

Mississippi Master Cattle Producer Program Beef Cattle Reproduction Certification Exam



Contact Name					
Address	Street				
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	City			1	
	State			Zip Code	
Phone		E-mai	I Address		
Multiple-choice o	questions:	Select the letter of the correct answer.			
1. Anestrous or acylcic periods are most common _			in heifers and in cows.		
○ a. before cal	ving, duri	ng breeding	○ b. before puberty, before calving		
C. after calving, before calving			d. before puberty, after calving		
2. How long o	does the	estrous cycle for the heifer and	d cow typically aver	age?	
a. 12 to 18 hours			○ b. 5 to 6 days		
○ c. 18 to 21 days			○ d. 282 days		
3. If sperm pr	oductio	n is interrupted by bull injury o	r illness, it can be co	ompromised for a	t least the
 a. 12 hours			○ b. 21 days		
○ c. 60 days			○ d. 6 months		
4. If semen is	deposit	ed into the female reproductive	e tract too late after	ovulation	
a. egg quality will decrease and fertility will be poor			○ b. sperm will die before the egg reaches the oviduct		
○ c. insemination will be needed again in 12 hours			○ d. standing heat is imminent		
5. Reproducti	ive tract	scores for heifers are assigned	based on all of the t	following except:	
a. uterine muscle tone			○ b. heifer age		
C. presence/absence of follicles or corpus luteum			○ d. size of ovaries		
6. Heifer pelv	ic area r	neasurements			
a. should be taken at the widest point in the pelvis			○ b. are a selection tool that eliminates dystocia risk		
○ c. estimate heifer sexual maturity			○ d. should be used to set cutoff scores for culling		
7. Which assis	sted rep	roductive technology is not use	ed to amplify the ge	enetic impact of a	desirable cow?
a. Artificial insemination			○ b. Embryo transfer		
C. In vitro fertilization			∩d. Cloning		

8. The most comprehensive measure of reproductive ef	ficiency is				
a. # of cows pregnant per cow exposed to breeding	○ b. # of cows conceiving per cow exposed to breeding				
C. # of calves weaned per cow exposed to breeding	Od. # 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?				
a. parturition, puberty, estrous cycles, gestation	C b. prepubertal, puberty, postpartum, parturition				
C. prepubertal, estrous cycles, gestation, postpartum	d. estrous cycles, puberty, gestation, parturition				
11. Benefits of controlled breeding and calving seasons include all of the following except:					
a. concentrate management and labor	○ b. result in less calf uniformity				
C. increase calf contemporary group sizes	C 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?					
a. stimulates follicle growth	○ b. blocks ovulation				
C. makes the cow or heifer sexually receptive	Od. establishes and maintains pregnancy				
14. A breeding soundness evaluation should be performed					
a. once a year	○ b. about 30 days prior to breeding season start				
C. when a bull is weaned	C 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				

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