1. **The basic successive stages of breeding work are:**
   a) evaluation, crossbreeding
   b) evaluation, selection, selection of breeding pairs
   c) evaluation, culling
2. **Breeding work on cattle is carried out on two levels, these are:**
   a) in the herd and in the population or breed
   b) on the best bulls and cows
   c) in several best herds
3. **Breeding work on cattle in a population or breed consists of:**
   a) evaluation and selection of heifers
   b) evaluation and selection of bulls
   c) evaluation and selection of cows mothering bulls
4. **Basic methods of cattle improvement are:**
   a) evaluation and culling
   b) mating, crossbreeding and culling
   c) selection and mating
5. **Methods of assessing the breeding value of bulls are:**
   a) evaluation based on pedigree, BLUP evaluation and genomic evaluation
   b) BLUP evaluation only
   c) genomic evaluation only
6. **The advantage of genomic selection of bulls is:**
   a) it can involve a small number of bulls
   b) it can identify the genetically best animals at a very young age
   c) it can involve a small number of bull mothers

7. The so-called pair selection method mating consists of:
   a) selecting animals from the same breed for breeding
   b) selecting animals from different breeds for breeding
   c) selecting animals from different species for breeding

8. In order for the offspring to meet the breeder's expectations (breeding goal), one of the following mating methods can be used:
   a) improving crossbreeding
   b) commercial crossbreeding
   c) corrective mating, which involves inseminating cows that are worse in terms of a given production or conformation trait with the semen of a bull that significantly improves this trait

9. The first step to start selecting bulls to make sure they are optimal is:
   a) analyzing pedigrees to prevent mating related animals
   b) selecting a bull with the calving ease trait
   c) the selection index

10. What can be the negative effects of running cattle improvement programs?
   a) decreased homozygosity
   b) spread of genetic defects and increased homozygosity
   c) spread of genetic defects and decreased homozygosity