

**State 4-H Horse Classic – Educational Contests
Junior Horse Bowl Questions
2008 Database**

For a complete list of sources, go to

<http://ca4h.org/projresource/horse/2008horse/Educational%20Contests%20Sources%202008.pdf>

BREEDS, COLORS & MARKINGS

Q. What pony breed is used almost entirely for showing in harness classes?

A. Hackney Pony

S. The Horse, Evans, 63

Q. What genetic term describes what your horse looks like?

A. Phenotype

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 427

Q. Which draft breed is known as the breed of blacks and grays?

A. Percheron

S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. The term “Standardbred” originally came from what?

A. Horses that trotted or paced the mile in less than the “standard time”.

S. The Horse, Evans, 35

Q. What is the average weight on draft breeds?

A. 1,600 to 2,200 pounds

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Name the face markings on the Spanish Mustang that was supposed to have supernatural powers and was especially favored by the Cheyenne Indians?

A. Medicine Hat

S. The Horse, Evans, 56

Q. What face marking covers the front of the face and extends over the sides of the face and sometimes around the eyes.

A. Bald face

S. The Horse, Evans 82

Q. What is a white leg marking that is from the coronet to the knee?

A. Stocking

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. Name two breeds of horses that are named after different states in the U.S.A.?

A. Tennessee Walking Horse; Colorado Ranger/Rangerbred horse; Missouri Fox Trotter.

S. The Horse, Evan, 58

Q. Name the horse that won the Triple Crown in 1973.

A. Secretariat.

S. The Horse, Evans, 22

Q. Chestnut with one dilution gene gives what color?

A. Palomino

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 460

Q. What is the skin color of a purebred Arabian?

A. Skin color is always black no matter what the coat color.

S. The Horse, Evan, 96

Q. A white blanket with spots on the rear of the horse is usually found on what breed of horse?

A. Appaloosa

S. The Horse, Evans, 495-6

Q. What is the name of the breed of horse that is registered for its “golden” color?

A. Palomino

S. The Horse, Evans, 49

Q. What is a mule?

A. A cross between a jackass and a mare

S. The Horse, Evans, 449

Q. What color is produced by a double dilution of bay?

A. Perlino

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 461

Q. A single dilution of bay yields what color?

A. Buckskin

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 461

Q. What is the most common horse breed in the US?

A. The American Quarter Horse

S. The Horse, Evans, 137

Q. What color is produced from a double dilution of chestnut?

A. Cremello

S. The Horse, Evans, 459 – 460

Q. Where did the Connemara Pony originate?

A. Ireland

S. The Horse, Evans, 65

Q. Name two of the three breeds of horses believed to be the basis for the Thoroughbred?

A. Arabian, Turks, Barbs

S. The Horse, Evans, 21

Q. Where is the home of the American Quarter Horse Association?

A. Amarillo, Texas

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 153-1

Q. What is the common name for the large, heavy-carriage, farming horses?

A. Draft horse

S. The Horse, Evans, 69

Q. Hackney show ponies are divided into two different classes, what are they?

A. Long tail and cob tail

S. The Horse, Evans, 63

Q. What are three identifiable characteristics of Pony of the Americas?

A. The eligibility requirements for color are essentially the same as the Appaloosa, they must be between the height of 46" to 56", The white sclera is required but does not have to encircle the eye, and striped hooves are desirable but are not required.

S. The Horse, Evans, 61

Q. What horse has a natural overstride?

A. Tennessee Walker

S. The Horse, Evans, 40

Q. The Thoroughbred has been developed for speed at what distance?

A. 6 – 12 furlongs or $\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

S. The Horse, Evans, 20

Q. Name the horse's hair coat color whose name comes from the Spanish word meaning "Blue Crane".

A. Grulla

S. The Horse, Evans, 51

Q. Which draft horse breed has registered more per year than all other draft breeds combined?

A. Belgian

S. The Horse – Evans, 69

Q. What is a miniature Saddlebred type show pony developed by crossing Shetland and Hackney ponies called?

A. Americana

S. The Horse, Evans, 66

Q. What is silver dapple?

A. A dappled chestnut with silver or white mane and tail.
S. The Horse, Evans, 59

Q. There are two distinct types of Shetland pony. What are they?

A. "Island" or draft type, and American type
S. The Horse – Evans, 58

Q. What is the name of the thoroughbred ridden by General Custer in the battle of Little Big Horn?

A. Vic
S. The Horse, Evans, 20

Q. Where did the Haflinger originate?

A. Austria.
S. The Horse, Evans, 74

Q. Who was Black Hand 1?

A. The first Pony of the Americas entered into the POA registration book, and foundation sire of the POA breed.
S. The Horse, Evans, 59

Q. What is a horse called that is unregistered and has unknown ancestry?

A. A grade horse
S. The Horse, Evan, 137

Q. Why was the American Paint Horse Association formed?

A. The American Quarter Horse Association refused to register spotted horses
S. The Horse, Evans, 48

Q. What must the hooves show to be a registered Appaloosas?

A. The hooves must show vertical stripes of black and white
S. The Horse, Evans, 32-3

Q. What is the difference between Burros and Donkeys?

A. They are the same, but the term 'burro' usually denotes a feral or wild animal and a donkey denotes a domestic animal.
S. The Horse, Evans, 76

Q. The stallion "Eclipse" is claimed to be the progenitor of 90% of which horse breed

A. Thoroughbred
S. The Horse, Evans, 21

Q. What is the common name for a female of the species Equus Asinus?

A. Jennet
S. The Horse, Evans, 75

Q. What is another name for a donkey?

A. Burro or ass

S. The Horse, Evans, 78

Q. What is a cross between a Morgan and an Arabian called?

A. Morab

S. The Horse, Evans, 45

Q. What breed association was founded because the American Quarter Horse Association would not register spotted horses?

A. The American Paint Horse Association (APHA)

S. The Horse, Evans, 48

Q. What color is the dorsal stripe on the red dun?

A. Dark red.

S. The Horse, Evans, 475

Q. The American Miniature Horse registry registers horse under how many inches?

A. 34 inches

S. The Horse, Evans, 67

Q. Name the country where the Trakehner originated.

A. Germany

S. The Horse, Evans, 74

Q. Name the horse breed that is known for its “Termino” gait.

A. Peruvian Paso

S. The Horse, Evans, 43

Q. What color is a Perlino?

A. White with rust points.

S. The Horse, Evans, 102

Q. Where did the Haflinger originate?

A. Austria

S. The Horse, Evans, 74

Q. Name the foundation sire of the American Saddlebred horse.

A. Denmark

S. The Horse, Evans, 38

Q. Where did the term describing the Palomino coat coloring originate?

A. The Palomino grape or the golden grape of California

S. The Horse, Evans, 50

Q. Where was the raising and racing of the racehorse in colonial America?

A. Virginia
S. The Horse, Evans, 23

Q. What two breeds are crossed to create the Americana breed?

A. Hackney and Shetland ponies
S. The Horse, Evans, 66

Q. What color describes a horse that is a solid color when born but adds more white hairs until after years, the horse appears almost white?

A. Gray
S. The Horse, Evans, 81

Q. What is the color of a horse that has the same number of white hairs mixed with colored hairs, never changing from year to year? The head, neck and lower legs may be a more solid color than the rest of the body.

A. Roan
S. The Horse, Evans, 81

Q. Cremello is a double dilution of what coat color?

A. Chestnut
S. The Horse, Evans, 46

Q. What association registers the colors Buckskin, Grulla, dun, and red dun?

A. The International Buckskin Horse Association.
S. The Horse, Evans, 51

Q. Describe a Skewball.

A. A pinto horse that is white with any other color except black
S. The Horse, Evans, 46

Q. What are 3 leg markings?

A. Coronet, pastern, ankle, sock or half stocking, stocking, distal spots
S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. The common name for Equus asinus is called what?

A. Ass
S. The Horse, Evans, 75

Q. Which breed is the only breed to be named after an individual horse?

A. Morgan
S. The Horse – Evans, 36

Q. Name 3 differences between the ass and a horse?

A. Longer, larger ears, sparser main and tail, cow like tail, smaller hooves, no chestnuts on inner sides of the leg, muzzle and underbelly usually light in color, bray different from horse whinny, gestation period of jennet 30 days longer than a mare

S. The Horse, Evans, 76

Q. What pattern is described by – white does not cross the back; one or more legs are dark; the head is often bald, apron or bonnet faced; the white body markings are irregular or splashy; and the tail is usually one color?

A. Overo

S. The Horse, Evans, 47

Q. What is the name of the white leg marking extending from the coronet to the fetlock?

A. Ankle

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. A large, coarse, full horse tail is called?

A. Broom or bang tail

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. What American horse breed is short backed, with animals around 13.2 hands, with weight about 800-900 pounds, very energetic, having many colors and patterns including the Medicine Hat pattern?

A. Spanish Mustang

S. The Horse, Evans, 56

Q. Name the Genus of the living members of the horse family.

A. Equus

S. The Horse, Evans, 13

Q. What is the name for dark spots on a white coronet band?

A. Distal spots

S. The Horse, Evans, 83

Q. What is the offspring of a stallion and a jenny called?

A. A hinny

S. The Horse – Evans, 76

Q. Name the breed of draft horse that is believed to have had an infusion of Arab and Barb ancestry.

A. The Percheron

S. The Horse, Evans, 69

Q. Name the face markings on the Spanish Mustang that was supposed to have supernatural powers and was especially favored by the Cheyenne Indians?

A. Medicine Hat

S. The Horse, Evans, 56

BIOLOGY, CONFORMATION & HEALTH

Q. What is the normal respiration for a horse at rest?

A. 8-16 times/minute

S. The Horse, Evans, 108

Q. What is the job of the skeleton?

A. It provides framework that gives the body form, supports the soft parts, and protects the vital organs

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What do bones do?

A. Act as levers, store minerals, and are the site of blood cell formation

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Muscles are attached to bones by what tissue?

A. Tendons

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is the primary function of the mare's ovaries?

A. Produce the eggs or ova

S. The Horse, Evans, 317

Q. Name three specialized sensory organs in the horse's nervous system.

A. Ears, eyes, and nose

S. The Horse, Evan, 120

Q. The heart, arteries, capillaries and veins of the horse make up what system?

A. Cardiovascular system

S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. The 'pump' for the cardiovascular system is called what?

A. The heart

S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. What is ringbone?

A. Abnormal calcification of the pastern bones that cause lameness

S. Stable Relationships, 35

Q. What area around the horse can not be seen by the horse without moving its head?

A. Only immediately behind the horse's hindquarters

S. Horse Science, 3

Q. What is a herbivore?

A. An animal whose diet includes only plants.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 34

Q. What are wolf teeth?

A. The small pointed teeth that sometimes appear at the base of the first molar tooth in the bar of the horse's mouth.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. Where in the mouth is known as bars?

A. It is the smooth area of the gums between the incisors and the molars.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 34

Q. How many molars does an adult horse have?

A. 24

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. What is the axial skeleton?

A. The bones that make up the head, neck and the body of the horse

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is gestation?

A. The period of pregnancy when the mare is in foal

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. How long is gestation?

A. Usually 345-350 days or roughly 11 months

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is neonatal?

A. The first month after birth

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is dystocia?

A. Difficulty giving birth

S. Stable Relationships, 35

Q. What is colostrum?

A. First milk produced that is rich in antibodies, fat and vitamins

S. Stable Relationships, 34

Q. The skeleton of the horse is made up of how many bones?

A. 205

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Commonly what color is a wall eye?

A. Blue

S. The Horse, Evans, 82

Q. What color is the normal horse's eye?

A. Brown

S. The Horse, Evans, 82

Q. Hooves are usually what color at birth?

A. White

S. The Horse, Evans, 82

Q. If the points of the horse's hock turn inward the horse is called what?

A. Cow-hocked

S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the name for an enlargement on the front of the cannon between the knee and the fetlock joints?

A. Bucked shins

S. The Horse, Evans, 159-160

Q. What function do long bones serve?

A. They act as levers; they aid in the support of weight; they work with muscles for locomotion

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is it called when a pigeon toed horse throws the front feet outward while traveling?

A. Paddling

S. The Horse, Evans, 181

Q. Name 2 health problems that moldy and dusty hay can create.

A. Heaves and Colic

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC , INT 204-2 Leader

Q. What type of colic is not life-threatening, results from change of diet and can be associated with over excitement?

A. Spasmodic colic

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 228-1 Leader

Q. What is necrosis?

A. Death of skin or tissue

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 109-3

Q. What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?

A. Muscles

S. The Horse, Evans, 99

Q. Name the two major components of blood.

A. Plasma and cells

S. The Horse, Evans, 117

Q. What is the most common cause of colic?

A. Internal parasites.
S. The Horse, Evans, 606

Q. Conjunctivitis affects what part of the horse?

A. The eye
S. The Horse, Evans, 168

Q. What is conjunctivitis?

A. An irritation of the eye.
S. The Horse, Evans, 168

Q. What is the name of the condition where the frog is narrow and shrunken and the heels of the foot are pulled together?

A. Contracted heels
S. The Horse, Evans, 167

Q. What is the system of the horse that consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and the urethra?

A. The urinary system.
S. The Horse, Evans, 119

Q. The mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, cecum, large intestine, and the anus make up what system of the horse?

A. The digestive system
S. The Horse, Evans, 119

Q. What is the common name of the scapula?

A. The shoulder blade
S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. What mineral deficiency will cause rickets in young horses?

A. Phosphorus
S. The Horse, Evans, 229

Q. What is the inflammation of the hoof?

A. Founder or laminitis
S. Horse Science, 38

Q. What is colic?

A. An acute abdominal pain
S. Horse Science, 38

Q. What is the horny growth on the inside of a horse's leg?

A. Chestnuts
S. Giddy Up & Go, 35

Q. Where is the true knee or stifle?

A. Joint in the hind leg between the femur and the tibia.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. What is unsoundness?

A. A defect in a horse's body that interferes with a horse's performance or intended use.

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 35

Q. What is a blemish?

A. Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty but does not affect the usefulness of the horse

S. Giddy Up & Go, 34

Q. The distal sesamoid bone is also called what?

A. The navicular bone.

S. The Horse, Evans, 189

Q. What trace mineral is needed for muscle formation and function?

A. Selenium.

S. The Horse, Evans, 273

Q. A muscular disorder that follows heavy exercise is commonly called what?

A. Tying-up syndrome or Monday Morning sickness

S. The Horse, Evans, 306

Q. What is the blemish called that is a soft, puffy, fluid filled swellings occurring around a joint capsule, tendon sheath or bursa usually on the lower leg.

A. Wind puff

S. The Horse, Evans, 162

Q. Give another name for the horse's hindgut?

A. Large Intestine

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 710-2

Q. Which lethal genetic defect can result from mating two overo paint horses?

A. Lethal white foal syndrome

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1060-6

Q. Where do bot larvae attach themselves?

A. The stomach and intestinal walls.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 840-1

Q. Where on the horse do you find the gaskin?

A. Hind leg between the hock and stifle.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 223-3 Leader

Q. Define cow-hocked.

A. Points of the hock turn inward.

S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the main role of the hindquarters?

A. Provide the force for propulsion

S. The Horse, Evans, 152

Q. How many ribs does the horse have?

A. 36

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. How is the respiratory rate determined?

A. By observing the rise and fall of the flank or rib cage.

S. The Horse, Evans, 594

Q. Name the 4 parts of the horse's topline.

A. Withers, back, loin and croup

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 220

Q. What is meant by the term "walking downhill" in regard to conformation?

A. A horse low at the withers or high at the hip

S. The Horse, Evans, 135

Q. What vitamin is responsible for the health of the eye and the tissue of the nasal passages, lungs, and digestive system?

A. Vitamin A.

S. Horse Science, 27

Q. What is Vitamin D responsible for?

A. For the strength and proper development of bones and the mineral balance in blood.

S. Horse Science, 27

Q. Name the five main types of nutrients for horses?

A. Energy (carbohydrates & fats), proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water

S. Horse Science, 26

Q. What percentage of an adult horse is water?

A. Approximately 50 percent.

S. Horse Science, 28

Q. What stimulus induces the growth of a horse's winter hair coat?

A. When the days begin to shorten, not in response to decreased temperatures.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 304-2 Leader

Q. To what side of the heart does blood return from the body?

A. Right side
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 119-1 Leader

Q. Horses with sickle hocks are predisposed to what problem?

A. Curbs
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 229 – 2 Leader

Q. The Galvayne's Groove appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisor at about what age?

A. Ten years
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 240-4

Q. What is often the only way to determine if the back lower molars have hooks?

A. By palpation.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 405-3

Q. What is the range of a normal pulse rate or beats per minute for a foal or weanling?

A. 60 – 80 beats per minute
S. The Horse, Evans, 112

Q. What is the average pulse rate of an adult horse at rest?

A. 35 beats per minute
S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. Identify two factors that can influence heart rate in a horse?

A. Exercise, physical condition, environmental temperature, excitement, pathological conditions, age, size
S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. What is the largest bone in the horse's head?

A. The Mandible
S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. What joint is commonly referred to as the yes-no joint?

A. Atlas-Axis joint (joint between the first and second vertebrae).
S. The Horse, Evans, 96

Q. Where on the horse would there be no sweat glands?

A. The legs.
S. The Horse, Evans, 129

Q. What is the obstructive lodging of food in the intestine called?

A. Impaction
S. The Horse, Evans, 303

Q. What conformation fault does a horse usually have if it paddles?

A. Pigeon toed or toed in.
S. The Horse, Evans, 181

Q. When stimulated by certain odors or by pain, a horse may stretch out his neck and head and curl his lip upward. What is this called?

A. The flehmen (flay-men) posture
S. The Horse, Evans, 121

Q. A horse with “too much angle in the hocks” is often described as having what kind of hocks?

A. Sickie hocks
S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

A. Hemoglobin
S. The Horse, Evans, 307

Q. What does an artery do?

A. Carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.
S. The Horse, Evans, 112

Q. What is the name of the pigment in a horse’s skin?

A. Melanin
S. The Horse, Evans, 129

Q. What is the name of the small horny growth found on the back of the horse’s fetlock?

A. Ergot
S. The Horse, Evans, 128

Q. How many pairs of chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?

A. One pair
S. The Horse, Evans, 461

Q. Where in the horse’s digestive system would you find bot larva attached?

A. Stomach
S. The Horse, Evans, 633

Q. What is the most common blemish of the hind limbs?

A. Capped Hock
S. The Horse, Evans, 164

Q. Describe a “pig-eye”

A. Eye that is too small for the size of the head
S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 323-1 Leader

Q. How many quarts of food does the horse’s stomach hold?

- A. 8-19 quarts
- S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 203-2 Leader

Q. Melanoma is most common on what color horse?

- A. Grey
- S. The Horse, Evans, 514

Q. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?

- A. Wobbles
- S. The Horse, Evans, 516

Q. Approximately how much water will a mature horse drink in one day?

- A. 10-12 gallons
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 710-7

Q. Approximately what percent of total body calcium is contained in the skeleton and teeth?

- A. 99%
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis 20

Q. What do the letters ECG stand for?

- A. Electrocardiogram
- S. The Horse, Evans, 115-6

Q. Name the part of the horses foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion to the foot?

- A. Digital cushion
- S. The Horse, Evans, 696

Q. What is the preferred plant source protein supplement for the growing horse?

- A. Soybean meal
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis 113

Q. Where are B vitamins synthesized?

- A. The large intestine.
- S. The Horse, Evans, 241

Q. What is the name for a slower than normal heartbeat?

- A. Bradycardia.
- S. The Horse, Evans, 594

Q. What movement defect does a pigeon toed horse have?

- A. Paddling.
- S. The Horse, Evans 181

Q. What is the name of the bone located between the knee and the ankle?

A. The cannon bone
S. Horse Science, 6

Q. Where is the part of the horse called the dock located?

A. The base of the tail
S: The Horse, Evans, 142

Q. What is the act of giving birth called?

A. Parturition
S. Horse Science, 19

Q. What is “floating” with reference to horses?

A. Rasping or filing sharp points on the horses teeth.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 405

Q. If you can easily feel a horse’s ribs through a thick winter hair coat, what kind of body condition would you find?

A. A horse that is too thin
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 420-1

Q. What is the normal temperature for a horse?

A. 100.5° (99° to 101° F)
S. The Horse, Evans, 594

Q. Delivery in which the foals rump or hind feet are presented first in the birth canal is called what?

A. Breech birth.
S. The Horse, Evans, 424

Q. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.

A. Carbohydrates and fats.
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

Q. What part of the skull protects the eye?

A. The orbital cavity.
S. The Horse, Evans 90

Q. Where is thrush infection found on a horse?

A. The frog of the foot
S. The Horse, Evans 167

Q. The knee is also known as what?

A. Carpus
S. The Horse, Evans, 684

Q. What is another term for distemper?

A. Strangles
S. Horse Science, 38

Q. What is the band located at the hairline along the top of the hoof?

A. Coronet or coronary band.
S. The Horse, Evans, 142 & 692-3

Q. What is the accumulation of excess fluids in the tissue under the skin causing diffuse swelling of the area called?

A. Stocking up
S. The Horse, Evans, 706-7

Q. Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs.

A. Pulmonary artery
S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. What is the hardest working joint in the horse's body?

A. The hock joint.
S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. A horse with "too much angle in the hocks" is often described as having what kind of hocks?

A. Sickie Hocks
S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What is the most common infectious respiratory disease of the horse?

A. Influenza
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 445-4

Q. What is the name of the bone that creates the slope of the shoulder?

A. The scapula
S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. Combined immunodeficiency disease affects horses of what breed or breeding?

A. Arabian
S. The Horse, Evans, 429

Q. List two gaits that do not have a stride suspension phase.

A. Walk, foxtrot, amble, running walk, Paso
S. The Horse, Evans, 169

Q. What portion of the hoof should never bear weight?

A. The sole
S. The Horse, Evans, 274

Q. In what part of the female reproductive tract is estrogen produced?

A. The ovaries

S. The Horse, Evans, 317

Q. What is the common name for Equine Spinal Ataxia?

A. Wobbles.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 410

Q. How many chromosome pairs does a horse have?

A. 32 pairs

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1020-1

Q. What term describes a condition resulting from excessive loss of body fluids?

A. Dehydration.

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 392

Q. What is the most vital of all nutrients for horses?

A. Water

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 3

Q. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

A. Hemoglobin

S. The Horse, Evans, 307

Q. What are the names of the first two vertebrae?

A. Atlas and axis

S. The Horse, Evans, 96

Q. What is the primary function of the sole of the foot?

A. Primary function is protection.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 206-2 Leader

Q. Why is a horse or mule with little or no withers undesirable as a pack animal?

A. Because their conformation allows the saddle to turn and rub, creating painful sores.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 118-1 Leader

Q. What system produces chemical substances called hormones?

A. The endocrine system

S. The Horse, Evans, 126

Q. Where are genes located?

A. Genes are located on chromosomes.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 335-1 Leader

Q. Name three vital signs that are assessed when examining a horse.

A. Temperature, Respiration, Mucous Membranes, Pulse, Capillary Refill Time, Skin Pliability

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 115-1 Leader

Q. On what area of the horse does “wet mange” usually first appear?

A. In the areas of the tail.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 200-3 Leader

Q. At what two stages of a horse’s life are the calcium needs the greatest?

A. Young animals and lactating mares

S. The Horse, Evans, 226

Q. What is an overshot jaw of the horse called?

A. Parrot mouth

S. The Horse, Evans, 168

Q. At what age do the permanent teeth start to erupt?

A. 2 ½ years

S. The Horse, Evans, 184

Q. What is the name of the infection caused by an anaerobic organism that caused necrosis of the tissue of the frog and a foul smell?

A. Thrush

S. The Horse, Evans, 167

Q. What are the 5 types of horse body fluids?

A. Feces, urine, tears, sweat, saliva

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 425-2&3

Q. Exercise involves the conversion of chemical energy to what type of energy?

A. Mechanical

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

Q. Define an “essential” amino acid.

A. It is one that must be supplied in the diet

S. The Horse – Evans, 219

Q. The soluble carbohydrates are digested and absorbed where?

A. Small intestine

S. The Horse, Evans, 199

Q. What term describes the protrusion of the horse’s intestines, through an opening in the muscle, causing a swelling or lump in the naval area?

A. Umbilical Hernia

S. The Horse, Evans, 519

Q. What term describes what your horse looks like?

A. Phenotype

S. The Horse, Evans, 458

Q. What does an artery do?

A. Carry blood from the heart to other parts of the body.

S. The Horse, Evans, 112

Q. Where on the horse would you find the thoracic limbs?

A. Front legs or forelimbs.

S. The Horse, Evans, 152

Q. What term describes a horse with a convex backbone?

A. Roach Back

S. The Horse, Evans, 152

Q. Name the least movable joint in the horse's leg.

A. The pastern (proximal interphalangeal) joint.

S. The Horse, Evans, 689

Q. How many fused flat bones form the cranial cavity?

A. 34

S. The Horse, Evans, 182

Q. What two minerals are needed for proper bone and teeth formation?

A. Calcium & phosphorus

S. Horse Science, 28

Q. Give three examples of trace minerals recommended in a horse's diet.

A. Manganese, iron, zinc, copper, selenium, iodine, molybdenum & cobalt

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 412

Q. The afterbirth is also known as what?

A. The placenta

S. Horse Science, 16

Q. What is the name of the eczema that affects the fetlock and the heel areas?

A. Scratches

S. The Horse, Evans, 601

Q. The conformational fault in which there is a greater distance between the horse's legs at the top than at the bottom is known as what?

A. Base narrow

S. The Horse, Evans, 214

Q. What is a degenerative condition of the frog called?

A. Thrush

S. The Horse, Evans, 602

Q. The point of the frog toward the toe is referred to as what?

A. The apex

S. The Horse, Evans, 695

Q. The depression at the bottom surface of the frog is called what?

A. The central sulcus or cleft.

S. The Horse, Evans, 695

Q. How many bones are in the horses hoof?

A. Three

S. The Horse, Evans, 696

Q. The hoof wall grows at a rate of how much per month?

A. ¼" to ½" per month

S. The Horse, Evans, 720

Q. The horse is able to cool itself by doing what?

A. Sweating

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 410-1

Q. Give another name for blood poisoning.

A. Septicemia

S. The Horse, Evans, 595

Q. Anorexia can be caused by what vitamin deficiency?

A. Vitamin A

S. The Horse, Evans, 238

Q. Describe the effects of chronic lacrimation.

A. Excessive tearing or watering of the eyes.

S. The Horse, Evans, 238-9

Q. What is the function of the short bones?

A. To absorb concussion.

S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is a foaling problem called that prevents delivery of the foal by the mare's efforts alone?

A. Dystocia

S. The Horse, Evans, 423

Q. What term describes horses with low, round, thick withers which often have rolling gaits?

A. Mutton withers

S. Feeding & Care, Lewis, 322-323

Q. What are two common features of equine influenza?

A. Extremely rapid spread of infection and frequent dry coughs

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 605-1

Q. What are the earliest signs of strangles?

A. Fever, depression and a loss of appetite.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 615-1

Q. Where is 65 percent of a horse's digestive capacity located?

A: In the cecum and colon.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 750-1

Q. What is thrush?

A. Thrush is a destruction of the frog by anaerobic bacteria.

S. The Horse, Evans, 167

Q. What is another name for Equine Periodic Ophthalmia?

A. Moon Blindness.

S. The Horse, Evans, 521

Q. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?

A. Pancreas

S. The Horse, Evans, 127

Q. Name the three types of muscles.

A. Smooth, skeletal, and cardiac.

S. The Horse, Evans, 99

Q. What is the junction of the hoof wall and sole called?

A. White line

S. The Horse, Evans, 695

Q. Name two classifications of vitamins.

A. Fat soluble and water soluble.

S. The Horse, Evans, 200

Q. When judging a horse from the rear, what should be the widest part of the hindquarter?

A. The stifle.

S. The Horse, Evans, 154

Q. What organ functions as a blood filtering system, responsible for the excretion of waste products?

A. The kidneys

S. The Horse, Evans, 119

Q. Name the vertebral section found in the tail.

- A. Coccygeal vertebrae.
- S. The Horse, Evans, 96

Q. What is the term describing a disfigurement not affecting the normal use of the horse except by its appearance?

- A. Blemish
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 382

Q. Horses with thin, brittle hoof walls, can benefit from being fed what two nutrients?

- A. Biotin and calcium
- S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 214

Q. What happens when a horse is fed high levels of calcium for long periods of time?

- A. The bones become very brittle and dense
- S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 227

Q. Approximately how long after ingestion will the food particles of a hay ration appear in the feces?

- A. 65-75 hours
- S. The Horse, Evans, 158

Q. What is the pouch at the junction of the small intestine and colon called?

- A. The cecum
- S. The Horse, Evans, 192

Q. What is desmitis?

- A. Inflammation of a ligament
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 386

Q. A thin, wasted condition of the body is described as what?

- A. Emaciation
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 388

Q. Protein consists of what?

- A. Many amino acids bonded together
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 12

Q. The umbilical cord is located between what two structures?

- A. The fetus and the placenta
- S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 340

Q. Name the four classifications of bones.

- A. Long, short, flat and irregular.
- S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is the name of the largest metacarpal?

A. The cannon bone
S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. What is the term for how much blood the heart can pump in one minute?

A. Cardiac output
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 850-4

Q. What is the waxy substance called that forms on the mare's teats within a few days of parturition?

A. Globulin
S. The Horse, Evans, 417

Q. What is the function of erythrocytes?

A. Transport oxygen in the blood.
S. The Horse, Evans, 117

Q. Name two unsoundnesses of the horse's hocks?

A. Thoroughpins, bone (jack) spavin, bog spavin, occult spavin, capped hock, and curb.
S. The Horse, Evans, 165-6

Q. Where do you find ringbone?

A. The pastern.
S. The Horse, Evans, 157

Q. What is the widest part of the hoof?

A. The quarter
S. Horse Industry Handbook, 525

Q. Describe the saddling problem that occurs with a mutton-withered horse?

A. The saddle slips and will not stay in place.
S. The Horse, Evans, 151

Q. What part of the skull encloses and protects the brain?

A. The cranial cavity
S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. What is anhidrosis?

A. Decreased ability to sweat.
S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis 211

Q. Where are the uterine horns located?

A. In the abdominal cavity.
S. The Horse, Evans, 320

Q. Approximately how much blood does a 1000 lb. Adult horse have?

A. 13.2 gallons or 50 liters

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 119-2 Leader

Q. White muscle disease in young foals is caused by a deficiency of what trace nutrient?

A. Selenium

S. The Horse, Evans, 234

Q. What are the two most important aspects of ideal conformation of the forelimbs?

A. Slope and angle of the bones, straightness of the limbs

S. The Horse, Evans, 146

Q. The lungs are filled primarily by the action of a dome-shaped muscle called what?

A. Diaphragm

S. The Horse, Evans, 108

Q. Name the two bones which make up the forearm.

A. Radius and ulna

S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. Describe two early symptoms of neonatal septicemia.

A. Decreased appetite; general weakness; mild dehydration; weak sucking reflex; and fever.

S. The Horse, Evans, 595

Q. Name the infection that localizes in the lungs and is characterized by the walls of the alveoli being irritated and filled with fluid.

A. Pneumonia.

S. The Horse, Evans, 110

Q. The brain, brain stem, and spinal cord make up what system in the horse?

A. The central nervous system

S. The Horse, Evans, 120

Q. What four parts make up the cardiovascular system?

A. Heart; arteries; capillaries; veins.

S. The Horse, Evans, 111

Q. Name the three bones found in the horse's hoof.

A. Coffin or pedal bone (Third Phalanx), navicular bone (Distal sesamoid), and the short pastern (Second phalanx).

S. The Horse, Evans, 98

Q. Describe what happens when the horse's lacrimal duct is plugged up.

A. Tears from the horse's eyes pour out onto his face.

S. The Horse, Evans, 126

Q. Cystitis is the inflammation of what organ?

A. The Bladder

S. The Horse, Evans, 276

Q. An enlargement at the point of hock that is usually caused by bruising is called what?

A. Capped Hock

S. The Horse, Evans, 164

Q. What disease is present when the horse's blood does not clot in a normal amount of time?

A. Hemophilia

S. The Horse, Evans, 462

Q. Excessive and involuntary, spasmodic flexion of the hock during sharp turns, while backing, or in forward motion is called what?

A. Stringhalt

S. The Horse, Evans, 164

Q. Name a riding event where unconditioned horses are predisposed to thumps?

A. Endurance riding

S. The Horse, Evans, 273

Q. Combined Immunodeficiency affects horses of what breed or breeding?

A. Arabian

S. The Horse, Evans, 429

Q. What is the result of an iodine deficient diet?

A. Goiter

S. The Horse, Evans, 231

Q. A horse with chronic founder may not show pain but how may it move?

A. In a heel to toe manner.

S. The Horse, Evans, 297

Q. Name the unsoundness that causes excessive pressure on the 3rd phalanx or coffin bone.

A. Contracted Heels

S. The Horse, Evans, 721

Q. What part of the hoof produces the wax-like substance that covers the outer surface of the wall and seals it from excess drying?

A. Periople

S. The Horse, Evans, 694

Q. The respiratory system is said to have two main functions. What are they? A. Supplying the blood with oxygen and removing carbon dioxide from the blood.

S. The Horse, Evans, 104

Q. Which endocrine tissue produces insulin?

A. Pancreas
S. The Horse, Evans, 127

Q. Name the parasite that causes formation of crusts and/or scabs on the horse's skin causing intense itching.

A. Mange Mites.
S. The Horse, Evans, 645

Q. What is the term used to describe a horse that eats dirt because of a mineral deficiency?

A. Geophagia
S. The Horse, Evans, 303

Q. Bilateral muscular incoordination and paddling of the hind feet are symptoms of what?

A. Wobbles
S. The Horse, Evans, 516

Q. Name the part of the horse's foot that lies above the frog and is responsible for absorbing concussion to the foot?

A. Digital cushion
S. The Horse, Evans, 696

Q. What is the oxygen carrying complex in blood called?

A. Hemoglobin
S. The Horse, Evans, 307

Q. "Pounding" is a defect in the way of going often associated with what conformation defect?

A. Straight shoulders and pasterns.
S. The Horse, Evans, 181

Q. Name two classifications of vitamins.

A. Fat soluble and water soluble.
S. The Horse, Evans, 200

Q. Name the two small bones found at the base of the horse's cannon bone that form the back part of the fetlock joint.

A. Proximal sesamoids
S. The Horse, Evans, 98

Q. Describe the function of synovial fluid.

A. Responsible for lubricating the horse's joints
S. The Horse, Evans, 90

Q. Name the oily, waxy secretion that coats the horse's hair coat to protect it from over-wetting and increases its' insulating ability.

A. Sebum

S. The Horse, Evans, 129

Q. When referring to the process of a disease, what does “acute” mean?

A. Symptoms appear quite suddenly

S. The Horse, Evans, 297

Q. Over which section of the vertebral column does most of the saddle fit?

A. Thoracic

S. The Horse, Evans, 91

Q. What infectious disease does a horse have when it develops the “sawhorse” position?

A. Tetanus (lockjaw)

S. The Horse, Evans, 601

Q. What causes heat cramps?

A. Loss of electrolytes.

S. Horses Industry Handbook, 410-1

Q. High amounts of phosphorus and low amounts of calcium in the diet can cause what disease?

A. Miller’s Disease, Bighead Disease, Bran Disease, or Brain Disease.

S. The Horse, Evans, 227

Q. Name the three thoracic vertebrae that form the horse’s withers.

A. Third, fourth, and fifth vertebrae.

S. The Horse, Evans, 97

Q. Name the plant substance that the horse’s body tissue can convert to vitamin A.

A. Carotene.

S. The Horse, Evans, 238

Q. What is the collective name for the membranes that surround the growing fetus?

A. Placenta.

S. The Horse, Evans, 340

Q. A brownish-green colored urine is an indicator of what?

A. Jaundice or liver problems

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 425-2

Q. What is the name for the amount of air inspired and expired during a normal breath?

A. Tidal volume

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 895-1

Q. In what part of the horse’s digestive tract are soluble carbohydrates digested to simple sugars?

A. Small Intestine

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 303-1 Leader

Q. What does net energy refer to?

A. Energy actually used by the animal.

S. The Horse, Evans, 208

Q. Excessive intake of what vitamin causes calcification of lungs, heart, kidneys, and other organs?

A. Vitamin D

S. The Horse, Evans, 240

Q. The ovary is responsible for the production of which two female hormones?

A. Estrogen and Progesterone

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 910-4

Q. What hormone is responsible for milk let-down and contractions during parturition?

A. Oxytocin

S. The Horse, Evans, 340

Q. What is pulmonary hemorrhage or “bleeders”?

A. The presence of blood in the respiratory tract after exercise

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 325-2 Leader

Q. What is the spasmodic muscle contraction that produces heat to help maintain body temperature?

A. Shivering

S. The Horse, Evans, 104

Q. What is the proper name for nutrients sometimes referred to as “building blocks”?

A. Amino Acids

S. The Horse, Evans, 219

Q. What part of the digestive system is the site for a major portion of nutrient absorption?

A. The small intestine

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 710-1

Q. Describe what parts of the horse interfere when a horse “forages”.

A. The toe of the hind foot hits the sole or the shoe of the forefoot on the same side.

S. The Horse, Evans, 179

Q. The horse is classified as a non-ruminant herbivore. What does this mean?

A. The horse is a roughage eater and has high rates of enzymatic digestion in the foregut (mouth to ileum) plus a high rate of fermentive microbial digestion occur the hindgut (cecum to rectum).

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 103-1 Leader

MANAGEMENT, FEEDING & TRAINING

Q. Name two general classes of hay.

- A. Legume and grass
- S. The Horse, Evans 254

Q. What is the name for a practice that is used to identify mares in estrus?

- A. Teasing
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 930-1

Q. When traveling long distances, how often should a horse be offered water?

- A. Every 3-4 hours.
- S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC , ADV 301-4 Leader

Q. What type of martingale allows the rider to maintain contact with the bit at all times?

- A. Running martingale
- S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 108-3 Leader

Q. Name three basic styles of English girth.

- A. String; Elastic-end contour leather; Threefold leather; Balding leather; Web; Humane
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-3

Q. Which legume is noted for sometimes having a mold infection that may cause a horse to slobber?

- A. Red Clover
- S. The Horse, Evans, 256

Q. Which grain when fed in excess may form a dough-ball in the horse's stomach?

- A. Wheat
- S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 302-2 Leader

Q. What color are the eggs of the nose bot fly?

- A. Blackish
- S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 200-3 Leader

Q. What is the main function of a headstall?

- A. To hold the bit evenly and comfortably in the horse's mouth.
- S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-6

Q. Give two functions of the "butt bar" in a horse trailer.

- A. Gives horse something to brace against instead of the door. Is a safety mechanism to keep horse in trailer in case door or ramp should come open.
- S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 201 – 1 Leader

Q. Give two functions of clips on horseshoes.

- A. Stabilizes the shoe on the foot, and takes stress off the nails

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 231-2 Leader

Q. When training a young horse what must be specific and consistent?

A. Cues

S. The Horse, Evans, 672

Q. What is the “key” to a successful parasite control program?

A. Interruption of the parasite’s life cycle

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 430-4

Q. With a horse that has quarter cracks, what type of shoe can be used to transfer weight from the wall of the hoof to the frog?

A. Heart bar shoe

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, INT 231-3 Leader

Q. What is the purpose of an anti-sweat sheet?

A. It helps wick moisture away from the horse’s body after a heavy workout and speeds up the cooling process through evaporation.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1100-12

Q. What is the best way to control hemorrhage?

A. Apply a pressure bandage

S. The Horse, Evans, 609

Q. Name three different types of horse trailers.

A. Side-by-side trailer; In-Line Trailer; Slant-load trailer; Stock trailer; Horse Van

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 301-1

Q. What is the purpose of screening or dragging your pastures to spread out manure piles?

A. To reduce parasites

S. The Horse, Evans, 275

Q. What is the recommended amount of pasture per horse?

A. At least 2-3 acres per horse.

S. The Horse, Evans, 276

Q. What are two considerations when installing a paddock gate?

A. Location – not in a corner, not in a low, wet area; Size – is it just for horse traffic or machinery too; Durability/Material – is it safe for horses.

S. The Horse, Evans, 770

Q. What is the purpose of a flank cinch on a roping saddle?

A. To prevent the saddle from flipping forward over the horse’s head when the rope is pulled tight by a fighting steer or calf

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 108-2 Leader

Q. What is an “obligate parasite”?

A. A parasite that cannot survive away from the host animal.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, ADV 300-1 Leader

Q. Name 3 ways forage can be processed.

A. Baled, Dehydrated, Pelleted, Silage, Cubed, Haylage

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC , ADV 302-1 Leader

Q. In reference to wound care, name (3) purposes of a bandage.

A. Immobilizes the wound to aid healing; Keeps wound clean; Protects from infection; Keeps medication on/in wound; Protects from further trauma; Reduces swelling; Controls hemorrhage

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 109-2 Leader

Q. Name the two most important dietary “energy” components in a horse’s feed.

A. Carbohydrates and fats.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 820-1

Q. Name two major carbohydrates in horse feed.

A. Sugar and starch

S. The Horse, Evans, 199

Q. Name three of the five walking gaits performed in a dressage test.

A. Working walk, collected walk, medium walk, extended walk, and free walk

S. The Horse, Evans, 174

Q. How often should your horse receive a vaccination for strangles?

A. Annually

S. The Horse, Evans, 596

Q. What is a more common name for nematodes?

A. Round worms

S. The Horse, Evans, 618

Q. The first effect of inadequate water intake is decreased what?

A. Feed intake

S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 7

Q. Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and sunflower meal are what type of feed?

A. Protein supplements

S. The Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 112

Q. Name the four stages of the life cycle of the horse fly.

A. Egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 415-1

Q. Why is it important for the rider to stay deep in the saddle and sit up straight?

A. A horse responds readily to shifts in the rider's weight. Exaggerated weight shifts can throw the horse off balance and confuse him.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1220-1

Q. What term identifies the crease in a horseshoe where the nail holes are found?

A. Fullerings

S. The Horse, Evans, 731

Q. Name the type of horseshoes used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the breakover of the foot.

A. Square-toed shoe

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 515-3

Q. What is the purpose of the hoof tester?

A. To determine the location of a painful area in the foot of a lame horse.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 530

Q. What does colostrums contain that help's the foal's resistance against infectious diseases?

A. Antibodies

S. Feeds and Feeding, Lewis, 197

Q. What do all of the artificial gaits have in common?

A. They are all four beat gaits.

S. The Horse, Evans, 178

Q. Name the most consistent, natural conditioner for the horse's hooves.

A. Water.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 505-7

Q. Name three different types of wounds.

A. Incised, laceration, avulsion, contusion, abrasion, puncture, burns.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 440-1 & 2

Q. What is the primary consideration of any horse facility?

A. Safety.

S. The Horse, Evans, 753

Q. What term is used for the six-foot length of rope used in calf roping to tie the calf's legs?

A. Piggin string

S. The Horse, Evans, 438

Q. What is a pannier?

A. A pannier is a saddle bag made to fill with gear, food and equipment.

S. Youth Leader Manual, AYHC, BEG 118-2 Leader

Q. To provide a safe interior in a horse trailer, what should be on the sidewalls, partitions, and front on the manger to prevent injuries?

A. Padding

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1155-3

Q. How often should a horse have its teeth checked?

A. Annually.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 405-2

Q. How many inches taller should a trailer be than the horse's normal resting position of its head?

A. Ten inches

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1156-2

Q. What is recommended as the best type of covering for the floor of a horse trailer?

A. Rubber mats

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1155-2

Q. Name the type of horseshoe used mostly on the hind feet to stabilize the break over of the foot.

A. Square-toed shoe

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 515-3

Q. Name two of the three factors that are fundamental to the psychology of horse training.

A. Stimuli, response, and reinforcement.

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1240-1

Q. Fullering, web, and branch are all part of what?

A. The horseshoe.

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Evans, 731

Q. Name the type of hay that can be infested with Blister beetles.

A. Alfalfa hay

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 414-9

Q. A machine made, pre-sized horseshoe is known as what?

A. A keg shoe

S. The Horse, Evans, 693

Q. How long does it take for a stable fly to progress from an egg to an adult?

A. 3 to 4 weeks

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 415-2

Q. If a horse can see all the way around himself, what activity is he most likely engaged in?

A. Grazing

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1228

Q. What tool is used by the farrier to remove excess hoof wall?

A. Nippers

S. The Horse, Evans, 722

Q. What is an orphan foal?

A. A foal whose mother dies during or after foaling

S. The Horse, Evans, 428

Q. Give 5 examples of gymkhana events.

A. Barrel racing (clover leaf barrels), pole bending, keyhole race, stake race, figure-eight stake, quadrangle stake, scurry, figure-eight relay, rescue, speed barrel and potato race.

S. The Horse, Evans, 157

Q. What is the most important factor when selecting a horse?

A. Intended use

S. The Horse, Evans, 132

Q. Name the most dangerous type of wire that you can use for fencing horses.

A. Barbed wire

S. The Horse, Evans, 761

Q. In reference to horse measurement, how big is a hand?

A. 4 inches

S. The Horse, Evans, 139

Q. Where on the horse is height measured?

A. At the withers

S. The Horse, Evans, 151 & 139

Q. Name 6 items that you should include in a trailer first-aid kit.

A. Non-stick bandages Sheets of cotton bandage

Leg quilts & wraps Twitch

Eye stain & wash Elastic bandage

Elastic tape Scissors

Antiseptic soap Tube of phenylbutazone

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 1150-2

Q. Which of these bedding materials is the most absorbent shavings, sawdust, barley straw, oat straw, shredded newspaper or peat moss?

A. Peat moss

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 330-2

Q. A bad habit that may affect a horse's usefulness or health is called what?

A. A vice

S. The Horse, Evans, 182

Q. What is a farrier?

A. A horseshoer

S. The Horse, Evans, 727

Q. What is a mare called that is producing milk or nursing a foal?

A. Lactating

S. Head, Heart, & Hooves, 34

Q. What is conditioning?

A. The process of building up the horse's cardiovascular system, tendons and ligaments

S. Jumping to New Heights, 34

Q. What is the hair called that falls on the face between the ears?

A. The forelock

S. The Horse, Evans, 142

Q. Name four vices that are dangerous to horses.

A. Cribbing; wood chewing; eating manure, bedding, or dirt; bolting food; fighting; or shying.

S. The Horse, Evans, 183-184

Q. Which gait has been called the 'nearly ideal form of locomotion' and is known as the 'mother of all gaits'?

A. The walk

S. The Horse, Evans, 172

Q. What is the fastest gait of the horse?

A. Gallop or run

S. The Horse, Evans, 176

Q. Which is the most important factor affecting the quality of forage at the time of harvest?

A. The plant's stage of maturity

S. Horse Industry Handbook, 760-4

Q. What vice may increase when pelleted feeds are used as the only source of roughage?

A. Wood chewing

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 67

Q. What does TDN stand for?

A. Total Digestible Nutrients

S. Feeding and the Care of the Horse, Lewis, 9

Q. What do you call the cereal grain plant residue after removal of the grain or seeds?

A. Straw

S. Feeding and Care of the Horse, Lewis, 95

Q. What is it called to slap a horse with a sack, saddle blanket, or tarp as a part of gentling and training?

A. Sacking

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 47

Q. What is the art of riding a horse and understanding his needs?

A. Horsemanship

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 47

Q. What is a horse called that refuses to leave a group of other horses?

A. Herd bound

S. Horses and Horsemanship, 46

Q. What is a vector?

A. An insect which carries and transmits disease causing microorganisms.

S. Horse Science, 46

Q. What is a parasite?

A. A plant or animal living in, on, or with another animal known as a host. The host feeds and shelters the parasite.

S. Giddy Up & Go, 35

Q. How many beats does a canter or lope have?

A. Three

S. Giddy Up & Go, 34

Q. What are the three main types of bits?

A. Snaffle, curb and Pelham

S. Riding the Range, 7

Q. What is the major purpose of a saddle?

A. To distribute the rider's weight more evenly over the horse's back

S. Riding the Range, 7

Q. What is off side?

A. The horse's right side

S. Riding the Range, 35

Q. What is equitation?

A. The skill of riding a horse

S. Riding the Range, 34

Q. What are voice, weight, legs and hands used in directing a horse?

A. Aids or cues

S. Riding the Range, 34, and Stable Relationships, 34

Q. What is the French word for training?

- A. Dressage
- S. Riding the Range, 34

Q. What is an extended gallop?

- A. A four beat gait that is about 16 miles per hour
- S. Riding the Range, 34

Q. What is the quarter system?

- A. Judging system used in Showmanship and Halter classes on the concept of dividing the horse into four sections that the judge moves through as he inspects the horse. It allows an unobstructed view of the horse.
- S. Jumping to New Heights, 21 & 34

Q. What is polo?

- A. A game played by teams on horseback using mallets to hit a wooden ball
- S. Jumping to New Heights, 34

Q. List 2 preventive measures to protect your horse from injury and sickness.

- A. Feed your horse a nutritionally balanced ration in sufficient quantities in the correct manner; provide clean, healthful quarters for your horse; carry out a planned immunization and parasite control program; get an accurate diagnosis of the disease problems from a veterinarian; and keep your horse well exercised and groomed
- S. Horse Science, 37-8

Q. What is floating?

- A. Filing of rough, irregular teeth to give a smoother grinding surface
- S. Horses and Horsemanship, 46

Q. What is the back of the saddle called?

- A. Cantle
- S. Horses and Horsemanship, 45

Q. What are fenders?

- A. The wide pieces of leather along the stirrups leathers.
- S. Horses and Horsemanship, 46