

Mississippi Master Cattle Producer Program Beef Cattle Reproduction Certification Exam



Contact Name					
Address	Street				
	City				
	State		Zip Code		
Phone		E-mail Address			
Multiple-choice	questions: Select the letter of the	e correct answer.			
1. Anestrous	or acylcic periods are mo	st common	in heifers and in cows.		
🔿 a. before calving, during breeding		⊖ b.	\bigcirc b. before puberty, before calving		
\bigcirc c. after calving, before calving		⊖ d .	○ d. before puberty, after calving		
2. How long	does the estrous cycle for	the heifer and cow typ	ically average?		
○a. 12 to 18 h	ours	⊖ b.	○ b. 5 to 6 days		
○ c. 18 to 21 days		⊖ d .	∩ d. 282 days		
f = 11 =	oduction is interrupted b	y bull injury or illness, i	t can be compromised for	at least the	
() a. 12 hours		⊖ b.	∩ b. 21 days		
○ c. 60 days		⊖ d .	⊂ d. 6 months		
4. If semen is	deposited into the femal	e reproductive tract to	o late after ovulation		
\bigcirc a. egg quality will decrease and fertility will be poor		ll be poor 🛛 🔿 b.	\bigcirc b. sperm will die before the egg reaches the oviduct		
\bigcirc c. insemination will be needed again in 12 hours		hours \bigcirc d.	\bigcirc d. standing heat is imminent		
5. Reproduct	ive tract scores for heifers	are assigned based on	all of the following excep	t:	
\bigcirc a. uterine muscle tone		⊖ b.	○ b. heifer age		
○ c. presence/absence of follicles or corpus luteum		uteum 🔿 d.	○ d. size of ovaries		
6. Heifer pelv	ic area measurements				
\bigcirc a. should be taken at the widest point in the pelvis		ne pelvis 🛛 🔿 b.	○ b. are a selection tool that eliminates dystocia risk		
○ c. estimate heifer sexual maturity		⊖ d .	\bigcirc d. should be used to set cutoff scores for culling		
7. Which assi	sted reproductive techno	logy is not used to amp	olify the genetic impact of	a desirable cow?	
○a. Artificial i	nsemination	⊖ b.	🔿 b. Embryo transfer		
○ c. In vitro fertilization		⊖ d.	⊂d. Cloning		

8. The most comprehensive measure of reproductive ef	ficiency is			
\bigcirc a. # of cows pregnant per cow exposed to breeding	○ b. # of cows conceiving per cow exposed to breeding			
\bigcirc c. # of calves weaned per cow exposed to breeding	\bigcirc d. # of calves weaned per cow diagnosed pregnant			
9. In Mississippi, the lowest cattle conception rates can generally be expected during				
○ a. July and August	🔿 b. April and May			
○ c. November and December	🔿 d. February and March			
10. Which list of the stages of female reproduction is in the correct order from earliest to latest?				
\bigcirc a. parturition, puberty, estrous cycles, gestation	\bigcirc b. prepubertal, puberty, postpartum, parturition			
○ c. prepubertal, estrous cycles, gestation, postpartum	\bigcirc d. estrous cycles, puberty, gestation, parturition			
11. Benefits of controlled breeding and calving seasons include all of the following except:				
\bigcirc a. concentrate management and labor	○ b. result in less calf uniformity			
○ c. increase calf contemporary group sizes	\bigcirc d. facilitate identification of calving problems			
12. The creates a physical barrier between the uterus and the outside environment to protect the developing fetus.				
🔿 a. vagina	⊖ b. cervix			
⊖c. oviduct	⊖d. caruncle			
13. Which of the following is true about the role of estrogen in beef cattle reproduction?				
\bigcirc a. stimulates follicle growth	⊖ b. blocks ovulation			
\bigcirc c. makes the cow or heifer sexually receptive	\bigcirc d. establishes and maintains pregnancy			
14. A breeding soundness evaluation should be performed				
🔿 a. once a year	\bigcirc b. about 30 days prior to breeding season start			
\bigcirc c. when a bull is weaned	\bigcirc d. with only a semen evaluation			
15. Dystocia refers to				
🔿 a. heifer age at puberty	○ b. gestation length			
⊂ c. bull:cow ratio	○ d. calving difficulty			

Please complete and return to:Brandi Karisch, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist, Box 9815, Mississippi State, MS 39762.
662-325-7465 (office), 662-325-8873 (fax), brandi.karisch@msstate.edu (e-mail)