1. Why were Belt Buckle Cattle being produced in the 1950’s?
   a. As pets
   b. To produce better beef
   c. So they wouldn’t take as long to mature
   d. Both B and C

2. Where was the “meatpacking capital of the world” located?
   a. Fort Worth, TX
   b. Dodge City, KS
   c. Chicago, IL
   d. San Antonio, TX

3. According to industry audits, which breed of cattle in modern day is the most widespread?
   a. Red Angus
   b. Black Angus
   c. Hereford
   d. Charolais

4. What cattle were first brought to America?
   a. Aberdeen Angus Cattle
   b. Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Cattle
   c. Spanish Andalusian Cattle
   d. Hereford Cattle

5. All of the following are characteristics of cattle, breeders set out to produce for beef EXCEPT:
   a. Early maturing
   b. Frame size
   c. Broad Topped
   d. Height
6. What government agency established the Yield Grading System used to differentiate value between cattle with more or less muscle-to-fat ratios in their carcasses?

7. The technique used to propagate the genetics of a superior male on a large-scale and thereby speed-up the rate of genetic progress is called:
   a. Embryo transfer
   b. Genomic Testing
   c. Targeted Gene Editing
   d. Artificial Insemination

8. Standard
9. Top Choice
10. Select
11. Low Choice
12. Prime

13. The ________________________ is the most populated commercial cattle-feeding area in the world.

14. Spanish Andalusion cattle are also known as:
   a. Texas Longhorn
   b. Shorthorn cattle
   c. Angus Cattle
   d. Hereford Cattle
15. In which era did breeders begin to crossbreed instead of primarily purebred breeding?
   a. Modern Day
   b. 1870’s
   c. 1970’s
   d. 1700’s

16. Marker assisted technology allows cattle producers to use artificial insemination to produce the desired gender for each mating.
   a. True
   b. False

17. American Composite Breeds were originated in what climate?
   a. Subtropics, summer rainfall
   b. Temperate, sub-continental

18. British Breeds tend to be:
   a. Smaller Framed
   b. Larger Framed

19. C. Zebu Breeds are extremely tolerant to:
   a. Snow and/or freezing temps
   b. Heat and humidity

20. European Breeds are best adapted to:
   a. Higher altitudes
   b. Droughts