

Right From The Start

Comprehensive Exam

Name: _____

1. Which piece of clothing is not appropriate for handling livestock?

- a. Jeans
- b. Snug fitting shirt
- c. Sandals
- d. Boots

2. What is a flight zone?

3. Which animals are especially dangerous to handle? Select all that apply.

- a. Experienced show steer
- b. Mothers who just had a baby
- c. Intact males
- d. Pet dog

4. Which of these is NOT considered a danger point on an animal?

- a. Feet
- b. Stomach
- c. Body mass
- d. Head

5. How should a handler hold the lead rope?

- a. Tightly wrapped around the handler's hand
- b. In one hand with the slack hanging to the ground
- c. In the right hand with the slack loosely coiled around the left hand
- d. Around the handler's waist

6. Describe the correct way to approach an animal.

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7. Which of the following statements is true about the halter breaking process? Select all that apply.

- a. Slow process
- b. The process will be different with every animal
- c. Cattle will remember good and bad experiences
- d. Washing or rinsing cattle can help them get used to touch
- e. All of the above

8. Which of these is NOT considered a danger point on an animal?

- a. Feet
- b. Stomach
- c. Body mass
- d. Head

9. List 3 pieces of equipment used in beef cattle exhibition.

10. Why is the animal's footing important? Select all that apply.

- a. It affects the animal's stability
- b. It affects the handler's control of the animal
- c. Different surfaces have different traction
- d. Bad surfaces can injure the animal's feet

11. How much space should there be between exhibitors in the show ring?

- a. 5 feet
- b. 10 feet
- c. 1 calf's length
- d. 3 calves' length

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12. Which of the following statements describe strategies for avoiding kicking? Select all that apply.

- a. Run up to the animal quickly
- b. Make loud noises as you approach the animal
- c. Approach slowly
- d. Stay close and keep one hand on the animal as you move around it

13. Which of the following statements is correct about tying an animal?

- a. Tie animals to mobile objects
- b. Tie animals low so they can eat
- c. Tie animals to a stable, immobile object
- d. Use a double knot to secure the animal to an object

14. How do production cattle differ from show cattle? State three examples.

15. Which three types of cattle are particularly dangerous?

16. Which characteristics are typical of weaned calves?

- a. Stressed
- b. Easily agitated
- c. Excitable
- d. Tendency to run
- e. All of the above

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17. Which statement is true of dairy cattle?

- a. They are the most aggressive type of cattle.
- b. They are extremely hard to work with.
- c. They have a large flight zone.
- d. They are docile.

18. What equipment is needed to show dairy cattle?

- a. Neck chain
- b. Lead rope
- c. Show stick
- d. Halter

19. Which ground surface is the best for leading dairy cattle?

- a. Tall grass
- b. Dirt
- c. Concrete
- d. Asphalt

20. If two people are grooming the same animal, where should they stand?

- a. On either side of the animal
- b. On the same side of the animal
- c. One on the right side and one at the front
- d. One of the left side and one at the back

21. Describe acclimation. Why is it important?



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22. In most cases, should you tie animals high or low? Why?

23. What type of knot should you use to tie an animal?

- a. Slip knot
- b. Square knot
- c. Bowline knot
- d. Cow hitch

24. Which adjective accurately describes dairy bulls?

- a. Calm
- b. Aggressive
- c. Docile
- d. Predictable

25. Which of the following statements is true about loading bumper pull trailers?

- a. The biggest animals should be loaded in the back of a trailer.
- b. Weight should be evenly distributed throughout the trailer
- c. Animals should be tied low inside the trailer.
- d. More weight should be distributed in front of the axles.

26. Why should you use a clip instead of a lock on livestock trailer gates?

27. Where should you stand to guide the hitching process?

- a. Behind the truck
- b. To the side of the trailer hitch
- c. On top of the trailer
- d. In the bed of the truck

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28. Which trait is not characteristic of goats?
- Gregarious
 - Easily startled
 - Sure-footed
 - Solitary
29. Do goats typically flee from danger or fight?
- Flee
 - Fight
30. What equipment is necessary for showing goats? Select all that apply.
- Neck chain with plastic covering
 - Sorting board
 - Show stick
 - Rope halter for training
31. Which characteristics are true of horses? Select all that apply.
- Agile
 - Attentive
 - Solitary
 - Expressive
32. Horses are longer term projects than cattle. True or False?
- True
 - False
33. What should be considered during the horse selection process?
- Conformation of horse
 - Age of horse
 - Gender of horse
 - Breed of horse
 - All of the above

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34. Where are the horse's blind spots? Select all that apply.
- a. Under their belly
 - b. Directly in front of them
 - c. Directly behind them
 - d. To the horse's sides
35. How much slack should you leave in the lead rope when tying a horse?
- a. 6 inches
 - b. 1 foot
 - c. 18-24 inches
 - d. 3 feet
36. Where should the handler stand to lift a horse's feet?
- a. Behind the horse
 - b. Under the horse's neck
 - c. To the side of the horse
 - d. Below the horse's belly
37. How can you acclimate a horse to new environments? Select all that apply.
- a. Exposure to different groups of people
 - b. New noises
 - c. Flash photography
 - d. Taking the horse to big shows only

38. Describe two ways a handler can maintain control of their horse.

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39. Which characteristics are typical of production horses? Select all that apply.

- a. Gregarious
- b. Social
- c. Even-tempered
- d. Personalities vary

40. Name the three types of horses that are particularly dangerous.

41. When are broodmares most protective?

- a. While loading into a trailer
- b. While "in production"
- c. During grooming
- d. While grazing

42. Which of the following is NOT included in a pre-operation check of a trailer?

- a. Lights
- b. Partitions
- c. Paint
- d. Tires
- e. Cables
- f. Safety chains
- g. Hitch

43. Put the following hitching steps in the correct order.

- a. Insert safety pin on hitch.
- b. Fasten latch on hitch.
- c. Guide from the side.
- d. Check lights.
- e. Connect electrical plugs.
- f. Attach safety chains to the opposite side from where they are mounted.

Correct order (use letters): _____



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44. When should the handler tie the horse inside the trailer?
- a. Before closing the partition
 - b. After exiting the trailer; from the outside
 - c. From the inside of the trailer
 - d. The horse should not be tied in the trailer]
45. Which of the following is false regarding the loading and unloading processes?
- a. They are slow processes.
 - b. You should back a horse out of a trailer.
 - c. You should never touch the horse during loading and unloading.
 - d. You should keep a hand on the horse while in the trailer.
46. Which characteristics accurately describe sheep? Select all that apply.
- a. Jumpers
 - b. Use their heads to butt
 - c. Not easily startled
 - d. Aggressive
47. What equipment is needed to show a sheep?
- a. Rope halter
 - b. Sorting board
 - c. Show stick
 - d. Lead rope
48. How should you catch a sheep?
- a. Around the back legs
 - b. Around the belly
 - c. Around the lower jaw
 - d. Around the neck
49. Which is NOT a characteristic of swine?
- a. Poor memory
 - b. Intelligent
 - c. Creature of habit
 - d. Good sense of smell

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50. Which of the following is true about the body of a pig?
- a. Weak snout
 - b. High center of gravity
 - c. Weight evenly distributed on small feet
 - d. Weak nose
51. What equipment is necessary to show a pig? Select all that apply.
- a. Sorting board
 - b. Lead rope
 - c. Steering device
 - d. Rope halter
52. Name two strategies for acclimating swine to new environments.
- _____
- _____
53. How should an exhibitor approach a pig?
- a. From behind
 - b. Quickly
 - c. Slowly
 - d. Aggressively