

SGBI JUNIOR BRAIN BOWL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What term describes a medication commonly used to control internal parasites in livestock?**
 - A. Antibiotic
 - B. Vaccine
 - C. Dewormer
 - D. Antihistamine
- 2. During each estrus cycle, how many eggs are usually released from an ovary in a cow?**
 - A. Two
 - B. One
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
- 3. What time of year will the highest quality hay be produced?**
 - A. Summer
 - B. Spring and Fall
 - C. Winter
 - D. All year
- 4. How many dewclaws does a newborn calf have?**
 - A. Four
 - B. Six
 - C. Eight
 - D. Two
- 5. Which organization is associated with the Santa Gertrudis breed?**
 - A. American Angus Association
 - B. Hereford Association
 - C. Santa Gertrudis Breeders International
 - D. Red Angus Association

- 6. What is the most widely used method of selling purebred cattle?**
- A. Total Performance Program
 - B. Breeder Efficiency Plan
 - C. Calf Growth Initiative
 - D. Cattle Improvement Scheme
- 7. What is the term for the act of a calf being born according to cattle terminology?**
- A. Dropped
 - B. Born
 - C. Calved
 - D. Delivered
- 8. In cattle terms, what does the word dam mean?**
- A. A female parent
 - B. A female offspring
 - C. A nurse cow
 - D. A breeding stallion
- 9. What hide trait is desirable in Santa Gertrudis cattle?**
- A. Tight Hide
 - B. Loose Hide
 - C. Wrinkled Hide
 - D. Spotted Hide
- 10. Pneumonia affects which organ?**
- A. The heart
 - B. The lungs
 - C. The liver
 - D. The kidneys

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What term describes a medication commonly used to control internal parasites in livestock?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Vaccine
- C. Dewormer**
- D. Antihistamine

Internal parasites are a common issue in livestock, and a dewormer, also called anthelmintic, is the medicine used to kill or expel worms that live inside the animal. This term is the best fit because it specifically targets parasites like nematodes and tapeworms, helping control infection and prevent production losses. Antibiotics treat bacterial infections, vaccines prepare the immune system against diseases, and antihistamines reduce allergy symptoms. None of these are aimed at eliminating internal worms, which is why dewormer is the correct choice. In practice, dewormers are part of parasite control programs and come in several classes tailored to different parasites and livestock species.

2. During each estrus cycle, how many eggs are usually released from an ovary in a cow?

- A. Two
- B. One**
- C. Three
- D. Four

In a cow's estrous cycle, typically only one egg is ovulated. A single dominant follicle on one ovary reaches maturity and ruptures, releasing one oocyte for potential fertilization, while follicles in both ovaries mostly regress. Occasionally two eggs can be released in the same cycle, leading to twins, but that double ovulation is uncommon. So the usual number is one.

3. What time of year will the highest quality hay be produced?

- A. Summer
- B. Spring and Fall**
- C. Winter
- D. All year

Hay quality tracks with how mature the forage is at harvest. Younger, leafy plants have more digestible energy and protein and less fiber, so they make higher-quality hay. In spring, regrowth after winter is still young and leafy, which tends to produce high-quality hay. In fall, you can often cut before frost while the plants are still relatively young, giving another good-quality harvest. Summer hay comes from plants that have grown more and become tougher and more fibrous under heat and stress, lowering digestibility. Winter hay is often more mature or stored under harsher conditions, also reducing quality. So the best time for high-quality hay is spring and fall, when the plants are at that ideal, leafy stage.

4. How many dewclaws does a newborn calf have?

- A. Four
- B. Six
- C. Eight**
- D. Two

Dewclaws are small, vestigial digits located higher up on each leg, separate from the main weight-bearing toes that form the cloven hoof. Cattle have two main digits per foot, and there are two dewclaws on each leg. Since a calf has four legs, that makes eight dewclaws in total. So eight is the correct total. Dewclaws are usually small and don't touch the ground as the calf moves.

5. Which organization is associated with the Santa Gertrudis breed?

- A. American Angus Association
- B. Hereford Association
- C. Santa Gertrudis Breeders International**
- D. Red Angus Association

Becoming familiar with how cattle breed organizations work helps here. Each beef breed has its own association that manages the official registry, sets breed standards, and coordinates activities like shows and breeder programs. The Santa Gertrudis breed is guided by Santa Gertrudis Breeders International, which handles registration papers, breed guidelines, and resources for Santa Gertrudis breeders. The other organizations correspond to different breeds—American Angus Association for Angus, Hereford Association for Hereford, and Red Angus Association for Red Angus—and they don't manage Santa Gertrudis. So the organization tied to Santa Gertrudis is Santa Gertrudis Breeders International.

6. What is the most widely used method of selling purebred cattle?

- A. Total Performance Program**
- B. Breeder Efficiency Plan
- C. Calf Growth Initiative
- D. Cattle Improvement Scheme

The main idea here is using performance data to market purebred cattle. The most widely used method is a program that gathers measurable traits and turns them into a single, comparable score for each animal. This lets buyers quickly compare animals from different herds based on objective data, which helps establish fair value and reduces guesswork in purchasing decisions. Because many breed associations promote and require standardized performance data (like growth, efficiency, and fertility indicators) and verify it, this approach has become the default marketing method in the industry. Other options sound like plans or schemes but aren't as universally adopted or standardized for selling purebred cattle, so they don't provide the same level of broad, objective comparability that the performance-based program offers.

7. What is the term for the act of a calf being born according to cattle terminology?

A. Dropped

B. Born

C. Calved

D. Delivered

In cattle terminology, the act of a cow giving birth to a calf is called calving. When the birth has already happened, we say the cow has calved. So the form calved fits as the standard way to express that the calf was born. The other terms aren't used to describe this event on farms—dropped isn't a cattle term, delivered is not the typical farm wording, and born describes the calf rather than the act of birth itself.

8. In cattle terms, what does the word dam mean?

A. A female parent

B. A female offspring

C. A nurse cow

D. A breeding stallion

In cattle breeding, dam refers to the female parent of an animal—the mother. This term is used when talking about lineage, just as the male parent is called the sire. So the dam is the mother of the calf. The other options don't fit because a female offspring would be a calf or heifer, not the parent; a nurse cow is a cow that nurses calves and isn't the formal parent label; and a breeding stallion is a term from horses (the cattle equivalent would be a bull), not a dam.

9. What hide trait is desirable in Santa Gertrudis cattle?

A. Tight Hide

B. Loose Hide

C. Wrinkled Hide

D. Spotted Hide

Heat tolerance in cattle comes from how well the hide can shed heat. A looser hide increases the skin's surface area and allows more evaporation and airflow, helping the animal cool off in hot climates. Santa Gertrudis cattle, bred for performance in warm environments, benefit from this trait, so a looser hide is desirable because it supports better heat dissipation and comfort. Tight hide would trap heat and moisture, making cooling harder. Wrinkled hide is a Brahman-associated feature, but it's not the primary trait breeders emphasize for Santa Gertrudis when considering ease of management and heat regulation. Spotted hide refers to color pattern, not the animal's ability to dissipate heat, so it's not the target for this goal.

10. Pneumonia affects which organ?

- A. The heart
- B. The lungs**
- C. The liver
- D. The kidneys

Pneumonia is an infection of the lungs, the organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide in the blood. In pneumonia, the air sacs (alveoli) become inflamed and fill with fluid or pus, which makes breathing difficult and reduces the blood's oxygen levels. That's why the lungs are the affected organ. The heart, liver, and kidneys aren't the primary sites of pneumonia, though a severe illness can strain the body in other ways.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://sgbijuniorbrainbowl.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE