

TEXAS FFA LIVESTOCK JUDGING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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- 1. The hormone primarily responsible for the development of female secondary sexual characteristics is?**
 - A. Prolactin
 - B. Estrogen
 - C. Testosterone
 - D. Luteinizing hormone

- 2. What are the organic compounds that are building blocks in the formation of proteins?**
 - A. Carbohydrates
 - B. Fatty acids
 - C. Amino acids
 - D. Nucleotides

- 3. Which of the following breeds of cattle was originally red in color?**
 - A. Aberdeen Angus
 - B. Gelbvieh
 - C. Hereford
 - D. Brangus

- 4. Which of the following is not a common breed of cattle?**
 - A. Angus
 - B. Simmental
 - C. Dorset
 - D. Charolais

- 5. What area of livestock production is the major issue for animal rights organizations?**
 - A. Confinement
 - B. Breeding Practices
 - C. Pasture Management
 - D. Feed Quality

- 6. What significant legislation was enacted in 1985 for beef promotion?**
- A. Beef Quality Assurance Act
 - B. Beef Promotion and Research Act
 - C. Animal Welfare Act
 - D. Farm Bill
- 7. Swine dysentery is also known as what?**
- A. Bloody scours
 - B. Paratuberculosis
 - C. Porcine reproductive syndrome
 - D. Greasy pig disease
- 8. A method of animal identification that involves a puncture in the skin of numbers or letters is known as?**
- A. Ear tagging
 - B. Branding
 - C. Tattoo
 - D. Microchipping
- 9. Cholera is categorized as what type of disease?**
- A. Bacterial
 - B. Protozoal
 - C. Viral
 - D. Fungal
- 10. Which feedstuff contributes the most carbohydrates in swine rations?**
- A. Wheat
 - B. Barley
 - C. Corn
 - D. Sorghum

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The hormone primarily responsible for the development of female secondary sexual characteristics is?

- A. Prolactin
- B. Estrogen**
- C. Testosterone
- D. Luteinizing hormone

Estrogen is the hormone primarily responsible for the development of female secondary sexual characteristics. These characteristics include features such as breast development, wider hips, and the regulation of the menstrual cycle, which all occur during puberty and are critical in female sexual development. Estrogen plays a vital role in the growth and maturation of the female reproductive system and supports various functions throughout a female's life, particularly during puberty and pregnancy. In contrast, the other hormones listed have different primary functions. Prolactin is mainly involved in milk production after childbirth. Testosterone is predominantly known as the male hormone responsible for male secondary sexual characteristics but is also present in females in smaller amounts, influencing muscle mass and bone density. Luteinizing hormone's primary role involves regulating the menstrual cycle and ovulation but is not directly responsible for the characteristics themselves. Thus, the prominent role of estrogen in female sexual development establishes it as the correct answer.

2. What are the organic compounds that are building blocks in the formation of proteins?

- A. Carbohydrates
- B. Fatty acids
- C. Amino acids**
- D. Nucleotides

Amino acids are the organic compounds that serve as the fundamental building blocks in the formation of proteins. They contain both an amino group and a carboxyl group, which allows them to link together in chains through peptide bonds during the process of protein synthesis. This sequence and arrangement of amino acids within proteins determine their structure and function, making Amino acids essential to the overall biological processes in living organisms. Other organic compounds mentioned, such as carbohydrates, fatty acids, and nucleotides, serve different purposes within the body. Carbohydrates are primarily used for energy storage and supply, fatty acids are the building blocks of fats and are important for energy, cellular structure, and signaling, while nucleotides are the building blocks of nucleic acids like DNA and RNA, which are crucial for genetic information storage and transfer. However, none of these compounds play the same direct role as amino acids do in protein formation.

3. Which of the following breeds of cattle was originally red in color?

- A. Aberdeen Angus
- B. Gelbvieh**
- C. Hereford
- D. Brangus

The Gelbvieh breed of cattle is known for its original reddish-gold color, which is a distinguishing characteristic of the breed. This breed originated in Germany and was primarily developed for its dual-purpose abilities, providing both milk and beef. Over the years, while various breeders have developed different color variations and strains, the foundation of the breed was indeed a red-tinted cattle. The other breeds mentioned are notable for different characteristics. The Aberdeen Angus is primarily black or red, but it's often recognized for the black variation. Hereford cattle are famous for their white face and reddish body, but their origin isn't strictly tied to being red; they are primarily recognized for their distinctive coloring. Brangus cattle, a hybrid between Brahman and Angus breeds, typically possess black or red coloring, but they are specifically bred for traits such as heat and insect resistance, rather than for original color.

4. Which of the following is not a common breed of cattle?

- A. Angus
- B. Simmental
- C. Dorset**
- D. Charolais

Dorset is not a common breed of cattle; instead, it is a breed of sheep. Recognizing the different types of livestock is essential in livestock judging and agriculture in general. In contrast, Angus, Simmental, and Charolais are all well-known breeds of cattle that are widely recognized within the beef industry. Angus is celebrated for its high-quality beef and is one of the most popular beef breeds in the United States. Simmental is noted for its rapid growth rate and adaptability, often used for both beef and dairy production. Charolais is known for its distinctive white coat and muscle development, making it a favorable choice for beef production. Understanding these breeds and their characteristics is vital in livestock judging, as it equips you with the knowledge needed to evaluate and make informed decisions about livestock.

5. What area of livestock production is the major issue for animal rights organizations?

- A. Confinement**
- B. Breeding Practices
- C. Pasture Management
- D. Feed Quality

The major issue for animal rights organizations is significantly focused on confinement practices within livestock production. This concern arises from the conditions under which animals are raised, particularly in intensive farming systems where animals may be housed in small, overcrowded spaces with limited mobility. Such confinement can lead to various welfare issues, including stress, injury, and a lack of natural behaviors. Animal rights advocates argue that ethical treatment of animals includes providing them with adequate space to move freely and express their natural behaviors, which is often compromised in highly confined systems. This leads to calls for reforms in how livestock are raised, encouraging practices that allow for more humane and ethical treatment. While breeding practices, pasture management, and feed quality are important aspects of livestock production, they do not evoke the same level of concern regarding the immediate welfare and living conditions of animals as confinement does. Therefore, confinement stands out as the primary issue that drives the activism and advocacy of animal rights organizations.

6. What significant legislation was enacted in 1985 for beef promotion?

- A. Beef Quality Assurance Act
- B. Beef Promotion and Research Act**
- C. Animal Welfare Act
- D. Farm Bill

The Beef Promotion and Research Act, enacted in 1985, established a framework for the promotion and research of beef products. This legislation was designed to enhance the cattle industry's ability to effectively market and promote beef to consumers, ensuring that producers could benefit from a stronger and more positive image of beef. It created a national check-off program where beef producers contribute a small amount for each animal sold, funding activities aimed at increasing demand for beef. The act also emphasizes research and educational programs to address consumer preferences and improve product quality. This legislation was crucial during the 1980s as it helped the beef industry combat the declining consumer confidence and demand that had arisen during that time. The funding generated through the check-off program has supported numerous promotional campaigns, research projects, and initiatives to advance consumer understanding of beef's nutritional value and versatility. The establishment of this act marked a significant step towards collaborative marketing efforts within the beef industry, setting a precedent for similar programs in other agricultural sectors.

7. Swine dysentery is also known as what?

- A. Bloody scours**
- B. Paratuberculosis
- C. Porcine reproductive syndrome
- D. Greasy pig disease

Swine dysentery is commonly referred to as "bloody scours" because it is characterized by severe diarrhea that may contain blood, indicative of the intestinal damage caused by the disease. This condition primarily affects pigs and is caused by the bacterium *Brachyspira hyodysenteriae*. The term "bloody scours" vividly describes the clinical symptoms as the infected animals will often present with watery, blood-tinged diarrhea. Other terms mentioned in the options denote different diseases affecting swine. For instance, paratuberculosis is a chronic bacterial infection that primarily affects the intestines of ruminants, porcine reproductive syndrome is a viral disease affecting reproductive performance in pigs, and greasy pig disease pertains to a skin condition caused by *Staphylococcus hyicus* that leads to greasy, scabby skin. Thus, each of these terms reflects distinct health issues, further solidifying "bloody scours" as the proper synonym for swine dysentery.

8. A method of animal identification that involves a puncture in the skin of numbers or letters is known as?

- A. Ear tagging
- B. Branding
- C. Tattoo**
- D. Microchipping

The process of animal identification that involves making a puncture in the skin to create numbers or letters is referred to as tattooing. Tattooing is a method often used for identifying livestock and is particularly advantageous because it is permanent and can be done without requiring physical tags or external markers. The ink or dye used in tattooing is introduced into puncture marks made in the animal's skin, typically in sensitive areas such as the ear or inner thigh, making the identification numbers or letters clear and accessible. Tattooing is especially favored in certain livestock breeds for registration and tracking purposes, as it remains legible throughout the animal's life. This method allows for easy identification in cases where other forms might fail due to loss or damage. In contrast, ear tagging, branding, and microchipping involve different techniques or applications that do not specifically use punctures to create visible numbers or letters on the animal's skin.

9. Cholera is categorized as what type of disease?

- A. Bacterial
- B. Protozoal
- C. Viral
- D. Fungal

*Cholera is classified as a bacterial disease. It is caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*, which is typically transmitted through contaminated water or food sources. The primary symptoms of cholera include severe diarrhea and dehydration, which can be life-threatening if not treated promptly with rehydration and antibiotics. Understanding the nature of cholera as a bacterial infection is crucial for prevention and treatment, highlighting the importance of sanitation and clean water access in reducing the risk of outbreaks. The other types of diseases listed—protozoal, viral, and fungal—are caused by different pathogens and exhibit distinct characteristics, which further underscores the specific nature of cholera as a bacterial illness.*

10. Which feedstuff contributes the most carbohydrates in swine rations?

- A. Wheat
- B. Barley
- C. Corn
- D. Sorghum

Corn is recognized as the primary feedstuff contributing the most carbohydrates in swine rations due to its high starch content. Starch, a polysaccharide, is a significant source of energy in livestock diets, particularly for swine, which rely on carbohydrates for their energy needs to support growth, reproduction, and overall health. In addition to being a highly digestible carbohydrate source, corn is also economical and widely available, making it a staple in many feed formulations. The digestibility of corn ensures that swine can efficiently utilize the energy provided, leading to better growth rates, feed efficiency, and overall animal performance. While wheat, barley, and sorghum also provide carbohydrates, they typically have lower starch levels compared to corn and may offer varying levels of digestibility depending on processing methods and the specific needs of the swine. Thus, corn stands out as the most effective and energy-rich option for meeting carbohydrate requirements in swine diets.

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:

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

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