

HORSE BOWL MANUAL

For Senior 4-H Members
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1988

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ANATOMY

Q.: How much does the hoof wall grow per month?

A.: 1/8 to 1/2 inch

Q.: What sense in the horse functions with the following components: an auricle, tympanic cavity, anvil, hammer and stirrup?

A.: Hearing

Q.: Do the front legs or hind legs have the most joints in it?

A.: Hind (7)

Q.: Which is a more serious condition, toed-in or toed-out?

A.: Toed-out

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

A.: White line

Q.: What term describes a horse that has a complete set of permanent incisors?

A.: Full mouth

Q.: What describes the point of the frog towards to the toe?

A.: Apex

Q.: The horse has how many cervical vertebrae?

A.: Seven

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

A.: Muscles

Q.: What is the external part of the ear called?

A.: Auricle

Q.: The first upper premolars are also called what?

A.: Wolf teeth

Q.: What part of the horse's skeleton consists of the skull, spinal column, ribs and breastbone?

A.: Trunk

Q.: Name the rear teeth or grinding teeth of the horse.

A.: Molars

Q.: How many bones does the horse have?
A.: 205

Q.: How many teeth does a mature male horse have?
A.: 40

Q.: What is the name of the first cervical vertebrae?
A.: Atlas

Q.: Name the cone-shaped muscular organ located between the lungs which propels blood by alternate muscular contraction and relaxation.
A.: Heart

Q.: What is the function of the short bones?
A.: To absorb concussion

Q.: What and where is the ergot?
A.: Small round, horny growth at the back of a horse's fetlock.

Q.: What are ossified lateral cartilages immediately above and toward the rear quarter of the hoof head?
A.: Sidebones

Q.: How many chambers in a horse's heart?
A.: Four

Q.: The increased height of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th thoracic vertebrae make up the what?
A.: Withers

Q.: What should be the widest part of the hindquarters?
A.: Stifle

Q.: What is made possible by the action of bone levers, joint hinges, and tendon cables, and the contraction of muscles?
A.: Motion

Q.: Which jaw is wider in the horse, upper or lower?
A.: Upper

- Q.: Where do splints usually occur and why?
A.: On the inside of the front legs because they receive the most weight
- Q.: The horny growth on the back of the fetlock is called?
A.: Ergot
- Q.: Where are the uterine horns located?
A.: The abdominal cavity
- Q.: Where on the horse would there be no sweat glands?
A.: Legs
- Q.: Name the largest bone in the horse's face.
A.: Mandible (lower jaw bone)
- Q.: In what area of the horse would you find the pectoral muscles?
A.: Chest
- Q.: What is the horse's counterpart to the human knee?
A.: Stifle
- Q.: How many muscles control the movement of the horse's eyeball?
A.: Seven
- Q.: Name the bone of the foot enclosed within the hoof.
A.: Coffin bone
- Q.: How many bones compose the sternum?
A.: One
- Q.: The V shaped pad in the middle of the sole.
A.: Frog (horny)
- Q.: This term refers to the smooth biting surface of the upper and lower incisors after the cups have disappeared at 12 years of age.
A.: Smooth mouth
- Q.: What joint is commonly referred to as the yes-no joint?
A.: The atlas-axis joint (joint between the 1st and 2nd vertebrae)

- Q.: How are the muscles in the horse classified?
A.: Smooth, cardiac and skeletal
- Q.: What is the triangular sesamoid bone situated at the front of the stifle?
A.: Patella or knee cap
- Q.: What term is used to describe a foot axis of 60 degrees or more?
A.: Club foot
- Q.: T/F The frog is relatively soft because it contains approximately 50 percent water.
A.: True
- Q.: The navicular bone and bursa are associated with which tendon?
A.: Deep flexor tendon
- Q.: What are the three weight bearing structures of the foot?
A.: Wall, bars, and frog
- Q.: What percent of a horse's weight is carried on its forequarters?
A.: 60-65%
- Q.: Besides the star, name four other markings on the face.
A.: Stripe, blaze, snip, bald face, star and stripe, race
- Q.: What is the common name of the scapula?
A.: Shoulder blade
- Q.: What three items make up the central nervous system?
A.: Brain, brain stem, spinal cord
- Q.: Where would one find the coccygeal vertebrae part of the spinal column?
A.: Tail, caudal
- Q.: What is another name of the distal sesamoid bone?
A.: Navicular bone
- Q.: What is the structure that surrounds and protects the eye?
A.: Orbital cavity
- Q.: What is the name of the tract that is a musculo-membranous tube that extends from the mouth to the anus?

- A.: Gastrointestinal tract
- Q.: What are the two functions of the body of the horse?
- A.: Contains vital organs, supports the rider's weight; transmits the propulsion of the rear quarters
- Q.: What structure begins the healing process when a bone fracture occurs?
- A.: Periosteum
- Q.: Dark spots on a white coronet band are called what?
- A.: Distal spots
- Q.: What is the lining of the abdominal wall called?
- A.: Peritoneum
- Q.: The walls of the heart are composed of three layers. What are they?
- A.: Pericardium
Endocardium
Myocardium
- Q.: What are the small extensions of bone on each side of the coffin bone called?
- A.: Wings of the coffin bone
- Q.: Which artery carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs?
- A.: Pulmonary
- Q.: The blood supply to the foot is furnished by what two digital arteries?
- A.: Medial and lateral
- Q.: What is osteomalacia?
- A.: Soft bones
- Q.: What is the primary function of the sole of the horse's foot?
- A.: To protect the sensitive inner foot parts from injury by hard objects on the ground
- Q.: What is the pharynx?
- A.: The opening between the nasal passages
- Q.: What acts as a splint to prevent displacement of the fibula?
- A.: Tibia
- Q.: What is the main bone in the Gaskin?

A.: Tibia

Q.: What is a common name for the distal sesamoid bone?
A.: Shuttle or Navicular bone

Q.: Equus appeared in what epoch?
A.: Pleistocene Epoch

Q.: What is a common name for torticollis?
A.: Dropped neck or bent back

Q.: How is the scapula attached to the vertebral column?
A.: Muscular sling - by muscle; no bone connection

Q.: What does the term "roached back" mean when describing a horse?
A.: That the horse has a thin, sharp, arched back

Q.: The inflammation affecting the fine membrane that lines the chest and covers the lungs is known as what?
A.: Pleurisy, Pleuritis

Q.: What is the largest ligament found in the leg?
A.: Suspensory ligament

Q.: If something was said to be intercostal, where would it be located?
A.: Between the ribs

Q.: What is the proper name for the horse's shoulder blade?
A.: Scapula

Q.: What is the horse's auricle?
A.: External ear, or ear flap

Q.: Muscles are attached to bones by what?
A.: Tendons

Q.: The ossa coxarum of a horse is also known as what?
A.: The pelvis or hipbones

Q.: Name the four major parts of the hoof.
A.: Bones, elastic structure, sensitive area, horny wall

- Q.: What is olecranon bursitis?
A.: Capped elbow or shoe boil
- Q.: Where is the hypothalamus located?
A.: At the base of the brain
- Q.: What is the difference between the 8 pairs of true ribs and the remaining 10 pairs of floating ribs?
A.: The true ribs join segments of the sternum (Breast bone) the floating ribs overlap and attach to each other
- Q.: How many carpal bones are there in the knee and how are they arranged?
A.: 8 carpal bones, arranged in two rows consisting of 3 articulating surfaces
- Q.: What is the fluid-filled space between the iris and cornea called?
A.: Anterior chamber
- Q.: How many turbinates are in each nostril?
A.: Three
- Q.: In what part of the body would one find the nictitating membrane?
A.: In the eye (the haw or third eyelid)
- Q.: Why is the lower leg of the horse used to estimate bone quality?
A.: No muscle there
- Q.: If a horse is sickle-hocked, excessive strain will be placed on what ligament?
A.: The plantar ligament at the rear of the hock
- Q.: Name three cranial nerves.
A.: Olfactory, Optic, Oculomotor, Trochlear, Trigeminal, Abducens, Facial, Vestibulocochlear, Glossopharyngeal, Accessory, Hypoglossal, Vagus
- Q.: Which teeth have a dental star?
A.: (Permanent) Incisors
- Q.: What are the five divisions of the vertebral column and how many bones does each area contain?
A.: Cervical or neck - 7 Coccygeal or tail - 18
Dorsal or back - 18
Lumbar or loin - 6

Sacrum or croup - 5

Q.: The frontal, inferior maxillary and superior maxillary all refer to what in the horse?

A.: The three sinuses

Q.: Name the seven joints in the hind quarter.

A.: Sacro-iliac, Hip, Stifle, Hock, Fetlock, Pastern, Coffin

Q.: These two joints in the rear leg have reciprocal action. Name them.

A.: Hock and stifle

Q.: What is the white line in the hoof?

A.: Junction between the sensitive and insensitive laminae

Q.: What is the purpose of the nictitating membrane in the horse?

A.: To wipe foreign objects from the eye

Q.: As you know, the muscles of the horse's body are classified as smooth, cardiac, and skeletal. Which are involuntary and which are voluntary?

A.: Smooth - involuntary

Cardiac - involuntary

Skeletal - voluntary

Q.: What is the track-like structure on which the patella rides ?

A.: Trochlea

Q.: The skeletal system is divided into 6 areas in Horses and Horsemanship by Ensminger, what two areas each contain 40 bones?

A.: Thoracic Limbs and Pelvic Limbs

Q.: Name the ductless gland located in the upper part of the abdominal cavity between the stomach and the diaphragm.

A.: Spleen

Q.: This fluid fills the sheaths which fits around the tendons and lines the inside of joints. What is it called?

A.: Synovial fluid

Q.: The exposed tip of the pulp cavity which appears between the area of the cup and the front of the tooth is known as what?

A.: Dental star

- Q.: What are the four different types of bones in the body of the horse and what is their function?
A.: Long Bones - function chiefly as levers and aid in the support of weight and locomotion
Short Bones - absorb concussion
Flat Bones - enclose the cavities contain vital organs
Irregular Bones - Protect central nervous system
- Q.: Name the three layers of the wall surrounding the heart.
A.: Pericardium, myocardium, endocardium
- Q.: Gonitis affects what part of the horse?
A.: The stifle joint
- Q.: A cataract is formed when what portion of the eye becomes opaque?
A.: The lens
- Q.: What is the difference between luxation and subluxation?
A.: A partial dislocation of a joint is subluxation; complete is luxation
- Q.: What is the name and function of the substance contained in the anterior chamber of the eye?
A.: Aqueous humor - circulates through chambers, aiding nutrition and vision, retains shape of eye, refracts light
- Q.: Name the three bones within the hoof.
A.: Short Pastern Bone, Coffin Bone, Navicular Bone
- Q.: Specifically, what part of the foot produces the periople?
A.: Periopic Corium
- Q.: What are the first two cervical vertebrae called?
A.: Atlas & axis
- Q.: What is the name of the flap of tissue that covers the opening into the windpipe during swallowing?
A.: Epiglottis
- Q.: What is the name of the longest and largest muscle in the body of the horse?
A.: Longissimus dorsi
- Q.: If something was said to be interosseus where would it be located on the horse?
A.: Between bones

BREEDS AND BREED ASSOCIATIONS

- Q.: Name the most numerous light horse breed in Europe.
A.: Hanoverians
- Q.: What year was the AHSA founded?
A.: 1917
- Q.: What is the term for a Standardbred horse that races with a diagonal gait?
A.: Trotter
- Q.: What do the initials "USDF" stand for?
A.: United States Dressage Foundation
- Q.: What breed of show pony was produced by crossing Hackney & Shetland pony.
A.: The Americana
- Q.: Define quality.
A.: Fineness of texture; freedom from coarseness; refinement of hair, hide and bone
- Q.: What two gaits does a 5-gaited horse have that the 3-gaited horse does not?
A.: Slowgate and rack
- Q.: In 1894, Colonel Battel founded the Register for which breed of horses?
A.: Morgans
- Q.: On what are Conformation Working Horses judged ?
A.: Performance, soundness and conformation
- Q.: For what do the initials USTA stand?
A.: Unites States Trotting Association
- Q.: For what does AHSA stand?
A.: American Horse Show Association
- Q.: Which breed of horses are characterized by leopard spot markings?

A.: Appaloosa

Q.: What draft breed is only chestnut in color?
A.: Suffolk

Q.: What is a male donkey called?
A.: A Jack

Q.: What is the Connemara Pony known for?
A.: Its jumping ability

Q.: The American Paint Horse Association is devoted strictly to stock horses and bases its registry on blood of what three breeds?
A.: Paints, Quarter Horses and Thoroughbreds

Q.: What club registers the breed that has been referred to as the essential oil of horse flesh, of which 1/3 of these horses are bred in the State of Kentucky and used for running races?
A.: Jockey Club

Q.: Approximately 99% of all standardbreds trace to what horse?
A.: Hambletonian

Q.: What is the birthdate of a horse in the Standardbred breed?
A.: January 1st

Q.: Robert Bakewell, who developed many improved breeds of livestock, also initiated the improvement of what draft horse?
A.: The Shire

Q.: Name two breeds of the "Native Horse."
A.: Chickasaw Horse, Spanish Mustangs, Spanish-Barb, American Mustang

Q.: What animal is known for a dorsal stripe running from mane to tail that is intersected by the arms of cross at the withers?
A.: Scicilian donkey

Q.: Can a Welsh Pony be skewbald or piebald?
A.: No

- Q.: Name a small, dun-colored, genuine wild species of horse that was formerly abundant in southern Russia and Central Asia.
A.: The Tarpan, Prezwalski's horse
- Q.: The paso gait has 5 forms - name the three most important.
A.: Paso fino, Paso corto, Paso largo
- Q.: How much does an aluminum racing plate weigh?
A.: 2-3 oz
- Q.: When capitalized, what does Half-Bred mean?
A.: Denotes a horse sired by a Thoroughbred and registered in the Half-Bred Stud Book
- Q.: What is the difference in muscling of the forearm between the Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred?
A.: Quarter Horse - muscling is shorter and heavier than the Thoroughbred
Thoroughbred - longer and leaner than the Quarter Horse
- Q.: Name four classifications of mules.
A.: Draft, sugar, cotton farm, packing and mining
- Q.: Give the sequence of movement of the hooves for the paso gait.
A.: Right rear, right fore; left rear, left fore; the hind foot touches the ground a fraction of a second before the front foot
- Q.: What breeds were developed from the need for a comfortable ground covering, smooth gaited riding and driving horse?
A.: American Saddle Horse
Tennessee Walking Horse
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DISEASES AND UNSOUNDNESSES

- Q.: Approximately how long does a tetanus antitoxin vaccination give protection?
A.: Two weeks
- Q.: Give two causes of contracted heels.
A.: Lack of frog pressure and lack of moisture in the hoof, heredity, faulty conformation

- Q.: What is gravel?
A.: A condition which is usually caused by penetration of the protective covering of the hoof by small bits of gravel or dirt
- Q.: What is a serious abnormality that affects the serviceability of the horse?
A.: Unsoundness
- Q.: Most lameness can be detected at what gait?
A.: A (slow) trot
- Q.: "Pounding" is a defect in way of going often associated with what conformation defect?
A.: Straight shoulders and pasterns
- Q.: What disease do mites cause?
A.: Mange
- Q.: What is the conformation in which the knees are bent forward called?
A.: Buck-kneed
- Q.: What are anthelmintics?
A.: Worm medicines
- Q.: What is the common conformation fault in the rear limbs that puts a strain on the plantar ligament, leading to a curb?
A.: Sickie Hocks
- Q.: T/F, Wind puffs refer to a fae mouth?
A.: No
- Q.: In calf roping, what is a calf tied up with?
A.: Pigging string
- Q.: Seatless leggins made of leather and worn for protection from the cold and brush are called what?
A.: Chaps
- Q.: What is another name for a double bridle?
A.: Weymouth bridle

- Q.: When mounting for English Equitation, on what part of the saddle do you place the right hand?
A.: Cantle
- Q.: In horses, what does a unicorn refer to?
A.: A type of hitch where two horses are hitched as a pair with a third in front of the pair
- Q.: Name the saddle used by the calvary.
A.: McClellan
- Q.: T/F, A rider should keep his hands as low as possible when using a hackamore.
A.: True, low hands cause the basal pressure to be applied properly in the correct places
- Q.: Name four methods of restraint.
A.: Blindfolding, applying twitch, lifting a foot, holding an ear or the tail, etc.
- Q.: Should the curb chain on a halfbreed or spade bit be adjusted snugly or loosely?
A.: Snugly
- Q.: What is the longitudinal groove in the bottom surface of a horseshoe, usually including nail holes, which increases traction called?
A.: Swedging
- Q.: Name 3 types of pasture fences suitable for horses.
A.: Post & rail; post & cable; nylon; wire mesh; chain linked; post & plank
- Q.: Name two types of martingales and describe their purposes.
A.: Standing - prevents elevation of the head beyond a certain level without cramping the horse
Running - allows more movement to the horse's head allowing the horse to be pulled in
- Q.: Braces, copper roller and a high port are all part of what bit?
A.: Spade
- Q.: The common remedy for what vice is a strap buckled around the neck in a way that will compress the larynx when the head is flexed?
A.: Cribbing
- Q.: A bitless bridle that is often used in breaking young horses, especially polo and cow ponies, is a what?

A.: Bosal Hackamore

Q.: Which type of bridle must be used in a Saddle Seat Equitation class?

A.: Full bridle

Q.: A pelham bit is a (a) curb, (b) snaffle, (c) both curb and snaffle (d) hackamore

A.: C - both curb and snaffle

Q.: What do you call the bit mouthpiece designed to bring pressure to bear on the bars of the horse's mouth?

A.: Curb

Q.: What is a liverpool bit and what is it used for?

A.: It has a straight bar mouthpiece and can be used as a snaffle or a curb bit. Used on heavy harness horses, plowing horses

Q.: How does using a dropped noseband alter the action of a snaffle bit?

A.: It lowers and tucks the head, allowing the snaffle to work more on the bars of the mouth than it normally does

Q.: Contrast oxbow and standard western stirrups.

A.: Oxbow are narrow stirrups used on the arch of the foot, used on bucking and cutting saddles Equitation or standard stirrups are wider and are usually used on the ball of the foot

Q.: What is the inverted U-shaped segment of the mouthpiece of a bit?

A.: Port

Q.: Name two ways of reducing bedding costs.

A.: 1) Chop bedding, 2) Ventilate quarters properly, it lowers the humidity and keeps bedding dryer, 3) Provide exercise area to let horse out as much as possible

Q.: What type of single cinch rig encircles the horse midway between the pommel and the cantle of the saddle?

A.: Center fire rig

Q.: What are the four functions of saddle pads or blankets?

A.: Absorb sweat

Protect horse's back and cushion weight

Keep saddle clean

Can compensate for poor fitting saddle

Q.: What is the purpose of the dropped noseband?

A.: Keeps the mouth closed, keeps the horse from sliding the bit through its mouth

Q.: On what type of horse is a liverpool bit used?

A.: Heavy harness horse

Q.: Name four parts of the western saddle.

A.: Pommel, girth, fork, seat, cantle, skirt, fender, horn

Q.: What is the proper name for the padded leather that goes under the tail and is connected to the backband by a long strap?

A.: Crupper

Q.: What device prevents a horse from bending his neck enough to chew on clothing or dressings or wounds?

A.: Cradle

Q.: T/F The thinner or smaller the bit mouthpiece, the harsher the bit.

A.: True

Q.: What is the proper name of the strap that couples the bit of a bridle to the harness back band to keep the horse's head up and in position?

A.: Checkrein

Q.: A thin metal projection on the outside of a shoe that lies against the hoof to give support to the shoe is what?

A.: Clip

Q.: What type of equipment does the polo pony wear to guard the cannons from injury from the mallet or balls?

A.: Leg wraps, polo boots

Q.: Name four different bits.

A.: Snaffle, Pelham, Curb, Bridoon, Dee, Kimberwick, Weymouth, Bar, Walking Horse, Hackamore, Liverpool, Spade Mouth Bit

Q.: The back of the saddle is called the what?

A.: Cantle

Q.: In riding, what does the term bight refer to?

A.: The end of the reins or rein

Q.: What are two materials numnahs can be made of?

A.: Felt, leather, sorbo rubber, sheepskin, nylon fabric

Q.: Name the two main kinds of bronc riding.

A.: Saddle and bareback

Q.: What do you call the ring of rope, rawhide, or metal on a lasso, through which rope slides?

A.: Honda

Q.: With a double rigged western saddle, which girth is unbuckled first?

A.: The rear girth

Q.: A short piece of leather with a ring on either end through which the reins pass is called what?

A.: Irish Martingale

Q.: What piece of equipment placed under the tail of a horse is used to hold both saddles and harness in place?

A.: Crupper

Q.: What is a port?

A.: The part of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue

Q.: What part of the western saddle would you consider first when fitting your horse?

A.: The tree

Q.: In unsaddling a horse, which cinch would you undo first- front or back?

A.: Back

Q.: What is the missing part - headstall, mecate, fiadore, _____?

A.: Bosal

Q.: Name four types of girths.

A.: Folded leather, fitzwilliam, string, canvas, lonsdale, balding

- Q.: What is an aiken?
A.: A jump consisting of parallel bars with brush in the middle
- Q.: In horse terminology, what are "appointments?"
A.: Equipment and clothing
- Q.: Topical preparations are available in a number of forms, name two.
A.: Ointments, aqueous solutions, aerosols and powders, creams, lotions
- Q.: Fullering, web and branch are parts of what?
A.: Horseshoe
- Q.: What are the 5 parts of a halter?
A.: Crownpiece, cheek piece, noseband, chinstrap and throat latch
- Q.: When four reins are used, which pair are held on the outside?
A.: Snaffle or bridoon
- Q.: What is a foot protractor?
A.: An instrument to measure the angle of the feet
- Q.: Which safety rule must you obey regarding the horse's lead strap?
A.: Never wrap lead strap, halter shank or reins around your hand, wrist or body
- Q.: The purpose of this part of the bridle is to prevent the bridle from coming off over the horse's head. What is it?
A.: Throat latch or lash
- Q.: Give the minimum dimensions for a safe stall door for a light horse.
A.: 4' wide and 8' high
- Q.: The breadth and thickness of the metal in the horseshoe is called what?
A.: Web
- Q.: When the rider's weight is behind the center of motion, what happens to the horse's propelling power?
A.: It is lessened
- Q.: What do we mean when we refer to the rigging of a saddle?

A.: The location in which the cinch or cinches are attached to the saddle

Q.: How long is the cob tail of a Hackney?
A.: Six inches

Q.: What is the formal name for chaps?
A.: Chaparraos

Q.: What is the purpose of the dropped noseband?
A.: Keeps the mouth closed, keeps the horse from sliding the bit through its mouth

Q.: What is a numnah?
A.: A saddle pad or blanket

Q.: What is the proper name of the lash on a whip?
A.: Thong

Q.: For what foot condition might a T-Bar shoe be used?
A.: For contracted heels, it will apply constant pressure on the frog

Q.: What is the generic name for an antibacterial agent marketed in liquid or ointment form?
A.: Nitrofurazone

Q.: When you say "rough out" of what material are you speaking?
A.: Leather

Q.: A type of shoe where the outside rim on the web is raised above the outside rim is called what?
A.: Polo shoe

Q.: Fender, D-ring, skirt and front jockey are parts of what?
A.: Saddle

Q.: What is the proper name of the lock of hair falling forward over the horse's face?
A.: Forelock or foretop

Q.: Which is longer - a western cinch or an English girth used on one horse?
A.: English girth - longer since billets are higher up

- Q.: Would a cut-back saddle have a stirrup leather keeper?
A.: No
- Q.: What is a quarter boot and what is its purpose?
A.: A flexible boot attached over the heel of the front heel from the hind toe
- Q.: How could you check the stirrup leathers of an English saddle for proper length prior to mounting?
A.: Stirrup should just reach into armpit, with arm fully extended and fingers on pommel seam
- Q.: After a long ride, what should you do with respect to unsaddling and why?
A.: Loose girth a few holes, leave saddle on until horse is reasonably cool. The blood will go to his back and give him a sore back
- Q.: What is the correct name for the throatlatch on a hackamore bridle?
A.: Fiador
- Q.: What is a pillion?
A.: A seat or cushion which was put behind the gentlemen's saddle for another rider
- Q.: T/F, A spade bit is a popular bit to use to break a young horse.
A.: False
- Q.: A horse with hair worn off the back of his gaskin and the front of his forearm by its tack runs as a what?
A.: Pacer
- Q.: Name four parts of the horse's head on which the curb bit and bridle act on.
A.: Poll, bars, tongue, chin, corner of lip, palate, side of lower jaw
- Q.: What is a Pillion? What was it used for?
A.: A Pillion is a cushion or seat used behind a gentlemen's saddle. In Medieval times, women rode sitting sideways behind a man
- Q.: A cavesson that rests below the bit on a snaffle bridle is known as what kind of cavesson?
A.: Dropped noseband
- Q.: What are Dartnell reins?
A.: Reins made of soft cotton

- Q.: The site of action of a jointed snaffle bit is primarily on two places, depending on the action of the rider's hands. What are they?
A.: Outside of the bars and on the corners of the lips/mouth
- Q.: The part of the saddle which covers the stirrup bar of an English saddle is the what?
A.: Skirt
- Q.: What race horse would use an aluminum shoe?
A.: Thoroughbred
- Q.: If you are going to use a corona, which type of saddle would you be using?
A.: Stock saddle or western saddle
- Q.: What is a Dental Speculum and what is it used for?
A.: Used to open a horse's mouth for examination
- Q.: When building materials for horse barns are bought, what are 3 factors to be considered?
A.: Cost, attractiveness, fire resistance, durability, and maintenance
- Q.: How many sides does leather have, and what are they called?
A.: Two - flesh side and grain side
- Q.: Which term describes the leather parts of a harness which run from the collar to the single tree?
A.: Traces
- Q.: How does a mule shoe differ from a horse shoe?
A.: Much narrower
- Q.: Which part of the western saddle is used for tying equipment to the saddle?
A.: Lace strings or latigos
- Q.: The double-bitted, reined bridle used in showing 3 and 5-gaited horses is a what?
A.: Weymouth Bridle
- Q.: If you wanted to put hobbles on your horse to prevent it from roaming when turned out to graze, where should you put them?
A.: Around the pasterns or fetlocks of the front legs

- Q.: Name three things you should double-check when trailering your horse and on which side should the heavier horse be loaded?
- A.: Lights, safety chains, ball is locked on floor, nails, etc. AND left because the roads are higher in the middle
- Q.: Name three aspects of good pasture management.
- A.: Do not overgraze; Clip pastures to keep the plants from becoming too mature; Spread manure droppings with a chain harrow; Keep pasture free of weeds and poisonous plants; Keep pasture free of horses in wet weather to avoid turf damage
- Q.: Which piece of leather overlaps the top of the fender of a stock seat saddle?
- A.: Front or seat jockey
- Q.: What is a sawbuck saddle used for?
- A.: Horsepacking
- Q.: Why should the beveled side of the nail point be toward the inside when the farrier is shoeing your horse?
- A.: This directs it toward the outside when driven in
- Q.: Which part of the western saddle is found beneath the fenders?
- A.: Stirrup straps
- Q.: What is a tack pole?
- A.: Bamboo stick used to pole jumpers
- Q.: What is the hoof level used for?
- A.: To determine the angle of the hoof wall and length of hoof
- Q.: What part of the leg do skid boots protect and cite two situations when they are effective?
- A.: Skid boots most common; protect backs of the rear fetlocks during sliding stops, roll backs and abrupt turns
- Q.: The part of the harness which goes around the back of the hindquarters.
- A.: Breeching
- Q.: Who introduced the lady's side-saddle into the horse world?
- A.: Anne of Bohemia

- Q.: What is the part of the harness that lies under the tail across the rear quarters and against which the horse pushes when backing up?
A.: Breeching
- Q.: What is the difference between heavy harness horses and light harness horses?
A.: The type and weight of the harness
- Q.: T/F, Snaffle bit has one set of reins and is always jointed in the middle.
A.: False
- Q.: What is another name for a noseband?
A.: Cavesson
- Q.: Which martingale does not affect the head position of the horse?
A.: Irish
- Q.: What is a corona pad?
A.: A saddle pad cut to fit to shape of the saddle
- Q.: What are toothed wheels on spurs called?
A.: Rowels
- Q.: A standing martingale should be connected at the upper end to only one certain kind of equipment. What piece of equipment?
A.: Cavesson noseband
- Q.: What are the stirrups on a racing saddle made of and why?
A.: Aluminum - because of its light weight
- Q.: What is the training equipment used to set the head of the horse?
A.: Biting harness, side reins, dumb jockey
- Q.: Does the hackamore bit usually have a mouthpiece?
A.: No
-

GENETICS

- Q.: What is the color of a horse that is yellowish with darker dorsal stripe and sometimes stripes on legs, but does not have a black mane and tail?
A.: Dun
- Q.: What is meant by the term dappled?
A.: Darker spots are embossed on the coat
- Q.: A gene that does not show up if it is paired with a dominant gene is said to be what?
A.: Recessive
- Q.: What does the G locus provide for?
A.: Dominant gray
- Q.: Is "Parrot Mouth" a genetic defect?
A.: Yes
- Q.: What color is a horse that has a reddish-brown body and a black mane and tail?
A.: Bay
- Q.: What does the term "flea bitten" mean?
A.: Gray or roan horse having small black or blue specks, or spots on a predominately white background
- Q.: A mule is a cross between what?
A.: A jack and a mare
- Q.: Which is the dominant coat color - black or brown?
A.: Black
- Q.: What spotted pattern is basically colored with white spots?
A.: Overo
- Q.: What is distinctive about the hair shaft of a buckskin that is different than most other colors?
A.: It appears to have pigment on only one side
- Q.: Name three of four color patterns of a dun coat and describe them.
A.: Coyote - black points and a black line
Zebra - black points and a zebra stripe or stripes on legs and withers
Red (Claybank) - reddish orange coat often with red stripe and points

Grulla - dun with roan characteristics, yellow hairs mixed with black or brown to give a grayish-blue color, black points

Q.: Name 3 color characteristics of a buckskin horse.

A.: Dorsal stripe, leg barring, should stripe, black ear tips, cobwebbing in face; buckskin, dun, red dun or grulla coloring

Q.: What is the term used to describe the cross of a purebred stallion to a grade mare?

A.: Grading up

Q.: What color is epistatic to all others?

A.: White

Q.: When gene pairs are not identical, the animal is said to be what?

A.: Heterozygous (for that gene pair)

Q.: What does Distaff side mean?

A.: The female side in a pedigree

Q.: What is outcrossing?

A.: The mating of animals that are members of the same breed, but which show no relationship close up in the pedigree (for at least the first four or six generations)

Q.: How many foals and what colors/each are produced from 100 successful matings between a palomino stallion and a palomino mare?

A.: 50 palomino, 25 chestnut, 25 cremello

Q.: If a trait only appears in offspring when one gene is paired with an identical type gene, then this gene is described as what?

A.: Recessive

Q.: What is the difference between genotype and phenotype?

A.: Genotype - genetic make-up

Phenotype - outward or physical appearance

Q.: Which of the two types of Pinto spotting is being described here? Tail is usually one color. White body markings are irregularly spotted and splashy. Head is often bald, apron or bonnet-faced. One or more legs are dark. White does not cross the back. Basically colored with white spots.

A.: Overo

Q.: What is outcrossing?

- A.: The mating of animals that are the same breed, but show no relation for at least 4 generations.
- Q.: What is crossbreeding?
- A.: The mating of animals of different breeds
- Q.: What is the difference between a gray and a roan colored horse?
- A.: The roan is dark and light haired intermingled.
The gray has lightening of hair itself.
- Q.: What are long, slender, thread-like structures that are paired and contain genetic material?
- A.: Chromosomes
- Q.: What is meant by the White Colt Syndrome?
- A.: When two overo horses with strong modifiers for white are mated, the foal will sometimes have little pigment. Other effects such as atresia coli are sometimes present.
-

HISTORY AND EVOLUTION

- Q.: In what country was the game polo developed?
- A.: Persia
- Q.: Which breed of horses is the oldest breed and fountainhead of all other light horse breeds?
- A.: The Arabian
- Q.: When were horses introduced to the Olympic games?
- A.: 1450 B.C.
- Q.: What is hippology?
- A.: Study of the horse
- Q.: Where were horses first domesticated?
- A.: Central Asia or Persia more than 3,000 years B.C.
- Q.: Why did the western saddle develop?
- A.: The western saddle developed from the need by horsemen who spent long hours riding to have a comfortable saddle for themselves and their horses and to have a strong saddle for holding steers after they were roped.

- Q.: What horse was the connection between the Miocene and Pliocene?
A.: Pliohippus
- Q.: Where was the Conestoga horse bred?
A.: Southern Pennsylvania
- Q.: Did eohippus have toes, hoof, pad or all of these?
A.: All of them...the front had 4 toes, each ending in a small hoof, pad at the base of the toes.
- Q.: Give and spell the latin words for genus and species of the horse.
A.: Genus - E Q U U S
Species - E Q U U S C A B A L L U S
- Q.: Who are the three immortal stallions to which nearly all thoroughbred horses' ancestry can be traced?
A.: Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk, and Godolphin Arabian (Barb)
- Q.: What modern equine sport was originally a trial for cavalry patrol mounts?
A.: Three day eventing
- Q.: What was the first polo club, and when was it founded?
A.: Silchar Club, 1859
- Q.: During the Miocene epoch, what two sets of bones fused to enable the horse to run faster?
A.: Radius & Ulna; Tibia & Fibula
- Q.: Modern draft horses are descendants of what earlier group of horses?
A.: The "Great Horse," the horse of the knights in armor of the Middle Ages. (Black Horse of Flanders - Flemish Horse)
- Q.: What light horse breed is claimed to be the ancestor of the Mustang?
A.: Galiceno
- Q.: In what countries did the Tarpan originate?
A.: Russia and Southern Asia

NUTRITION

- Q.: Name three problems associated with overfeeding of horses.
A.: Obesity, laminitis, colic, contracted tendons, epiphysitis

- Q.: Name the two groups of vitamins.
A.: Fat soluble and water soluble
- Q.: Should a horse be fed by weight or volume?
A.: Weight
- Q.: Name 5 trace or micro minerals.
A.: Iodine, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, fluorine, molybdenum, chromium, selenium, silicon, cobalt
- Q.: Groats are grain kernels that have had what removed?
A.: The hulls
- Q.: Name 6 grass hays.
A.: Fescue; barley hay; Bermuda grass; bluegrass; bluestem; bromegrass; oat hay; orchardgrass; prairie grass; reed canary grass; rye grass; Timothy; Sudan grass
- Q.: What does TDN stand for?
A.: Total digestible nutrients
- Q.: Where is the fibrous fraction of the diet primarily digested?
A.: Large intestine
- Q.: What part of grass is high in protein?
A.: The leaves and seeds.
- Q.: Without feed, the horse's stomach will empty completely in how many hours?
A.: 24 hours
- Q.: Feeds can conveniently be classified into three main types. What are they?
A.: Roughages, concentrates, mixed feeds (supplements)
- Q.: Together the two minerals sodium and chlorine make up a common dietary nutrient called what?
A.: Salt
- Q.: Where do horses get Vitamin D?
A.: Sunlight and sun-cured hay
- Q.: These two minerals are necessary for bone formation, muscular activity, blood clotting, and enzyme.

A.: Calcium and phosphorus

Q.: Yes/No, Is lead an essential nutrient?

A.: No

Q.: Are the essential amino acids synthesized by the body of the horse?

A.: No

Q.: What vitamins are synthesized in the large intestine?

A.: B vitamins

Q.: Feed should always be purchased by what?

A.: Weight

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

A.: Feed intake

Q.: In feed analysis, what do the initials DE stand for?

A.: Digestible Energy

Q.: Which amino acid is often the limiting amino acid in vegetable proteins?

A.: Lysine

Q.: The process of cracking grain by passing it between corrugated rollers is known as what?

A.: Crimping

Q.: In what system of the horse would you find chyme?

A.: Digestive

Q.: What nutrient is essential in all plant and animal life as a component of the active protoplasm of each living cell?

A.: Protein

Q.: What vitamin is most responsible for the health of the horse's eye and the tissue of the nasal passage?

A.: Vitamin A

Q.: What causes "big head" disease?

A.: Excessive phosphorous and low levels of calcium

Q.: Give a more common name for nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism.

A.: Big Head or Miller's Disease (Wheat Bran disease)

- Q.: What are maltase, sucrase, lactase, and what specifically does each of them act upon?
A.: They are sugar-digesting enzymes; maltase breaks down maltose, sucrase breaks down sucrose, and lactase breaks down lactose.
- Q.: What is the precursor of Vitamin A called?
A.: Beta-Carotene
- Q.: Where is the primary site of water absorption?
A.: Cecum
- Q.: Animals who live on plant materials are called what?
A.: Herbivores
- Q.: What is the difference between fats and oils?
A.: At ordinary or body temperature, fats are solids and oils are liquid.
- Q.: Name one sign of protein deficiency in young horses.
A.: Poor growth, general unthriftiness
- Q.: Name six of the ten essential amino acids.
A.: Phenylalanine, tryptophane, leucine, isoleucine, lysine, methionine, valine, histidine, threonine, arginine
- Q.: A larger percentage of energy is given off as body heat from the digestion of roughage than from the digestion of concentrates. Why?
A.: Because roughages are digested in the cecum and large colon by bacterial fermentation.
- Q.: Are vitamins and mineral levels higher in mature or immature grasses and legumes?
A.: Immature
- Q.: How many gallons of water a day would a 1000 pound horse (environmental temperature 60E-70EF) intake during heavy work?
A.: 12-15 gallons
- Q.: What is osteochondritis?
A.: A disturbance in the conversion of cartilage in bone in the growth plates and/or joint surfaces of the long bones of young rapidly growing horses
- Q.: List five of the macrominerals.
A.: Calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chlorine, potassium, magnesium, sulfur

- Q.: A foal has a deficiency of which vitamin when it is born?
A.: Vitamin A
- Q.: Name two ways to reduce the loss of leaves in making hay?
A.: Early cutting, rapid drying and minimum handling
- Q.: What is the name of the residue remaining in feeds after complete burning of the organic matter?
A.: Ash
- Q.: The percentage of water and sugar in mare's milk is higher than that of cow's milk. Name two components in which the mare's milk is lower.
A.: Protein, fat and ash
- Q.: The soluble carbohydrates are digested and absorbed where?
A.: Small intestine
- Q.: The Great Lakes Basin, Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Plains, upper Mississippi Valley, and the Pacific coast regions of North America are all deficient in iodine which may result in what?
A.: Hypothyroidism (goiter, cretinism and myxedema)
- Q.: Grains do not produce a good supply of what three minerals?
A.: Calcium, potassium, magnesium
- Q.: What chronic condition can beet pulp be beneficial for?
A.: Pulmonary emphysema
- Q.: How does the feeding value of sugars and starches compare with that of cellulose and why?
A.: The feeding value of sugars and starches is higher than that of cellulose for the horse; all are carbohydrates, but sugars and starches are relatively simple carbohydrates and are more easily and completely digested by the horse than are the more complex cellulose.
- Q.: When caused by feeds, hives may often be referred to as what?
A.: Protein bumps
- Q.: Give three examples of by-product feeds.
A.: Wheat bran, rice bran, wheat and rye middlings, rice polish, brewer's yeast, corn gluten, distiller's grains, brewer's grains, beet pulp
-

PARASITE

Q.: Skin pliability is a test for what?

A.: Dehydration

Q.: A horse showing these symptoms: weakness, tucked-up flanks, potbelly, rough coat and diarrhea, may be suffering from: tetanus, parasites, or rabies?

A.: Parasites

Q.: What is the predisposing cause of 90% of all colics?

A.: Parasites

Q.: What internal parasite would cause a horse to rub its tail?

A.: Pinworms

Q.: What is the common name for *Parascaris Equorum*?

A.: Ascarids

Q.: As you know, there are three types of mange...that being sarcoptic, psoroptic and chorioptic...sarcoptic is the most severe, psoroptic has not been seen in the U.S. for at least 30 years and chorioptic is characterized as subsiding in the summer and returning in winter, but which type affects which part of the horse?

A.: Sarcoptic - head, neck, shoulders

Psoroptic - sheltered parts of body (under fore-lock, mane, tail) Chorioptic - lower parts of legs.

Q.: What is the difference between an ectoparasite and an endoparasite?

A.: An Ectoparasite is one which attaches to skin and body openings of horse, external parasites. Endoparasites live in the internal organs, body cavities and tissues.

Q.: What is the more common name for nematodes?

A.: Round Worms

Q.: Sarcoptes, Psoroptes, and Chorioptes are three genera of which parasite?

A.: Mites

Q.: During the first 180 days of a foal's life, what are the two most important internal parasites to control?

A.: Strongyles and ascarids

Q.: The common name for the parasite *Parascaris Equorum* is what?

A.: Ascarids

Q.: What are the 4 stages of molts of the nematode?

A.: Lethargus resting state
Metamorphosis or restructuring
Ecdysis or casting of old larval skin
Larval skin

Q.: Name four ectoparasites.

A.: Flies, lice, mosquitoes, mites, ticks, and fungus causing ringworm

PHYSIOLOGY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY

Q.: What do normal rings in the hoof wall indicate?

A.: Changes of seasons or planes of nutrition

Q.: The stomach of the horse has the capacity to hold how many quarts?

A.: Eight to sixteen quarts

Q.: What is a spasmodic muscle contraction that produces heat?

A.: Shivering

Q.: What percent of bran is digestible protein?

A.: 8.5 to 14 percent

Q.: When (in months) is the foal usually weaned?

A.: 2 to 6 months

Q.: When a horse is lame in his left foreleg, when does his head nod down?

A.: When his right front leg lands

Q.: How often does a horse shed its hair?

A.: Twice a year

Q.: At what age do the cups on horse's teeth start disappearing?

A.: Six years

Q.: What is the common name for abdominal pain?

A.: Colic

Q.: What term refers to a noticeable pause in the flight of the foot, as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground?

A.: Dwelling

Q.: What color is the eyeball of a horse with "glass" eyes?
A.: White to blue

Q.: What is snip marking?
A.: A small patch of white hair which runs over the muzzle, often to the lips.

Q.: Which is more serious, cutting of an artery or a vein?
A.: Artery

Q.: Approximately what percent of total body calcium is contained in the skeleton?
A.: 99%

Q.: Hooves are usually what color at birth?
A.: White - attain their adult color at birth

Q.: T/F, Monocular vision is the ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time.
A.: True

Q.: What is pulmonary hemorrhage?
A.: Bleeding in the lungs

Q.: What is a disease of the hoof in which the hoof wall is separated from the white line?
A.: Speedy toe

Q.: In which part of the large intestine are the balls of dung formed?
A.: Small colon

Q.: How does scrotal temperature differ from normal body temperature?
A.: Its below normal body temperature.

Q.: What are distal spots?
A.: Dark spots on a white coronet band

Q.: The spasmodic muscle contraction that produces heat to help maintain body temperature in cold weather is called what?
A.: Shivering

Q.: Failure of the peripheral circulation is a symptom of what?
A.: Shock

- Q.: You are aware that an annual injection of tetanus toxoid produces active immunity. Give an example of passive immunity.
A.: In colostrum to newborn foal
- Q.: A horse that whistles or wheezes when respiration is speeded up with exercise is said to be a what?
A.: Roarer
- Q.: A localized collection of pus in a cavity formed by disintegration of tissue is called what?
A.: Abscess
- Q.: Where is the urine stored in the horse?
A.: Bladder
- Q.: Is anemia a disease or a sign?
A.: Sign
- Q.: Does the horse have taste buds on the tip of the tongue?
A.: Not normally
- Q.: Name the suffix meaning cutting or incision.
A.: --Tomy
- Q.: Name 4 signs of shock.
A.: Apathy, prostration, rapid shallow pulse, rapid breathing, subnormal temperature, cool skin, sweating, low or falling blood pressure, pale mucous membranes
- Q.: Between the small intestine and the large colon lies the cecum. What is the significant feature that makes it act as a functional appendix?
A.: The microorganisms housed within the cecum which are active in digestion.
- Q.: What is cystitis?
A.: Inflammation of the urinary bladder
- Q.: Define pulse.
A.: An intermittent wave in an artery caused by the heart pumping blood through the artery (heart rate).
- Q.: What is a spasmodic muscle contraction that produces heat to help maintain body temperature?
A.: Shivering

- Q.: What system is responsible for collecting and removing the fluid waste materials in the body?
A.: Urinary system
- Q.: If your horse is in a febrile state, what is his problem?
A.: He has a fever.
- Q.: What acts as the largest single organ of the horse's body?
A.: Integument covering (skin)
- Q.: Generally speaking, any inflammation of the tissues associated with a joint is called what?
A.: Arthritis
- Q.: The swelling of the roof of the mouth just behind the front teeth is known as what?
A.: Lampas
- Q.: Name two reasons for shoeing a horse.
A.: To increase traction
To protect the foot from breakage and wear
To modify and improve the action of the feet and legs
To absorb concussion
- Q.: Which is more serious, cutting of an artery or a vein?
A.: Artery
- Q.: What is the largest tissue mass in the body?
A.: Muscle
- Q.: What structure controls the horse's temperature and is located at the base of the brain?
A.: Hypothalamus
- Q.: What is a wound in which the edges are torn and irregular?
A.: Laceration
- Q.: The uncontrolled escape of blood from a vessel is called what?
A.: Hemorrhage
- Q.: What is polycythemia?
A.: Too many red blood cells
- Q.: What is the direct result of the process of inflammation?
A.: Healing

- Q.: What are the only lymph glands exposed to the outside environment?
A.: Tonsils
- Q.: If a stallion has bilateral cryptorchidism would he probably be sterile?
A.: Yes
- Q.: Circus horses are often "Proud Cut" to give them a boldness which geldings often lack.
What does "Proud Cut" refer to?
A.: During castration the epididymides are left.
- Q.: Name the pituitary hormone that influences smooth muscle contractions in the uterus during labor.
A.: Oxytocin
- Q.: What are the scientific names for contraction and relaxation of the heart chambers?
A.: Diastole and systole
- Q.: What is the purpose of the hormone prolactin?
A.: Initiates lactation or in the case of nursing mothers, milk secretion is stimulated
- Q.: Would a laceration be a torn, ragged, or clean-cut wound?
A.: Torn, ragged wound
- Q.: What antibiotic is used to treat strangles?
A.: Penicillin
- Q.: Define dehydration.
A.: A state of the body in which more fluid (water) is lost than is absorbed
- Q.: When treating a stifled horse surgically, what ligament is cut?
A.: Medial patellar ligament
- Q.: What is an antihistamine used for in treating a horse?
A.: It is a drug to neutralize allergic conditions in the body.
- Q.: What are the 3 major types of cells involved in the inflammatory process?
A.: Reticulo-endothelial cells, leukocytes, plasma cells
- Q.: What is an ion?
A.: An atom with an electrical charge.
- Q.: What is necrosis?

- A.: Death of cells or body tissue while the body is still alive.
- Q.: What is a decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue called?
- A.: Atrophy
- Q.: What is the term for the uncontrolled escape of blood from a vessel?
- A.: Hemorrhage
- Q.: What are the names for the actions the heart's chambers?
- A.: Systole and diastole
- Q.: There are about ten functions of the blood. Name three of these functions.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A.: Transport of nutrients | Temperature regulation |
| Removal of wastes | Regulation of acidity of body |
| Transport of oxygen | Defense against micro-organisms |
| Transport to endocrine secretions | Immunity to diseases |
| Equalization of water content | Allergenic reactions |
- Q.: Name two parts of the horse's body that belong to the immune system.
- A.: Lymph system, spleen, bone marrow, thymus, etc.
- Q.: Which type of teeth are most important to tell the age of a horse---incisors or molars?
- A.: Incisors
- Q.: Simultaneously, blood enters the right atrium from the body and the left atrium from where?
- A.: The lungs
- Q.: What do you call the changing of cartilage into bone?
- A.: Ossification
- Q.: Over exertion of a muscle without adequate conditioning can lead to the depletion of what in the muscle?
- A.: Glycogen
- Q.: What is the material leaving the stomach and entering the small intestine called?
- A.: Chyme
- Q.: What is responsible for conveying the sense of smell?
- A.: The sensory nerve endings of the olfactory nerve
- Q.: Name the 5 parts of the hoof which furnish nutrition to the hoof.

A.: Perioplic corium, coronary corium, laminar corium, sole corium, frog corium

Q.: An animal's ability to resist a particular disease -producing organism is known as what?
A.: Immunity

Q.: Why do "thumps" often occur in horses during endurance rides?
A.: Decreased blood level of potassium

Q.: A bruise or injury incurred without breaking the skin is called what?
A.: A contusion

Q.: What is the inability to use certain muscles due to damage to, or pressure upon a nerve?
A.: Neural paralyses

Q.: What is the function of the tectorial layer on the horse's foot?
A.: To maintain moisture (in the wall of the hoof).

Q.: Give the five cardinal signs of inflammation.
A.: Heat, pain, redness, swelling, loss of function

Q.: What is the most common cause of epistaxis?
A.: Trauma

Q.: What does the urachus do?
A.: Takes the urine away from the foal during pregnancy.

Q.: The speed at which the chemical changes take place in living cells is what?
A.: Metabolic rate

Q.: When the bladder is full, urine is discharged through what?
A.: The urethra

Q.: What do the initials AGID stand for?
A.: Agar-gel Immunodiffusion Test

Q.: What system provides immediate response to the environment?
A.: Nervous system

Q.: What is a digital pulse?
A.: Wave of blood flow in the digital arteries leading to the foot.

- Q.: What part of the horse would be inflamed if it had desmitis?
A.: Ligament
- Q.: The eye is lubricated by what fluid?
A.: Lacrimal fluid
- Q.: What is the difference between hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism?
A.: Hypothyroidism is the result of an inadequate iodine intake and hyperthyroidism is the excessive secretion of the thyroid hormone.
- Q.: What is the purpose of the third eyelid?
A.: To clean the eye of foreign objects
- Q.: Where in the horses GI tract is the primary site of net water absorption?
A.: The caecum and/or large colon.
- Q.: What does blood lactate indicate?
A.: Fitness and/or fatigue; condition; metabolic breakdown or carbohydrates
- Q.: What is an inflammation of the endometrium called?
A.: Endometritis
- Q.: This fracture is more common in the front limb of the Thoroughbred and the Quarter Horse race horses but in the hind limb of the Standardbred...what is it?
A.: Proximal sesamoid fracture
- Q.: What do we call a liquid introduced into the intestine by way of the anus?
A.: Enema
- Q.: Where would you find something periarticular?
A.: Near (or around) a joint
- Q.: The involuntary wave-like movements of the esophagus which pass food into the stomach are called what?
A.: Peristalsis
- Q.: An agent that produces a quieting or calming effect without significantly changing the level of consciousness is what?
A.: Tranquilizer or sedative
- Q.: The prospect of recovery from a disease or injury is known as what?

A.: Prognosis

PSYCHOLOGY

Q.: What term refers to the rider's legs, hands, weight, and voice, as used in controlling a horse?

A.: Aids

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

A.: Safety

Q.: What is the single most important consideration when selecting a horse?

A.: The purpose for which it will be used.

Q.: What are the four natural aids?

A.: Voice, hands, legs and weight

Q.: What do you call an acquired habit that is annoying or may interfere with the horse's usefulness?

A.: Vice

Q.: What are two principle methods of self-protection utilized by horses?

A.: Flight or fight

Q.: What psychological trick is often used in competitive trail riding to get the horse to give an all effort at the finish?

A.: Riders often ride the last twenty miles of the trail so that the horse will recognize it and make a "going home" effort.

Q.: What behavioral problem will you encounter if you attempt to train a nipping colt by hitting him on the nose?

A.: Head-shy

Q.: What is negative reinforcement?

A.: The removal of an unpleasant stimulus upon performance of a desired act or behavior. Increases the animal's tendency to repeat the particular behavior.

Q.: What should the rider do if his horse is loping in front and trotting behind to make him canter more correctly?

A.: Use more legs or speed up

- Q.: Which term describes the habit horses have of eating too fast?
A.: Bolting
- Q.: What vice might an owner try to dissuade by using a blanket bib?
A.: Biting at the blanket
- Q.: Name four types of rewards that can be used in training horses?
A.: Food, praising voice, stroking with hand, removal of pressure, pain or discomfort, discontinuing work, letting horse relax.
- Q.: A rein back is a movement signaled by the rider to the horse. What does the horse do when this signal is given?
A.: Back up
- Q.: What vice is described as a rhythmical swaying back and forth while standing in the stall?
A.: Weaving
- Q.: Fear in the horse will cause what instinctive behavior problem?
A.: Flight from the feared object.
- Q.: Horses are said to be gregarious by nature. What is meant by this term?
A.: They stay in groups or band together.
- Q.: Vices can be classified as dangerous to handler, dangerous to horse and nuisance habit. Give one example of each classification.
A.: Handler - biting and nipping, striking, rearing, kicking, charging, crowding
Horse - cribbing, wood chewing, eating bedding, manure or dirt, bolting food, fighting and shying
Nuisance - weaving, stall walking, pawing, tail rubbing, halter pulling
- Q.: What is the safest way to turn a known kicker loose in a paddock?
A.: Stand at gate, turn horse directly towards yourself, step back out of the paddock as you let the horse go.
- Q.: Ears pinned backwards indicate what about a horse's attitude?
A.: Anger or feigned anger
- Q.: In herds, the mimicking of another horse's actions is called?
A.: Allelomimetic behavior
- Q.: Which term describes the mental attitude sometimes referred to as temperament or

disposition of the horse?
A.: Behavior

Q.: Why should you NOT punish a young horse for shying at a strange object?
A.: He will associate the punishment with the object and remain afraid of it.

REPRODUCTION

Q.: What do the initials A.I. refer to?
A.: Artificial insemination

Q.: What is the primary sex organ of the mare?
A.: Ovary

Q.: Approximately how many days after fertilization does the ovum migrate to the uterus?
A.: 4-6 days

Q.: What is the primary sex organ of the stallion?
A.: Testicle

Q.: What is the gestation period of the mare?
A.: 340 days (11 months) Range: 320-370 days

Q.: Parturition is another name for what?
A.: Foaling

Q.: Name the 3 parts of a sperm cell.
A.: Head, midpiece, tail

Q.: Approximately what percent of fetal growth occurs during the last 110 days of pregnancy?
A.: 50%

Q.: What is a thick extra-rich milk secreted by the mare's mammary glands at the foal's birth?
A.: Colostrum

Q.: What is the most popular method of determining pregnancy?
A.: Rectal palpation/ultrasound

Q.: What is the name for the union of sperm and egg?

A.: Fertilization

Q.: How long is the estrous cycle of the mare?
A.: 21-23 days

Q.: What is the hormone responsible for the mare's outward sexual behavior?
A.: Estrogen (specifically, estradiol)

Q.: What is the gestation period of the jennet?
A.: Twelve months

Q.: When does the anestrous period usually occur?
A.: The winter

Q.: What does PMSG stand for?
A.: Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin

Q.: Name the operation performed on mares where the upper part of the vulva is stitched to reduce infection.
A.: Caslick's

Q.: T/F, The cervix of the mare closes and seals upon conception.
A.: True

Q.: Lactation means the production of what?
A.: Milk

Q.: A mare that was bred on May 20 should foal in what month next year?
A.: April

Q.: What is the common name for the umbilical cord?
A.: Navel cord

Q.: In a normal birth, which legs appear first?
A.: Front legs

Q.: What is meant by parturition?
A.: Delivery of foals

Q.: What is a "silent heat?"
A.: When the mare fails to show behavioral signs of estrus.

- Q.: If a foal is born 310 days after it was conceived, is it considered to be premature?
A.: Yes
- Q.: What is the expulsion of the fetus before the time of normal foaling?
A.: Abortion
- Q.: What are two functions of the epididymis?
A.: Transports spermatozoa; concentrate spermatozoa as a result of water absorption; provide a place for maturation of spermatozoa and storage of the spermatozoa.
- Q.: Where specifically does sperm production take place?
A.: Seminiferous tubules
- Q.: What is the purpose of the mucous plug found in the cervix during pregnancy?
A.: Helps guard against infection.
- Q.: What is the transparent sac which develops directly around the fetus?
A.: Amnion
- Q.: What is the purpose of the seminal vesicles, prostate glands and Cowpers Gland in the male reproductive system?
A.: They nourish, preserve and transport the sperm
- Q.: Why should one not cut the umbilical cord immediately after birth?
A.: Because blood drains from the placenta and umbilical cord into the foal.
- Q.: The outside opening of the mare's genital tract is called the what?
A.: Vulva
- Q.: How long can sperm cells survive in the female reproductive tract?
A.: 24-30 hours
- Q.: Why is colostrum especially important to a new-born foal?
A.: It provides resistance to infections or provides antibodies.
- Q.: What is the gestation period in a mare in days?
A.: 336-345 days
- Q.: What is the name given the process by which the follicle ruptures?
A.: Ovulation

- Q.: The oviduct in the mare is analogous to what in the stallion?
A.: Vas Deferens
- Q.: Where do the sperm and egg unite for fertilization?
A.: Oviduct
- Q.: Male sperm generally remains viable in the female reproductive tract how many hours?
A.: 24-48 hours
- Q.: Name the part of the female reproductive tract where the egg is produced?
A.: Ovary
- Q.: What is the general name used in all species to indicate the process of giving birth?
A.: Parturition
- Q.: What is the endometrium?
A.: Lining of the uterus
- Q.: What three methods can be used to determine if a mare is pregnant?
A.: Blood test for PMSG after 45 days, palpation (rectal), failure to come into heat.
- Q.: What is the very first step in taking care of a new foal immediately after birth?
A.: Remove any materials from the foal's nostrils that might restrict breathing.
- Q.: Why should mares not be milked out prior to foaling?
A.: This would eliminate colostrum.
- Q.: The infundibulum (in-fun-dib-u-lum) is the funnel-like membrane that surrounds the mare's ovary. What is its purpose?
A.: It catches the egg when it is released by the ovary.
- Q.: In breeding terms, explain the difference between maiden, barren and proven mares?
A.: Maiden - virgin
Barren - empty
Proven - has many foals
- Q.: The birth of a foal is the end of a wondrous process. It starts with the merging of how many cells?
A.: Two
- Q.: Which foal at birth has the greatest probability of being larger: one sired by a Welsh Pony out

- Q.: of a Quarter Horse mare or one sired by a Quarter Horse stallion out of a Welsh mare?
A.: Welsh stallion out of a Quarter Horse mare
- Q.: The horse has what type of placentation - a) zonary b) cotyledonary c) diffuse
A.: Diffuse
- Q.: The first milk produced by the mare is called what? It is especially important to the foal because it contains what and what?
A.: Colostrum; laxatives, antibodies
- Q.: What is the name for a fertilized egg?
A.: Zygote or embryo
- Q.: The process known as parturition is more commonly known as what?
A.: Birth
- Q.: Name the three stages or periods in the development of a foal in utero.
A.: Period of ovum, period of embryo, period of fetus
- Q.: Between what two structures is the umbilical cord?
A.: Fetus and placenta
- Q.: What is the proper name for fetal manure?
A.: Meconium
- Q.: How soon after parturition should a 1000 lb. mare pass her placenta, how much should it weight?
A.: Within three hours; 3-12 lbs.
- Q.: During what period of the mare's estrous cycle is the corpus luteum formed?
A.: Diestrus - Pregnancy
- Q.: A difficult birth is called what?
A.: Dystocia
- Q.: What is meant by the term lactation?
A.: Production of milk
- Q.: What is the best way to wean a foal, gradually or abruptly?
A.: Abruptly, it decreases behavior problems of both mare and foal and dries the mare more quickly.

- Q.: What is a zygote?
A.: Union of two sex cells
- Q.: Sperm mixed with fluid from the accessory glands is called what?
A.: Semen
- Q.: What part of the female reproductive system houses the foal during gestation?
A.: Uterus
- Q.: The first actual indication of foaling is the rupture of the outer fetal membrane. What is the common name for this membrane?
A.: The "water bag"
- Q.: The cervix connect what two reproductive organs?
A.: Uterus and vagina
- Q.: When does the placenta attach to the wall of the uterus?
A.: Approximately eight weeks
- Q.: Within a few days of parturition, what begins to form on the mare's teats?
A.: Globulin or wax
- Q.: Name 4 causes of equine abortion.
A.: Bacteria, virus (rhino or other), mycotic, twinning, twisted cord, trauma, hormone imbalance, treatments, malnutrition, malformation.
- Q.: What is the name of the blood test used to detect pregnancy in the mare?
A.: Hemagglutination - inhibition test or MIP test
- Q.: What do we call the unborn animal as it develops in the uterus?
A.: Fetus
- Q.: When does ovulation usually occur?
A.: 24-48 hours before end of estrus $\pm$ 24 hours
- Q.: The infundibulum narrows into what tube?
A.: Oviduct
- Q.: What is the bubble-like structure on the ovary called?
A.: Follicle

- Q.: In months, what is the average gestation period in the horse?
A.: 11 months
- Q.: A foal's life begins with the process of uniting the sperm and the ova. What is the process called?
A.: Fertilization
- Q.: What is the primary function of the mare's ovaries?
A.: To produce ovum
- Q.: What is the function of the mare's ovaries?
A.: Produce the eggs
- Q.: Delivery in which the fetus' rump or hind feet are presented first in the birth canal is called what?
A.: Breech birth
- Q.: What is the name of the transparent sac which directly envelopes the unborn fetus?
A.: Amnion
- Q.: What is the fetus called in the very early stage right after conception?
A.: An embryo
- Q.: Give the substance that is tested for pregnancy in the urine and what is tested for in the blood.
A.: PMSG (Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin) - blood, estrogen - urine
- Q.: What is the female reproductive cell called?
A.: Ova or egg
- Q.: The umbilical cord is severed before the volume of blood in the placenta, afterbirth, can go into the neonate's circulation. The foal, therefore, has only 2/3 of the blood it normally would and the decrease is proportional to the shortage of blood. What is the problem called?
A.: Neonatal Maladjustment Syndrome
- Q.: Which organ's muscles contract with great pressure to force the new foal through the birth canal into the world?
A.: Uterus or womb
- Q.: Through what structure does the egg pass going from the ovary to the uterus?
A.: Oviduct

- Q.: What is the name of the hard disc-like structure found in the placental fluids after parturition?
A.: Hippomane
- Q.: What is the collective name of the membranes covering the embryo?
A.: Placenta
- Q.: When does ovulation usually occur in the mare's heat period?
A.: Last two days
- Q.: Name the three membranes of the placenta.
A.: Amnion, allantois, chorion
- Q.: What is an inflammation of the mammary gland called?
A.: Mastitis
- Q.: What is the most important environmental cue in inducing estrus in anestrus mares?
A.: (day) light
- Q.: Name three methods of castrating horses.
A.: Primary closure method
Closed technique
Open technique
- Q.: What is the protein in colostrum that provides the foal with temporary immunity against infectious diseases called?
A.: Globulin
-

SHOW AND SHOW PROCEDURES

- Q.: Define the term "in hand."
A.: Exhibited in a halter/bridle or shown in halter classes
- Q.: How many poles are used in pole bending?
A.: Six
- Q.: Scurry, quadrangle stake, potato race, speed barrel, pole bending are all activities seen at

- what type of equestrian event?
A.: Gymkhana (games on horse back)
- Q.: What does GRA stand for?
A.: Girls Rodeo Association
- Q.: What is the style of riding called when you guide the horse through natural maneuvers without emphasis on the use of reins, hands or feet?
A.: Dressage
- Q.: What is the maximum number of ropes a calf roper can carry?
A.: Two
- Q.: When mounting for Western Seat Equitation, on what part of the Western saddle do you place the right hand?
A.: Horn
- Q.: Name two variations of the trot.
A.: The foxtrot and the "Pasi-trote"
- Q.: What is the highest number of points that can be scored for oral reasons in 4-H horse judging?
A.: Fifty points
- Q.: To exercise a horse at moderate speed is called what?
A.: Breezing
- Q.: What equine sport boasts of the Tevis Cup and the Purina Race of Champions?
A.: Endurance riding
- Q.: What phases make up a three-day event?
A.: Dressage, stadium jumping and cross country
- Q.: What are the six events recognized by the Rodeo Cowboys Association?
A.: Bare back, Bull riding, Calf roping, Saddle bronc-riding, Steer wrestling, Team roping.
- Q.: What does the term "appointments" mean when showing horses?
A.: It means the tack and clothing used when showing.
- Q.: How many yards are between the barrels in a cloverleaf pattern in barrel racing?
A.: 1st & 2nd - 40 yards
2nd & 3rd - 40 yards

3rd & 1st - 35 yards

Q.: In which performance class is the rider penalized for cueing the horse?

A.: Cutting

Q.: When judging a horse, from what position would you view the length and width of the inside and outside of the gaskin muscle?

A.: Rear view

Q.: If he misses his first throw, how many additional throws is a calf roper allowed?

A.: One more

Q.: When giving oral reasons for judging a class of four horses, how do you divide the animals?

A.: Three pairs - top, middle and bottom pair

Q.: How long must a bareback bronc rider stay on to get full credit?

A.: Eight seconds

Q.: How many different ways is it possible to place a class of four horses?

A.: Twenty-four

Q.: What are three divisions of the equitation division?

A.: Hunt Seat, Stock Seat, Saddle Seat

Q.: In a 4-H judging contest, how many are there in a class?

A.: Four

Q.: According to the AHSA, how many fingers can be between the reins in a western equitation class if split reins are used?

A.: One

Q.: What is another term for steer wrestling?

A.: Bulldogging

Q.: How many barrels in a clover-leaf?

A.: Three

Q.: Bloom, when used in reference to animals, indicates what?

A.: A glossy hair coat

- Q.: How many cones are in the current western riding pattern?
A.: Eight cones
- Q.: In Arab horse mounted native costume class, what percentage is given on performance and what on appointments?
A.: 75% - Performance and 25% - Appointments
- Q.: What is another name for bull dogging?
A.: Steer wrestling
- Q.: Artificial gaits such as the rack and slow gait have how many beats?
A.: Four
- Q.: How many beats in the canter?
A.: Three
- Q.: Name three natural gaits of the horse.
A.: Walk, trot, gallop
- Q.: What is the art of riding horseback called?
A.: Horsemanship
- Q.: Which of the following are artificial gaits: trot, slow gait, canter?
A.: Slow gait
- Q.: In competitive trail riding, what percentage of the score is based on the horse's way of going?
A.: 5%
- Q.: What is a race over actual or artificial obstacles such as fences and water jumps?
A.: Steeplechase, cross-country
- Q.: According to the AHSA, what are the three main styles of equitation?
A.: Hunter seat, saddle seat, and stock seat
- Q.: According to the AHSA, how much time is allowed to replace a shoe on a horse that has cast one during the class?
A.: Seven minutes after the farrier enters the ring
- Q.: What is a steeplechase?
A.: A race over actual or artificial obstacles such as fences, hedges, and water jumps.

- Q.: Name five events in a rodeo.
A.: Calf Roping, Bareback, Bull Riding, Saddle Broncs, Steer Wrestling, Steer Roping
- Q.: In a dressage test, according to FEI rules, at what point does the timing of the test begin and when does it end?
A.: The chronometer is started after the salute to the judge at the exact moment when the horse moves forward. It is stopped at the end of the test, as soon as the rider halts his horse and salutes.
- Q.: In Saddle Seat Riding, on which side of the horse would the rider hold his crop or whip?
A.: On the side of the horse that is always facing the ring, forcing him to change hands when changing ring direction.
- Q.: What two people, in addition to the judge and the steward, are required to be at "A" rated shows throughout its duration according to AHSA rules?
A.: Farrier, veterinarian
- Q.: Each PRCA rodeo has five standard events, name two.
A.: Bareback Bronc Riding, Saddle Bronc Riding, Bull Riding, Calf Roping and Steer Wrestling
- Q.: According to NATRC rules, what is the minimum age for a horse to compete in a novice ride?
A.: Four
- Q.: In order to participate in approved POA shows and sales, the pony must have Appaloosa coloring visible up to how many feet?
A.: Forty feet (thirty-five to forty-five feet)
- Q.: What color ribbon denotes 7th place in a horse show?
A.: Purple
- Q.: What is the suggested distance for a one-stride in-and-out in AHSA Hunter Division show?
A.: Twenty-four to twenty-six feet - indoor
Twenty-six to Twenty-eight feet - outdoor
- Q.: What is the difference between barrel racing and cloverleaf patterns?
A.: Barrels - either direction to start
Cloverleaf - Start only to the right
- Q.: The application of hoof dressing is accepted in some breed's shows. What breed must this be colorless?

A.: Appaloosa

Q.: In which direction do Roadster Ponies enter the ring?
A.: Clockwise

Q.: What is the name of the preferred slow gait of the five-gaited horses?
A.: Stepping pace

Q.: According to AHSA, the Palomino Parade Horse shall be shown at two gaits. What are they?
A.: Animated walk, parade gait

Q.: At what letter of the dressage arena does the judge sit while judging a dressage test?
A.: Behind letter C

Q.: What are the traditional colors for the 6th and 7th place horse show ribbons?
A.: 6th - Green
7th - Purple

Q.: Give the gaits and the order in which they are called for in a 5 gaited A.S. class.
A.: Walk, trot, slow gait, rack, canter

Q.: T/F, A Pleasure Pony is usually shown with round or open blinders or blinkers.
A.: True

Q.: According to AHSA rules, may prize money be awarded to winners in Equitation or Showmanship classes for amateurs?
A.: No

Q.: What is meant by the term "ride on the buckle?"
A.: Drop the reins and ride with loose reins

Q.: Where is it legal to hit a horse with a bat in a game class?
A.: Behind the cinch

Q.: In setting a Gaited or Walking Horse, is the tail broken?
A.: No

Q.: Name the show class in which the rider is judged while maneuvering around eight cones, a gate and a rail at all three gaits.
A.: Western Riding

- Q.: According to the AHSA Hunt Division, when a horse knocks down an obstacle with any part of its body in front of the stifle, how many faults are awarded?
A.: Eight
- Q.: You have just finished your reining pattern, you ride over the judge - why?
A.: So the judge can check your curb strap and bit
- Q.: According to AHSA, are tapederos in Stock Horse classes?
A.: No
- Q.: Does the Arabian horse registry allow the use of any chains or devices to improve animation or the action of the horse?
A.: No. Action should be completely natural
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Hunt Seat Equitation Over Jumps, how many times may a contestant circle before approaching the first jump?
A.: One time
- Q.: In which direction of the show ring are roadsters asked to trot at speed?
A.: Counterclockwise
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Saddle Seat Equitation which way should you execute a turn when the reverse command is given?
A.: Either toward or away from the rail
- Q.: According to AHSA, in the Appaloosa Western Pleasure class, what percentage of the horse's performance counts for performance and manners?
A.: Sixty percent
- Q.: According to AHSA, name the two qualifying gaits in the Saddle Horse Fine Harness class.
A.: Walk or park trot
- Q.: What is the name of the solid triangular shape jump found in many hunt courses?
A.: Chicken Coop
- Q.: What piece of equipment is necessary in a Stock Seat Equitation class if a romel is used?
A.: Hobbles
- Q.: According to the AHSA, which type of class is not permitted to receive premiums or prize money?
A.: Equitation classes

- Q.: According to AHSA, which item of personal appointment is required unless management stipulates otherwise in the prize list?
- A.: Chaps
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Hunter Over Fences classes, what is the minimum number of fences required for A-B-C Section Ratings?
- A.: Eight fences
- Q.: According to AHSA in a Paint Reining class, what is the penalty for not following the recommended reining pattern?
- A.: Disqualification
- Q.: In jumping, what is the type of jump with two fences set within twenty-four feet of each other?
- A.: Combination or In-And-Out
- Q.: What are fine harness horses judged on?
- A.: Personality, manners and brilliance of performance
- Q.: Name two breeds that are shown with natural mane and tail.
- A.: Arabian and Morgan
- Q.: According to AHSA, name the three gaits required of the Roadster Horse or Pony.
- A.: Jog trot, road gait, speed gait
- Q.: In the preliminary, first and second level dressage test, which item of equipment is permitted by ladies riding sidesaddle that is prohibited for others?
- A.: Whip
- Q.: According to the AHSA Hunt Division, when an obstacle requires two or more fences, how are the faults committed at each obstacle considered?
- A.: Separately, a fault for each obstacle
- Q.: According to AHSA, what is the proper distance between the six poles in the Pole Bending competition?
- A.: Twenty feet
- Q.: According to the AHSA pattern in the Paint Western Riding class, how many changes of leads are there?
- A.: Eight lead changes

- Q.: According to the AHSA Morgan Horse Division, what is the percentage allowed for conformation in English Pleasure classes?
A.: Forty percent
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Hunter Seat Equitation, how are the reins picked up?
A.: All reins at the same time
- Q.: How many poles are in a "Stakes Race" pattern?
A.: Six
- Q.: In steer wrestling, what is the penalty for a hazer breaking the barrier?
A.: A hazer has no barrier, therefore there is no penalty
- Q.: According to AHSA, what is the proper diameter of the circle used in the Key Hole competition?
A.: Twenty feet
- Q.: According to AHSA, what is the difference between hunter classes and jumper classes?
A.: Hunter - judging form
Jumper - Only to clear fences
- Q.: Which AHSA class requires that all entrants have roached manes?
A.: Three-Gaited American Saddle Horse
- Q.: How would you tell the difference between three and five gaited horses when they are standing in the center of the ring?
A.: Five - long manes and boots
Three - Roached manes
- Q.: In steer wrestling, each entry has a helper to keep the bull running straight. What is the helper called?
A.: Hazer
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Hunt Seat Equitation, what options are offered to the contestant when dismounting?
A.: To step down or slide down
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Palomino Western Pleasure class, what percentage of the horse's performance counts for performance and manners?
A.: Seventy-five percent

- Q.: According to the AHSA, name three things required on the bridle in the Arabian Pleasure Driving class?
A.: Blinkers, overcheck, snaffle bit
- Q.: According to the AHSA, what is considered the minimum height for a horse?
A.: Over 14.2 hands unless otherwise specified in breed rules.
- Q.: What type of shirt must be worn in a Western Equitation class?
A.: Long sleeved shirt with buttons or snaps
- Q.: According to AHSA, in Saddle Seat Equitation, how should the reins be picked up?
A.: All at one time
- Q.: According to AHSA, name the four qualifying gaits required in a Western Pleasure class for Arabians.
A.: Walk, jog trot, lope, hand gallop
- Q.: According to AHSA, name the three gaits used in Arabian Pleasure Driving classes?
A.: Walk, normal trot, strong trot
- Q.: According to the AHSA, what date is used to determine the age of the exhibitor?
A.: January 1
- Q.: In which equitation division does a fall of horse and/or rider not necessarily eliminate that rider?
A.: Stock Seat and Saddle Seat
- Q.: In the AHSA Western Division, what percentage of the judging is based on conformation in a pleasure class?
A.: Thirty percent
- Q.: According to AHSA, in hunt seat equitation, which item of tack is optional in classes requiring both jumping and hacking?
A.: Martingale
- Q.: T/F The length of the stirrup will depend on the type of riding.
A.: True
- Q.: According to AHSA American Saddlebred Division, what are the five gaits required in a 5-gaited pleasure class?
A.: Flatwalk, square trot, slow gait, canter, rack

- Q.: According to the AHSA, where should the bight of the rein be in saddle seat equitation?
A.: On the off side
- Q.: What is pari-mutuel betting?
A.: The system of racetrack betting that returns to successful bettors the amount of money wagered by unsuccessful bettors after deduction of commission and breakage.
- Q.: A program of games on horseback is called what?
A.: Gymkhana
- Q.: According to AHSA, name three personal appointments that tradition suggests when driving hackney and Harness Ponies.
A.: Apron, gloves, whip
- Q.: What is the name of the jump which contains first a wall and then a pond with water?
A.: Liverpool
- Q.: According to the AHSA Paint Reining Pattern, how many roll backs are required?
A.: Two roll backs
- Q.: When leading a horse in fitting and showmanship classes, where should you be in relation to the horse?
A.: Half way between nose and shoulder
- Q.: According to AHSA rules, how many faults for the first refusal?
A.: Three
- Q.: According to the AHSA, what is the proper distance used to form an equilateral triangle used in table 1 of the cloverleaf Barrel Competition?
A.: Seventy-five feet
- Q.: What is the size of the arena for preliminary, first and second level dressage tests?
A.: Rectangle sixty-six feet wide and one hundred thirty-two feet long or twenty meters x forty meters.
- Q.: What does the term "in hand" mean?
A.: The term refers to a horse being shown at halter in a breeding or halter class - the horse may be shown on either a halter or bridle
- Q.: Recognized AHSA judges are grouped into three classifications. Name them.

- A.: Registered (senior), recorded (junior), guest
- Q.: According to AHSA equitation division, after you have mounted, on which side of the horse should the romal be found?
- A.: On the opposite side of the reining hand
- Q.: What is the only horse shown with a clipped foretop?
- A.: Three-gaited saddle horse
- Q.: What is the term that refers to a race in which the animals entered were nominated before birth?
- A.: Futurity
- Q.: According to the AHSA, in a reining class which figure eight is worked in a slow lope?
- A.: The small figure eight
- Q.: At what gait should the Arabian Mounted Native Costume horse enter the ring?
- A.: Canter
- Q.: According to AHSA jumping regulations, how many faults are given for the knockdown of obstacles, standards or wings by the horse, rider or equipment?
- A.: Four faults
- Q.: The maximum length for the shanks of a western bit according to the ASHA 1979 Rule Book is what?
- A.: Eight and one half inches
- Q.: At what marker does a rider and horse enter the dressage arena?
- A.: At A
- Q.: When does a judge's license for the American Horse Shows Association have to be renewed?
- A.: January 1 of every year
- Q.: What four things must a pleasure horse be asked to do?
- A.: Walk, jog, lope and back
- Q.: What determines the rating for an AHSA show?
- A.: The number of classes and the prize money per division
- Q.: If an in-and-out originally has a distance of 24', how far should you move the second jump to allow the horse to take another stride?

- A.: Nine feet
- Q.: According to AHSA rules, may prize money be awarded to winners in equitation or showmanship classes for amateurs?
- A.: No
- Q.: What are three of the five lateral movements in dressage as FEI defines?
- A.: Leg yielding, shoulder in, travers, renvers, half-pass
- Q.: The succession of letters around a dressage ring if you are standing at A and looking left to right are what?
- A.: K, E, H, C, M, B, F
- Q.: How many seconds penalty is there for hitting but not knocking down a pole in pole bending?
- A.: None
- Q.: According to the AHSA rules, what are the colors of the 9th and 10th place ribbons?
- A.: 9th - Grey
10th - Light blue
- Q.: According to AHSA rules, a roadster class may or may not be asked to walk, but they will be asked to perform at three speeds. What are they?
- A.: Jog trot, road gait, speed trot
- Q.: According to AHSA, in hunt seat equitation which part of the bridle is recommended to be used on all regulation hunt bridles?
- A.: Cavesson nose band
- Q.: Name four of the four causes of disqualification of a saddlebronc rider.
- A.: Being bucked off, changing hands on rein, losing a stirrup, touching with free hand.
- Q.: According to AHSA rules, what is the maximum height of a harness pony?
- A.: 12.2 hands
- Q.: The running walk, fox trot, and amble are all classified as what type of gaits?
- A.: Slow gaits, 4 beat
- Q.: A rider who is rising on the left diagonal will be in the saddle as what legs of the horse come to the ground?
- A.: Left front, right hind

- Q.: When a rider maintains a balanced seat, he is directly over what area of the horse?
A.: The center of gravity of the horse.
- Q.: What is fartlek?
A.: A Swedish term meaning speed play consisting of short sprints, hill work, jogging, cantering and skill drills which provide various stresses and recoveries.
- Q.: Describe the paso gait and the sequence of hoof beats.
A.: A broken pace---lateral gait, right rear, right fore, left rear, left fore
- Q.: Differentiate between trot and pace.
A.: Trot - 2 beat diagonal gait, opposite front and rear feet push off and land at same time.
Pace - 2 beat lateral gait; front and hind feet on the same side start and land together.
- Q.: What is a tandem hitch?
A.: A hitch of two horses - one behind each other
- Q.: According to the rules of the American Horse Show Association, only what breed may show in fine harness horse classes?
A.: American Saddlebred Horses
-

TRIVIA

- Q.: What is a jockey stick?
A.: Stick fastened to the mane of the near horse and the bit of the off horse when driving single-reined.
- Q.: What is the usual color of American fire horses?
A.: White
- Q.: Who was the first jockey to win more than \$5 million in one year?
A.: Steve Cauthen
- Q.: A horse that is 5 feet tall is how many hands?
A.: 15.0 hands
- Q.: How long are each of the races which compose the triple crown?
A.: Derby - 1 1/4 mile; Preakness - 1 3/16 mile;
Belmont 1 1/2 mile

- Q.: What term is used to describe any breed of horse used primarily for riding or driving with the exception of the draft?
A.: Light horse
- Q.: What three races make up the triple crown for Thoroughbreds?
A.: Kentucky Derby, Belmont, and Preakness
- Q.: At what track is the Preakness run?
A.: Pimlico
- Q.: Polo matches are divided into periods. What are they called?
A.: Chukkers
- Q.: What type of gait do you have when the front foot and opposite hind foot take off and stop at the same time?
A.: Diagonal gait
- Q.: What was the first race track established in the US?
A.: Saratoga
- Q.: The All American Futurity is a famous race held at Ruidoso Downs for Quarter Horses of what age?
A.: Two
- Q.: What type of gait do you have if the front foot and hind foot on the same side move in the same direction at the same time?
A.: Lateral gait
- Q.: What is the term for games on horseback?
A.: Gymkana
- Q.: Who is responsible for the hounds in the field at a foxhunt?
A.: Huntsman
- Q.: Why do the racing dee and egg butt snaffles have metal casings around the joints?
A.: To prevent the lips from getting pinched by the rings
- Q.: What is the measure of performance for the Thoroughbred race horse?
A.: Speed
- Q.: What is a tie weight?

A.: An iron formally used to ground tie a carriage horse (about 8 lbs).

Q.: Name three triple crown winners.
A.: Secretariat, Seattle Slew, Assault, Whirlaway, Citation

Q.: Two horses driven in single file are called what kind of hitch?
A.: Tandem

Q.: What is the proper name for a hunt staged on horseback when a trail has been made by dragging a bag containing litter from a fox's den?
A.: Drag hunt

Q.: In a wild herd of horses, who is usually leader in the herd?
A.: Generally, a dominant mare very wise about her surroundings.

Q.: In fox hunting, nine hounds are referred to as how many couples?
A.: Four and a half couples

Q.: Kingston, Heart, Turnbow, Miley are examples of what?
A.: Horse trailers

Q.: As a racing term, Maiden refers to what?
A.: A horse of either sex that has not won a race at a recognized track

Q.: What is LSD when referring to training?
A.: Long Slow Distance. Refers to conditioning program of increasing distance over an extended period of time.

Q.: How many beats are there to the running walk of a Tennessee Walking Horse?
A.: Four

Q.: A horse that is caught in his stall between his withers and the stall wall is said to be what?
A.: Cast

Q.: What is the loud, prolonged call of a horse?
A.: Neigh

Q.: Define crowhops.
A.: Mild or playful bucking motions

Q.: Where is a Thoroughbred race horse tattooed?

A.: On the inside of the lips

Q.: What does the command "gee" mean?

A.: Turn right

Q.: How long is a chukker in a polo match?

A.: Seven and one half minutes

Q.: Although January 1 is now the universal birth date of all horses, what was the date prior to the Civil War?

A.: May 1

Q.: How many players are on a polo team?

A.: Four

Q.: What are the normal dimensions of an outdoor polo field?

A.: Three hundred yards x two hundred yards

Q.: What generally determines the length of a horse's stride?

A.: Length of the foreman

Q.: When was the first "horse cloth" used?

A.: 800 b.c.

Q.: The head of the fox is called the what?

A.: Mask

Q.: Before the universal birthdate of January 1st, what was the original date for Thoroughbreds?

A.: May 1st

Q.: Name the six time winner of the \$10,000 five-gaited championship at the Kentucky State Fair.

A.: Wing Commander

Q.: What is the most frequently fractured tooth?

A.: 4th molar

Q.: In reference to racing, what is a short horse?

A.: A springer, or one who cannot go distances.

Q.: In hunting, what does "stopping the earth" mean?

A.: Closing or blocking the entrance to a hole leading to a fox's den.

Q.: What is the most important thing for you to provide for your horse to prevent him from stall kicking, cribbing and wood chewing?

A.: Adequate and regular exercise

Q.: The Dalmatian dogs that travel with the Budweiser Clydesdale hitch originally were bred and trained for what purpose?

A.: To protect the horses and guard the brew-filled kegs left on the wagon when the driver went inside a tavern to make a delivery. Hunting, primarily coach protection.

Q.: Horses cannot be slaughtered in a packing plant that processes other types of meat because it could be passed off as what product?

A.: Beef

Q.: Name a lateral gait.

A.: Pace

Q.: The strong, fleet, winged horse of Greek mythology.

A.: Pegasus

Q.: Which side of the horse is the far side or off side?

A.: Right side

Q.: His mounts won over 63 million dollars, over 7,200 races and he is considered the most successful jockey of all time on these counts. Who is he?

A.: Willie Shoemaker

Q.: How many inches are in a hand?

A.: Four

Q.: Who was the first undefeated triple crown winner?

A.: Seattle Slew

Q.: What famous stallion has sired and grandsired the majority of the last 10 Kentucky Derby winners?

A.: Bold Ruler

Q.: What is the name of the Lone Ranger's horse?

A.: Silver

- Q.: Which term describes cleaning and brushing a horse?
A.: Grooming
- Q.: In furlongs, how long is the Kentucky Derby?
A.: Ten furlongs
- Q.: Where did the first Thoroughbred imported to America come from?
A.: England
- Q.: What type of race is started behind a moving barrier?
A.: Harness race
- Q.: Filing off the sharp edges of a horse's teeth is known as?
A.: Floating
- Q.: In what two ways can a male horse be maiden?
A.: Racing, Showing
- Q.: In 1941, which horse was a Triple Crown winner?
A.: Whirlaway
- Q.: How is a tape used to estimate the weight of a horse?
A.: Measure heart girth on a marked tape
- Q.: What is the official name for the prize money in a horse race?
A.: Purse
- Q.: A 360° or 180° turn on the front legs is called what?
A.: A turn on the forehand
- Q.: Which word command is given by a teamster to his team of horses signaling them to turn left?
A.: Haw
- Q.: Which state was the home of the first imported Belgian?
A.: Illinois
- Q.: On the average, how many tons of manure does the average horse produce in one year

(free of bedding)?
A.: Eight tons average

Q.: Affirmed was the last triple crown winner. Who was the first in 1919?
A.: Sir Barton

Q.: What does "well in hand" mean?
A.: A horse is running at a fraction of his best speed

Q.: When grooming your horse, in which direction should you brush the hair?
A.: With the natural lay of the hair

Q.: Who has better hearing, you or your horse?
A.: Horse

Q.: This country introduced the stirrup to the saddle. It is also the most populated country in the world. What country?
A.: China

Q.: What is the name of the last filly to win the Kentucky Derby?
A.: Genuine Risk

Q.: What is the proper name for a horseshoer?
A.: Farrier

Q.: Name three car's names that involve horses.
A.: Colt, Pinto, Charger, Mustang

Q.: How many feet are in one furlong?
A.: Six hundred and sixty feet

Q.: At what race track is the triple crown for Quarter Horses run?
A.: Ruidoso Downs, New Mexico

Q.: Name two NFL teams with horses as nicknames.
A.: Colts, Broncos, Chargers

Q.: Who is the first race horse to earn \$2,000,000?
A.: Affirmed

Q.: Why would horse meat not be considered kosher?

A.: Not cloven hooved and does not chew cud.

Q.: How long should a thermometer be left in a horse to obtain an accurate reading?
A.: Two to three minutes

Q.: Who was the first man to breed quality mules in the United States?
A.: George Washington

Q.: Which side of the horse is the off side?
A.: Right

Q.: What is a bad habit that may affect a horse's usefulness, dependability or health called?
A.: Vice

Q.: Name the imaginary horse with a horn.
A.: Unicorn

Q.: What are three factors that affect a good horse fence?
A.: Strength, height, tightness

Q.: What filly was purchased as a yearling in 1964 for \$900 and won over one million dollars by 1972?
A.: Fresh Yankee

Q.: How did the American custom of driving on the right side of the road originate?
A.: Conestoga wagon drivers, teamsters, etc.

Q.: What name was the rack originally known as?
A.: Singlefoot

Q.: In pari-mutual betting, the total amount bet on a horse is called what?
A.: The handle

Q.: What is cub hunting or cubbing?
A.: Hunting in the early part of the season for introducing the young hounds to hunting and teaching the young foxes (cubs) to look after themselves

Q.: What is the difference between an endurance ride and a competitive trail ride?
A.: In endurance, fastest time wins

Q.: Name two advantages and two disadvantages of concrete floors.

- A.: Advantages - properly poured and sloped, it drains quickly, does not collect urine, rat hole proof, can be hosed, scrubbed and disinfected thoroughly and easily
Disadvantages - cold, hard, needs more bedding
- Q.: The Kentucky Derby is run at what track?
A.: Churchill Downs
- Q.: What Standardbred pacer is being considered as the subject of a movie and a book, holds the record for being the fastest aged gelding on the one mile, 5/8 and 1/2 mile track, has received Aged Pacer of the Year Award the last three years and holds the record for the most 2-minute miles?
A.: Rambling Willie
- Q.: Which horse typically races the slowest - a Thoroughbred, trotter or pacer?
A.: Trotter
- Q.: What is a Dutchman's team?
A.: A team that has the larger horse hitched on the near (left) side
- Q.: How many inches high is a horse which stands 16.2 hands?
A.: 66 inches
- Q.: What breed was Ranger, the sire of the ray charger ridden by George Washington in the Revolutionary War?
A.: Arabian
- Q.: What is the type of betting called when you bet on a horse to win, show and place?
A.: Across the board or combination parimutuel
- Q.: Cantering in a circle to the right while performing a left-lead canter is known as what?
A.: Counter-canter
- Q.: The record for the Preakness was established in 1971 at 1:34.8 by what famous horse?
A.: Cananero II
- Q.: Name two forms of artificial, permanent identification methods used on horses.
A.: Lip tattoo, freeze branding, hot brand
- Q.: What is the common name for a female of the species Equus asinus?

A.: Jennet

Q.: The Universal Horse Identification system uses what method of identifying horses that corresponds to the finger printing of people?

A.: By the chestnuts or night eyes

Q.: What is a stride?

A.: The distance from imprint by a horse's foot when completing two steps.

Q.: Where should the rider's position and weight be to offer the greatest stability an least interference with the horse's motion?

A.: Over the center of gravity

Q.: In a horse race, what is the official name for one's starting position?

A.: Post position

Q.: All other things being equal, would a horse pace faster on a 1/2 mile or a 1 mile track?

A.: A 1 mile track

Q.: Define acclimatize.

A.: To become used to a new climate or management

Q.: Give the foot sequence of a horse cantering on the left lead.

A.: Right hind, left hind and right fore, left fore

Q.: What is the foot sequence of the stepping pace?

A.: Right hind, right fore, left hind, left fore

Q.: How many 4-H'ers are enrolled in the 4-H light horse project today in the U.S.?

A.: 120,000 (110-130,000)

Q.: "Horse Heaven" is an area where Mustangs thrived in early America due to lush grasses. In what state is this?

A.: Washington

Q.: Name the horses these famous people rode - Zachary Taylor, Philip Sheriden, Duke of Wellington.

A.: Old Whitney, Rienzi or Winchester, Copenhagen (respectively)

- Q.: How does one determine the height of a horse?
A.: Standing the horse squarely on level ground and measuring the vertical distance from the highest part of the withers to the ground.
- Q.: What is a "crying room?"
A.: The main office or headquarters of a rodeo where excuses are aired.
- Q.: What should you do when riding over rough ground or in sand, mud, ice or snow?
A.: Reduce speed
- Q.: What do you check for when judging the horse at the trot? (name one)
A.: Straightness of action, ease and smoothness of action, lameness.
- Q.: Why is it unwise to remove the saddle immediately after completing a long distance ride?
A.: Swelling of the back, heat bumps
- Q.: What is the reason behind the naming of Hanover Shoe Farm?
A.: Owner got his money from Hanover Shoes, Inc.
- Q.: What is America's most famous annual endurance ride?
A.: The Trevis Cup
- Q.: What is the secret of good equitation?
A.: Assuming the basic position or proper use of the four aids - voice, hands, legs, weight
- Q.: How often should a stabled horse be groomed?
A.: At least once a day
- Q.: A bet to select the first two horses to finish in a race but not necessarily in the order of finish is what?
A.: Quinella
- Q.: In performing a correct reinback, the legs of the horse should move how?
A.: Diagonal pairs
- Q.: What are two meanings of the word scratch?
A.: Withdraw from a race or show, in rodeo to spur a horse
- Q.: When an asterick is used in front of a horse's name, what does this usually mean?

- A.: Imported horse
- Q.: What three types of training exercises would be done on a 3-month foal?
- A.: Haltering, leading, brushing, picking up feet
- Q.: How long is a furlong?
- A.: 1/8 mile (220 yards)
- Q.: What are the five gaits of the Saddlebred?
- A.: Walk, trot, canter, stepping pace, rack
- Q.: The walk is a four-beat gait. Is the order of footfalls lateral or diagonal?
- A.: Diagonal
- Q.: Parking or stretching is performed at the walk, halt or rack?
- A.: Halt
- Q.: What is the movement called that consists of a small circle on two tracks with the forehand moving around the haunches?
- A.: Pirouette
- Q.: A great deal of side or rolling motion is associated with what two beat gait?
- A.: Pace
- Q.: What is the purpose of doing a cunean tenectomy?
- A.: To relieve the tension and pressure and pain over a jack. The cunean tendon is cut.
- Q.: A rein back is a movement signaled by the rider to the horse. What does the horse do when this signal is given?
- A.: Back up
- Q.: Which term refers to a horse that has fallen or is lying down too close to a wall or fence to get up without assistance?
- A.: Cast
- Q.: How long can a saddlebred horse's shoes be?
- A.: Any length
- Q.: At what gait is a horse most apt to crossfire?

A.: Pace

Q.: In polo, what are the dimensions of the goal post?

A.: Ten feet high, twenty-four feet wide

Q.: What is a hardy used for?

A.: To cut and bend hot iron

Q.: A rider who is rising on the left diagonal will be in the saddle as what legs of the horse come to the ground?

A.: Left front, right hind

Q.: When a horse is trotting, and lifts his head when his right front leg hits the ground, what leg or legs is he lame in?

A.: Right front and/or left rear

Q.: In 1981, who was the first race horse to pass the \$3 million winnings mark? At the end of his career he had earned \$6,597,947.

A.: John Henry

Q.: What is a sand shifter?

A.: The trotting man's term for a pacer.

Q.: In placing a feed tub in a stall, what determines height of the tub from the ground?

A.: The tub should be about 2/3 height of the horse-using its wither height.

Q.: What side of the road should you ride your horse on?

A.: The right hand side with traffic

Q.: There are two main kinds of stalls. What are they?

A.: Box and tie (straight, standing or slip)

Q.: What town and state is the Hambletonian run?

A.: De Quoin, Illinois

Q.: Where in the United States can you see wild ponies in their native habitat?

A.: Chincotique Island

- Q.: What is a ringer?
A.: A horse that is passed off under false identity.
- Q.: This horse won 1.9 million dollars, more than any other horse of all time. Who is it?
A.: Kelso
- Q.: What horse and rider are the World Three-Day Champions?
A.: Bruce Davidson and Might Tango
- Q.: At what natural gait will the tracks of the hind legs fall directly on the tracks of the fore feet?
A.: Trot
- Q.: Name the only sire-son team of horses to win a triple crown.
A.: Gallant Fox sired Omaha
- Q.: What are the three lucky elements of a horse shoe?
A.: Crescent shapes were charms, iron had protective powers, horses were animals of good luck.
- Q.: Where is the oldest competitive trail ride held on the east coast?
A.: Woodstock, Vermont
- Q.: Who is the only horse to win the high score award in the first year Green Hunter, second year Green Hunter and Working Hunter three years in a row?
A.: Shamrock
- Q.: What is the name of the brand using extreme cold rather than heat?
A.: Freeze branding or cold branding
- Q.: Explain the difference between forging and interferring.
A.: Forging is the striking of the underside of a forefoot with toe of a hind foot
Interferring is the striking of the supporting leg with the foot of the striding leg
- Q.: What famous stallion has sired and grandsired the majority of the last ten Kentucky Derby winners?
A.: Bold Ruler
- Q.: What horse was the first American owned, ridden and trained to win the Grand National?
A.: Jay Teump

- Q.: What breed are the following horses: Dr. Spock, Idle Dice, Saddleback Supreme?
A.: Pinto, Thoroughbred, Morgan, respectively
- Q.: Rank the following track conditions from slowest to fastest: heavy, good, muddy, fast, sloppy
A.: Heavy, muddy, sloppy, good, fast
- Q.: Forging is most apt to occur at what gait?
A.: Trot
- Q.: A devise that wrapped around a horse's leg and was tied to a stake in the ground has lent its name to a part of the horse's leg. What is it?
A.: Pastern
- Q.: To definitions of forging as applied to horses are what?
A.: Shaping of iron, striking forefoot with hind
- Q.: Who rode "Shadowfax" in The Lord of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien?
A.: Gandalf
- Q.: The stallion True Britton sired Justin Morgan. True Britton was also known by another name. What was it?
A.: Beautiful Bay
- Q.: What class would you expect to see Savage Sam in?
A.: Roadster Pony
- Q.: For what riding innovation is Tod Sloan famous?
A.: The racing or jockey seat
- Q.: Which direction around the track do race horses run in this country?
A.: Counterclockwise
- Q.: What is the sequence of foot falls at the run or gallop starting with left hind?
A.: Left hind, right hind, left front, right front
- Q.: What do you call a space or compartment that is enclosed with the horse being loose inside?
A.: Box stall
- Q.: Who was the first horse to trot a two-minute mile?

A.: Lou Dillon

Q.: Spell P R Z E W A L S K I ' S H O R S E

Q.: In common, everyday superstition, why is the horseshoe hung "upside down?"

A.: So the luck will not run out

Q.: At a gallop on a right lead, the next foot to hit the ground after the right fore foot is the what?

A.: Left hind foot

Q.: Dressage, cross country and stadium jumping are all parts of what?

A.: Three-day eventing, one-day eventing, combined training

Q.: The trotter holding the world record was trained and driven by Stanley Dancer. What horse is it?

A.: Neveles Pride

Q.: In a race, the second place horse is said to what?

A.: Place

Q.: With which foot does a horse start a right lead canter?

A.: Left hind

Q.: Name three gaits that are four-beat.

A.: Walk, stepping pace, running walk, rack

Q.: What is the world's hardest to win steeple chase and where is it held?

A.: The British Grand National and it is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, England

Q.: Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes in record time. What was the time?

A.: 2:24 minutes

Q.: Name four of the five leading states in racing revenues earned.

A.: New York, California, Illinois, Florida, Kentucky

Q.: In horse racing, is it better to have showed or placed?

A.: Placed

Q.: Name the officials of a hunt.

A.: Field Master, Hunt Master, Whippers-In

Q.: Englishmen drive on the wrong side of the car and the wrong way of the track. Which way is this?

A.: Counterclockwise

Q.: Give an example where overreaching is most likely to occur.

A.: Jumping or galloping

Q.: In horse racing term, if a horse and rider showed, what place did they come in?

A.: Third

Q.: Where is the site of the "Spanish Riding School?"

A.: Vienna, Austria

Q.: What is the largest race horse breeding farm in the world?

A.: Hanover Shoe Farms

Q.: A castout stallion from a wild herd is commonly called a what?

A.: Dog Soldier

Q.: T/F A lateral gait is one in which the front foot and opposite hind foot take off and stop at the same time.

A.: False

Q.: What are two other names for a horseshoer?

A.: Farrier, blacksmith

Q.: Which breeds of horses might use a shadow roll?

A.: Standardbred, Thoroughbred

Q.: Who is the Island Stallion?

A.: Flame

Q.: What country buys most of the horse meat produced and packaged in the U.S.?

A.: France

Q.: What does the term "four in hand" mean?

A.: A hitch of four horses

Q.: What state leads the nation in the total number of parimutuel races?
A.: New York

Q.: A horse standing 14.3 hands tall is how many inches tall?
A.: Fifty-nine inches

Q.: What do you call a space or compartment open at the back, in which a horse is tied at the front end?
A.: Tie stall

Q.: What is the near side of the horse?
A.: The left side

Q.: A well trained horse should walk approximately how many miles per hour?
A.: 4 MPH

Q.: Which common term refers to a horse said to be free from injury, flaw, mutilation and decay?
A.: Sound horse

Q.: The distance of 1/8 mile on a track is commonly called what?
A.: Furlong

Q.: What is the required weight of the saddle and jockey for colts and fillies in the Kentucky Derby?
A.: Colts - 126 lbs.
Fillies - 121 lbs.

Q.: What color are the horses in a Budweiser team?
A.: Bay

Q.: What team won the gold medal in the three-day event in the 1976 Olympics?
A.: United States

Q.: What is the gait that is slow, short, broken, somewhat uncollected and has a nodding head set?
A.: Fox trot

Q.: During a fire, what is the best thing to do to a horse to get him out of the barn?
A.: Blindfold him and lead him as far away from the fire as possible.

- Q.: About how long is a hogged mane?
A.: Up to three inches (not roached but less than 3 inches)
- Q.: T/F Equestrian Trails magazine was established to promote Arabians and Morgans as most capable endurance horses.
A.: False
- Q.: What was the rider's name in the "Black Stallion" series?
A.: Alex Ramsey
- Q.: A lateral movement of the horse to the right or left without forward or backward movement is called what?
A.: Traverse, slip step, side pass, full pass
- Q.: What is meant by the term "claiming race?"
A.: A race where any horse in the race can be bought for the predetermined value.
- Q.: A horse that moves forward with his head tucked into his chest is said to be what?
A.: Behind the bit