**Beef Cattle Training, Level 1**

A Module Bases on the FASS Ag Guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Cattle are considered to be:
2. Monogastric
3. Ruminant
4. All of the above
5. None of the above
6. The standards for herd health, husbandry procedures, and cattle working facilities are the same regardless of the type of environment.
7. True
8. False
9. Access to windbreaks and shade provides cattle with an opportunity to behaviorally thermoregulate.
10. True
11. False
12. Totally enclosed housing for cattle requires ventilation to:
13. Minimize accumulation of noxious gases, odors, and dust
14. Minimize accumulation of moisture
15. All of the above
16. None of the above
17. Cattle should have enough space to:
18. Move about at will
19. Have adequate access to feed and water
20. All of the above
21. None of the above
22. Space requirements for cattle are greatly influenced by:
23. Coat color
24. Group size
25. All of the above
26. None of the above
27. When cattle are housed in intensive laboratory environments, excreta should he removed:
28. Every time the animal defecates
29. Every third day
30. At least once daily
31. When convenient
32. Feed deprivation of cattle for any length of time must be justified in the animal use protocol.
33. True
34. False
35. An animal's position within the social hierarchy may prevent it from obtaining access to food and water.
36. True
37. False
38. Proper animal care includes observation of groups of animals and individuals within groups to ensure that each individual has adequate access to the resources necessary for optimal comfort, welfare, and performance.
39. True
40. False
41. Cattle move from a light to dark area more easily
42. True
43. False
44. Electric prods MUST never be used on sick or injured cattle
45. True
46. False