

Beef Ag Mag - Vocabulary - Using Etymologies

Directions: Read each question and choose the best answer.

1

Which of these names comes from a cross between a buffalo and any domestic cattle ?

- A Beefmaster
- B Beefalo
- C Gelbray
- D Cattle Buffalo

2

The cattle developed in Canada which are selected for hardiness and productivity are probably called _____.

- A Herefords
- B Short Horns
- C Canadienne
- D Angus

3

Which of these words probably comes from the German word meaning *herder*?

- A Pasture
- B Chute
- C Wrangler
- D Mustang

4

Which of these words probably comes from the Spanish word for *small farm, group of farm huts*?

- A Palace
- B Stall
- C Rodeo
- D Ranch

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5

Which of these words probably comes from the Old English word for *food for cattle*?

- A Fodder
- B Mill
- C Chattel
- D Chute

6

Which of these words probably comes from the French word meaning *grass eaten by cattle*?

- A Sty
- B Tail
- C Pasture
- D Rodeo

7

Which of these words probably comes from the Scandinavian word meaning *to butcher meat*?

- A Slaughter
- B Wrangle
- C Feudal
- D Fodder

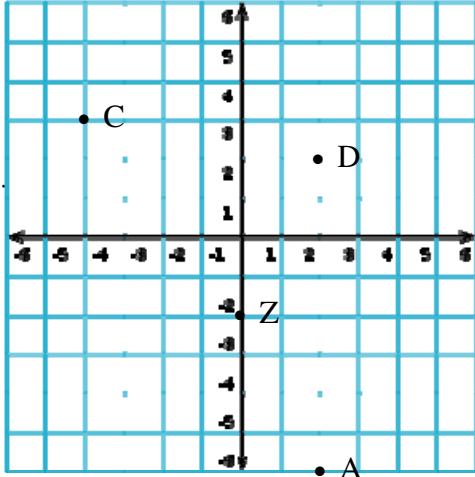
8

Which of these words probably comes from the French word for *a place in a stable for animals*?

- A Head
- B Stall
- C Palace
- D Ranch

Beef Ag Mag - Math - Plotting and Reading Ordered Pairs

Directions: Use the following coordinate plane to answer the following questions.



1

What are the coordinates of point A?

- A (-6, 2)
- B (1, 5)
- C (1, 6)
- D (2, -6)

2

Which letter is at (-4, 3)?

- A A
- B B
- C C
- D D

3

What are the coordinates of point D?

- A (-2, 2)
- B (2, -2)
- C (2, 2)
- D (-2, -2)

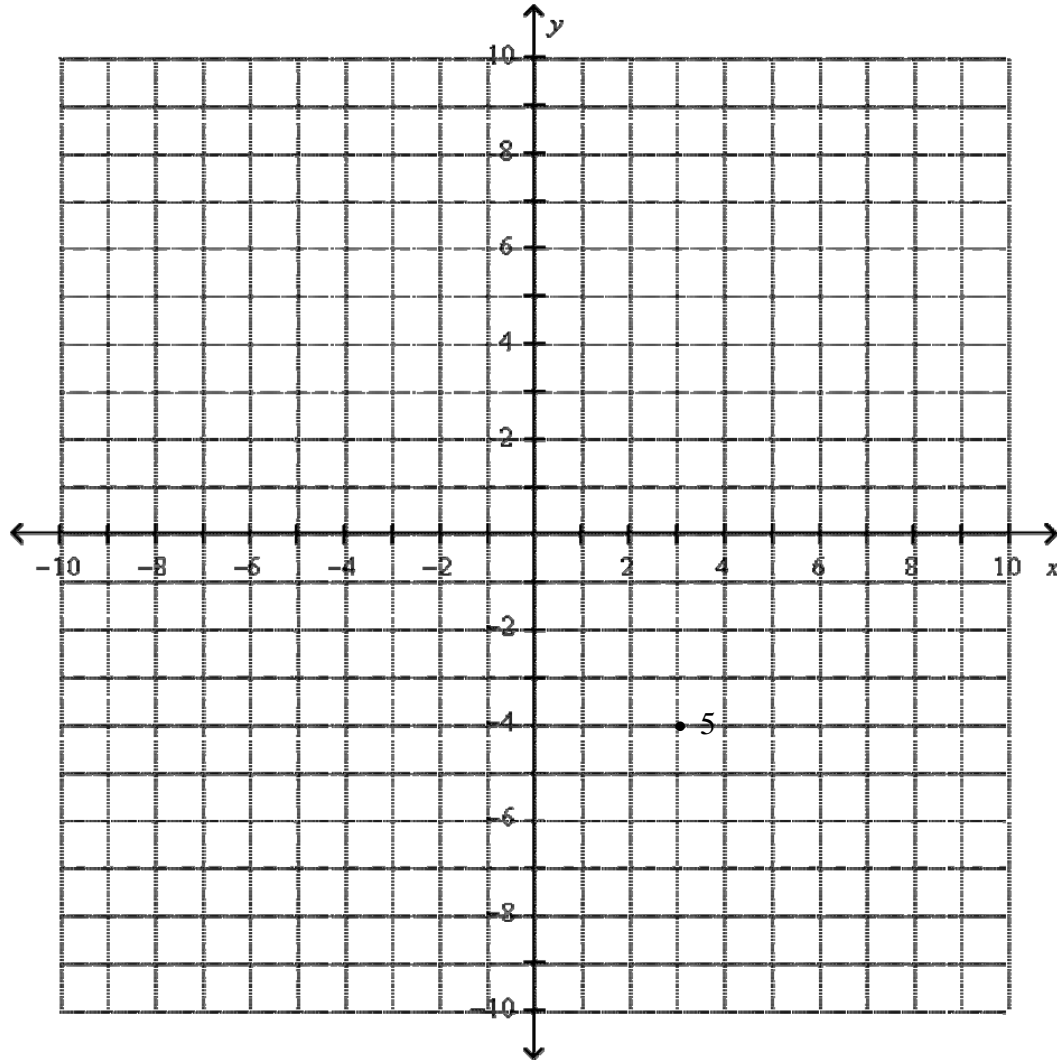
4

Which letter is at (0, -2)?

- A A
- B C
- C D
- D Z

Beef Ag Mag - Math - Plotting and Reading Ordered Pairs

Directions: Use the coordinate plane to plot the following points. Label them with the number that corresponds with the question number. The first one is done for you.



5. $(3, -4)$

8. $(-1, 3)$

6. $(6, 5)$

9. $(0, 8)$

7. $(-4, -8)$

10. $(-6, 0)$

Beef Ag Mag - Reading Passage

Taken from *The American Journey: Building a Nation*
A Glencoe McGraw-Hill Textbook

When the Spanish settled Mexico and Texas, they brought a tough breed of cattle with them. Called longhorns because of their prominent horns, these cattle gradually spread across Texas. By 1865, the longhorns numbered about 5 million.

At this time much of Texas was open range—not fenced or divided into lots. Huge ranches covered other areas of the state. Ranchers added to their own herds by rounding up wild cattle. The ranchers burned a brand, or symbol, into the animals' hides to show who owned the cattle.

Although Texas ranchers has plenty of cattle, the markets were in the North and the East. In 1866, the Missouri Pacific Railroad reached Missouri, and Texas cattle suddenly increased in value. The cattle could be loaded on trains in Missouri for shipment north and east. Some Texans drove their combined herds—about 260,000 head of cattle—north to Sedalia, Missouri, the nearest rail point. Longhorns that had formerly been worth \$3 each quickly rose in value to \$40.

Cattle drives to cow towns—railroad towns for marketing and shipping cattle—turned into a yearly event. Over the next decade, cow towns became important stations.

The sudden increase in the longhorns' value set off what became known as the Long Drive—the herding of cattle 1,000 miles or more to meet the railroads. The drives left Texas in the spring, when there was enough grass along the way to feed the cattle. The longhorns had to remain well fed because underweight cattle could not be sold.

Some of the largest Long Drives led from Central Texas to Abilene on the Chisholm Trail. The Goodnight-Loving Trail, named for rancher Charlie Goodnight and Oliver Loving, swung west through New Mexico Territory and then turned north. During the heyday of the "Cattle Kingdom," from the the late 1860s to the mid-1880s, the trails carried more than 5 million cattle north.

The cattle drives and cowhands who worked on them captured the imagination of the nation. Contrary to popular view, however, cattle driving was hard work. Cowhands rode in the saddle up to 15 hours every day, in driving rain, dust storms, and blazing sun. The life was lonely, too. Cowhands saw few outsiders.

Beef Ag Mag - Reading

Directions: Read the story and then look at the list of details from the story. Write an **S** on the line if the detail is significant to the meaning of the story; write an **M** if the detail is fairly minor to the meaning of the story.

- _____ 1. Huge ranches covered other areas of the state.
- _____ 2. The ranchers burned a brand, or symbol, into the animals' hides to show who owned the cattle.
- _____ 3. Cattle drives to cow towns turned into a yearly event.
- _____ 4. The Goodnight-Loving trail was named after ranchers.
- _____ 5. Longhorns that had formerly been worth \$3 each quickly rose in value to \$40.
- _____ 6. Over the next decade, cow towns became importation stations.
- _____ 7. The longhorns had to be a certain weight to be sold, and, therefore, had to be well fed.
- _____ 8. Cow hands rode up to 15 hours a day in the saddle.

Extended Response—BEEF

99% of every steer is used not only for eating but for making by-products. Discuss how beef cattle play an important role in the world of agriculture. Be sure to discuss information shared in the Beef Ag Mag as well as your own knowledge in your response.