysis.
 - c. challenge feeding.
 - d. total mixed ration.
- _____ 4. When compared to hay that is more mature when harvested, early cut hay has a:
- a. higher feed value.
 - b. lower moisture content.
 - c. lower nutritional value.
 - d. high dust content.
- _____ 5. The roughage that yields more protein and total digestible nutrients (TDN) per acre is:
- a. red clover hay.
 - b. Coastal Bermuda grass hay.
 - c. timothy hay.
 - d. alfalfa hay.

- _____ 6. A highly palatable feed that yields more energy per acre than any other forage is:
- sorghum silage.
 - corn silage.
 - Coastal Bermuda silage.
 - small grain silage.
- _____ 7. To provide high-quality forage, pastures need to be well:
- aerated.
 - clipped.
 - watered.
 - fertilized.
- _____ 8. A Dairy Herd Improvement testing program requires the DHIA supervisor to visit the farm:
- once a year.
 - once every three months.
 - once a month.
 - twice a year.
- _____ 9. Culling is permanently removing cows from the herd. The most common reason for culling is:
- poor feet and legs.
 - diseases.
 - low milk production.
 - udder problems.
- _____ 10. Natural breeding is not recommended in dairy operations because of the:
- risk of transmitting diseases to the female.
 - high cost of purchasing and maintaining a bull.
 - risk of inbreeding.
 - difficulty in detecting cows in heat.
- _____ 11. It is best to breed cows:
- in the last half of the standing heat period.
 - in the first half of the standing heat period.
 - at the first sign of heat.
 - 36 hours before ovulation.
- _____ 12. Healthy cows may be bred again about:
- 20 days after calving.
 - 40 days after calving.
 - 60 days after calving.
 - 90 days after calving.

- _____ 13. How many days should a dairy cow be dry between lactation periods?
- 25–35
 - 35–45
 - 45–50
 - 50–60
- _____ 14. Milk is manufactured in the udder by:
- alveoli.
 - teats.
 - sphincter muscles.
 - milk ducts.
- _____ 15. What is the purpose of cooling milk within 20 minutes after it is drawn from the cow?
- It improves the taste of the milk.
 - It reduces the chance of bacteria growth.
 - It prevents chemical contamination.
 - It allows the dairy to sell the milk quicker.
- _____ 16. The major cost of the actual milking process is:
- equipment.
 - barns.
 - medicine.
 - labor.
- _____ 17. A serious economic problem for dairy farmers that is usually caused by bacteria entering the udder through the teat opening is called:
- milk fever.
 - metritis.
 - mastitis.
 - ketosis.
- _____ 18. Ketosis in dairy cows is caused by a(an):
- infection in the uterus.
 - nutritional disorder.
 - shortage of calcium salts in the blood.
 - internal parasites.
- _____ 19. Free-stall barns are more common for housing the milking herd when the herd size is larger than:
- 20 cows.
 - 40 cows.
 - 60 cows.
 - 80 cows.

- _____ 20. The most common milking parlor in current use is the:
- rotary parlor.
 - polygon parlor.
 - herringbone parlor.
 - side-opening parlor.
- _____ 21. There are four major uses of milk. About 20% of the milk produced in the United States is used for:
- frozen dairy products.
 - butter.
 - cheese.
 - fluid milk products.
- _____ 22. Which grade of milk is used mainly for manufacturing dairy products?
- Grade A
 - Grade B
 - Grade C
 - Grade D
- _____ 23. The skeletal parts of the cow would be judged using the section of the score card entitled:
- body capacity.
 - feet and legs.
 - frame.
 - dairy character.
- _____ 24. A Holstein-Friesian cow is bred on December 1. When would one expect her to calve?
- September 10
 - October 10
 - November 10
 - December 10
- _____ 25. In managing the dairy herd, it is recommended that heifers be bred to calve at:
- 12–14 months of age.
 - 28–30 months of age.
 - 16–18 months of age.
 - 22–24 months of age.

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ANSWER SHEET

#	Answer	Source
1.	b	Gillespie, page 717
2.	c	Gillespie, page 724
3.	d	Gillespie, page 732
4.	a	Gillespie, page 736
5.	d	Gillespie, page 737
6.	b	Gillespie, page 738
7.	d	Gillespie, page 740
8.	c	Gillespie, page 769
9.	c	Gillespie, page 773
10.	b	Gillespie, page 782
11.	a	Gillespie, page 784
12.	b	Gillespie, page 784
13.	c	Gillespie, page 779
14.	a	Gillespie, page 792
15.	b	Gillespie, page 799
16.	d	Gillespie, page 794
17.	c	Gillespie, page 805
18.	b	Gillespie, page 808
19.	d	Gillespie, page 813
20.	c	Gillespie, page 819
21.	b	Gillespie, page 836
22.	b	Gillespie, page 839
23.	c	Gillespie, page 722
24.	a	Gillespie, page 217
25.	d	Gillespie, page 785