

Horse

- 1 The total impact of the US horse industry totals to over _____
 - a. **\$101.5 Billion**
 - b. \$37.8 Billion
 - c. \$204.7 Billion
 - d. \$3.2 Trillion
- 2 _____ are used primarily for riding, driving, showing, racing, or utility on a farm or ranch.
 - a. **Light horses**
 - b. Draft horses
 - c. Coldblood horses
 - d. Ponies
- 3 _____ are primarily used for heavy work or pulling loads.
 - a. **Draft horses**
 - b. Light horses
 - c. Warmblood horses
 - d. Ponies
- 4 The _____ breed of horse is the oldest of the American breeds, is the most versatile horse in the world, and has the largest registry in the world.
 - a. Appaloosa
 - b. Mustang
 - c. **American Quarter Horse**
 - d. Morgan
- 5 The _____ structure refers to the upper surface of the animal.
 - a. **Dorsal**
 - b. Ventral
 - c. Anterior
 - d. Posterior
- 6 The entire digestive tract of a horse is about ___ feet long.
 - a. 50
 - b. 75
 - c. **100**
 - d. 150
- 7 The entire digestive tract of the horse has a capacity of ___ gallons.
 - a. 10 to 20
 - b. 20 to 30
 - c. 30 to 40
 - d. **40 to 50**
- 8 A stallion does not reach full reproductive capacity until ___ years of age.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. **4**
 - d. 5

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- 9 Sperm output and sperm production is influenced by:
- Season
 - Age
 - Frequency of ejaculation
 - All of the factors listed.**
- 10 The mare is a seasonally _____ species, which means that she comes into estrus several times a year but does not cycle all year around.
- Polyestrus**
 - Multiestrus
 - Bred
 - Ovulating
- 11 Which of the following factors relates to the mare's reproductive potential?
- Past breeding records
 - Age
 - Breed
 - All of the factors listed.**
- 12 A _____ mare is one that has never been bred.
- Maiden**
 - Virgin
 - New
 - Young
- 13 True or False: After previous athletic experience, reproductive performance may be compromised because of injuries, disease, or treatment with anabolic steroids.
- TRUE**
 - FALSE
- 14 _____ is the process of collecting semen from a stallion and depositing that semen into the mare.
- Artificial Insemination**
 - Natural Breeding
 - Traditional Breeding
 - Conventional Breeding
- 15 _____ allows reproduction by older, less fertile mares by inserting the embryo of a more genetically superior mare.
- Embryo Transfer**

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- b. Artificial Insemination
 - c. Natural Breeding
 - d. Embryo Flushing
- 16 Which of the following is not one of the six essential nutrients required by horses:
- a. Carbohydrates
 - b. Fats
 - c. Sugars**
 - d. Proteins
- 17 Horses use _____ for their main energy supply.
- a. Carbohydrates**
 - b. Proteins
 - c. Lipids
 - d. Water
- 18 Lactose (the sugar found in milk) is only tolerable in horses up to _ years of age.
- a. 2
 - b. 3**
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
- 19 An example of a fat-soluble vitamin is ____.
- a. K**
 - b. C
 - c. B12
 - d. Niacin
- 20 A example of a water-soluble vitamin is ____.
- a. Thiamine**
 - b. Vitamin A
 - c. Vitamin D
 - d. Vitamin E
- 21 _____ is important in the growth and development of bone and epithelial cells and vision.
- a. Vitamin A**
 - b. Vitamin E
 - c. Vitamin D
 - d. Vitamin E
- 22 _____ is important in the absorbtion of dietary calcium and phosphorus.
- a. Vitamin K
 - b. Vitamin B
 - c. Vitamin D**

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- d. Vitamin C
- 23 Impaction is a common and rather serious problem resulting from _____ drinking.
- a. **Infrequent**
 - b. Over
 - c. Quick
 - d. Excessive
- 24 In this condition, the sinuses of the horse's head become inflamed.
- a. Inflammation
 - b. Rhinopneumonitis
 - c. **Sinusitis**
 - d. Influenza
- 25 This condition causes an acute upper respiratory infection with severe nasal discharge.
- a. Sinusitis
 - b. **Rhinopneumonia**
 - c. Inflammation
 - d. Influenza
- 26 _____ is a term in horses that occurs when feed becomes lodged in the esophagus.
- a. **Choke**
 - b. Colic
 - c. Influenza
 - d. Laminitis
- 27 Colic is a broad term that describes a horse showing _____ pain.
- a. **Abdominal**
 - b. Joint
 - c. Respiratory
 - d. Muscle
- 28 _____ is defined as an inflammation of the inner hoof wall.
- a. Sinusitis
 - b. **Laminitis**
 - c. Colic
 - d. Tendonitis
- 29 _____ is a common disease in horses caused by the neurotoxin produced by Clostridium tetani. It causes spasms and rigidity of the skeletal muscles.
- a. **Tetanus**
 - b. Clostridus
 - c. Botulism
 - d. Myositis

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30 _____ is caused by Clostridium botulinum and can occur in adults as forage poisoning or in foals as shaker foal syndrome.

- a. **Botulism**
- b. Clostridus
- c. Tetanus
- d. Myositis

31 Equine encephalomyelitis, a disease caused by viruses that affect the nervous system, is also called _____.

- a. Colic
- b. **Sleeping Sickness**
- c. Tetanus
- d. Influenza

32 What are the basic parts of the bridle?

- a. Noseband, headstall, reins
- b. **Headstall, bit(s), reins**
- c. Noseband, browband, headstall
- d. Headstall, browband, reins

33 Which of the following is not a nutrient?

- a. **Dry Matter**
- b. Vitamins
- c. Protein
- d. Minerals

34 Which of the following is not a strategy to prevent colic?

- a. Avoid sudden changes in the feeding program
- b. Frequent feeding is better than feeding once a day
- c. **Feeding your horse grain on bare ground**
- d. Having ample drinking water available at all times

35 Which of the following terms describes a mane that is cut off so part is left standing upright?

- a. Pulled mane
- b. **Roached mane**
- c. Thinned mane
- d. Trimmed mane

36 Which of the following gaits is four beats?

- a. **Walk**
- b. Trot
- c. Lope
- d. Jog

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- 37 Which of the following is not a natural cue?
- Crop**
 - Hands
 - Voice
 - Seat or weight
- 38 What is a medium-stiff bristled brush used for removing dust and hair?
- Curry comb
 - Body brush**
 - Dandy brush
 - Face brush
- 39 What is the name of the milk produced by the mare during the first few days after foaling that supplies the newborn foal with antibodies to protect the foal against diseases?
- Colostrum**
 - First milk
 - Kumiss
 - Mastitis
- 40 Which of the following is not a part of a horse's foot?
- White line
 - Beam**
 - Sole
 - Frog
- 41 Which of the following body parts is not part of the digestive system?
- Uterus**
 - Esophagus
 - Small Intestine
 - Cecum
- 42 What is normal cell division called?
- Inheritance
 - Mitosis**
 - Chromosomes
 - Meiosis
- 43 What is the most important criterion when judging and placing a conformation class?
- Breed quality
 - Structural Correctness
 - Substance of muscling
 - Balance**
- 44 Which of the following are called the "building blocks" of life?

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- a. **Amino-acids**
 - b. Vitamins
 - c. Macro-minerals
 - d. Micro-minerals
- 45 Which of the following nutrients does not contain carbon?
- a. **Minerals**
 - b. Vitamins
 - c. Protein
 - d. Carbohydrates
- 46 Which of the following is a stiff noseband on a halter or bridle and is sometimes used with long strap in training?
- a. **Cavesson**
 - b. Corona
 - c. Fenders
 - d. Bosal
- 47 Which of the following is the wide pieces of leather along the stirrup leathers on a western saddle?
- a. Corona
 - b. **Fenders**
 - c. Cavesson
 - d. Fiadore
- 48 Which of the following is a saddle pad cut to fit shape of the saddle and has a large colorful roll around the edge?
- a. **Corona**
 - b. Cavesson
 - c. Fiadore
 - d. Bosal
- 49 Which of the following is a special knot on a hackamore?
- a. **Fiadore**
 - b. Corona
 - c. Bosal
 - d. Cavesson
- 50 Which of the following is a part of a hackamore that fits over and around the nose?
- a. **Bosal**
 - b. Corona
 - c. Fiadore
 - d. Fenders

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- 51 When feeding grains, which of the following grains should you worry about containing the fungus ergot?
- Oats
 - Rye**
 - Corn
 - Barley
- 52 Which of the following conditions would not be considered a blemish?
- Parrot mouth**
 - Splint
 - Capped elbow
 - Quarter crack
- 53 How many pairs of chromosomes does the horse have?
- 12
 - 22
 - 32**
 - 42
- 54 Which of the following will not affect a horse's nutrient requirements?
- Coat color**
 - Age
 - Environment
 - Activity level
- 55 What is another term for laminitis?
- Founder**
 - Ringbone
 - Corns
 - Gravel
- 56 Which of the following is not a purpose of the saddle blanket/pad?
- To provide decoration**
 - To protect the horse's back
 - To absorb sweat and moisture
 - To protect the saddle
- 57 What disease would be associated with these symptoms: high temperature, increased respiration, depression, nasal discharge after 2nd or 3rd day, swelling of lymph nodes which usually abcess?
- Tetanus
 - Heaves
 - Strangles**

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- d. Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis

58 What term is used to describe when the toe of the hind foot strikes the toe of the front foot while the horse is in motion?

- a. **Forging**
- b. Racking
- c. Striding
- d. Pacing

59 What is equitation?

- a. The rising and descending of the rider in the saddle at the trot
- b. The equipment and clothing used when showing
- c. **The art of horseback riding**
- d. The art of understanding the horse's needs

60 Which of following organs is part of the stallion's reproductive tract?

- a. **Vas deferens**
- b. Ovary
- c. Uterus
- d. Corpus luteum

61 What is the angle of incidence?

- a. **The angle formed where the upper and lower incisors meet**
- b. The angle of the horse's shoulder
- c. The angle of the horse's pasterns
- d. The angle of the horse's hip

62 Which of the following management practices would not be part of a parasite management program?

- a. Rotate pastures frequently
- b. Dragging pastures during the warm months
- c. **Water horses using a watering hole or pond**
- d. Prevent overcrowding on pastures

63 Which of the following is the most important factor affecting the nutrient composition of grasses and legumes?

- a. Soil type
- b. **Stage of maturity**
- c. Climate
- d. Weather

64 Which of the following is a flying insect that lays eggs in open wounds? Blow flies Lice
Ticks Mites

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- 65 Which of the following is a flying insect that feeds on skin, nasal and eye secretions but does not bite?
- Face flies**
 - Lice
 - Ticks
 - Mites
- 66 Which of the following are microscopic creatures that cause mange?
- Lice
 - Face flies
 - Mites**
 - Blow flies
- 67 What is the average gestation length of the mare?
- 252-283 days
 - 335-342 days**
 - 383-401 days
 - 415-460 days
- 68 What is a poultice?
- A drawing pack used under a bandage to help remove fluid or swelling from an area**
 - A type of infection that affects the horse's heart
 - A skin condition
 - A blemish
- 69 Which of the following is not a basic horse coat color?
- Bay
 - Palomino**
 - Chesnut
 - Black
- 70 What is a nutrient?
- A feed that is high in fiber
 - A mineral needed by the horse's body for growth
 - A feed that is low in fiber
 - A feed constituent that aids in the support of life**
- 71 Which of the following is not a face marking?
- Coronet**
 - Star
 - Stripe
 - Blaze

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- 72 Where does the bit lie in the horse's mouth?
- On the bars**
 - On the wolf teeth
 - On the canine teeth
 - On the centers
- 73 What is an anthelmintic?
- A substance capable of destroying or eliminating parasitic worms**
 - An inflammation of the bronchial tubes
 - An acute abdominal pain
 - A drug that causes contraction of infected areas
- 74 Which of the following is not true about a horse's vision?
- Has a hard time detecting movement**
 - Has a blind spot directly behind its hindquarters
 - Must raise its head to see close objects
 - Takes time to adjust to eyesight in a dark stall, trailer, etc.
- 75 Which of the following muscles is located on the front end of the horse?
- Buttock
 - Forearm**
 - Gaskin
 - Thigh
- 76 A horse will drink _____ gallons of water per day.
- 20-25
 - 10-12**
 - 4-6
 - 1-3
- 77 Name the internal parasite associated with tail rubbing.
- Pinworms**
 - Bots
 - Lice
 - Stomach worms
- 78 Quidding is:
- Breaking the barrel pattern in cloverleaf
 - Dropping partially chewed food from the mouth**
 - Swallowing air while cribbing
 - Chronic pulmonary obstructive disease
- 79 If wood shavings are used as bedding, what type of shavings should be avoided?

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- a. Pine
 - b. Ash
 - c. **Black walnut**
 - d. Balsa
- 80 When boarding a horse, the term “full board” refers to...
- a. Shelter only
 - b. Feeding only
 - c. **Shelter, feeding, and stall cleaning only**
 - d. Shelter and feeding only
- 81 Which bone is NOT found in the skull of a horse?
- a. Frontal
 - b. **Ischium**
 - c. Mandible
 - d. Maxillary
- 82 What is the term for a row of teeth in a horse?
- a. **Arcade**
 - b. Arsenal
 - c. Line
 - d. Set
- 83 During the Peakness, Barbaro shattered his right pastern bone into 20 small pieces. What type of fracture did he suffer?
- a. **Comminuted**
 - b. Compound
 - c. Hairline
 - d. Greenstick
- 84 Barbaro survived surgery to repair his shattered leg but almost died because he was carrying more weight on his good left hind leg which led to a condition known as
- a. Bowed tendon
 - b. Ringbone
 - c. Thrush
 - d. **Laminitis**
- 85 What is the term commonly used to describe the long hairs on the fetlock and pastern of cold-blooded horses?
- a. **Feathers**
 - b. Brush hairs
 - c. Goat hairs
 - d. Fleece

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- 86 How many teeth does a yearling filly have?
- 24**
 - 26
 - 28
 - 30
- 87 Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs.
- Aorta
 - Inferior vena cava
 - Pulmonary artery**
 - Pulmonary vein
- 88 Which area is NOT considered part of the horse's topline?
- Croup
 - Back
 - Crest**
 - Withers
- 89 What is the term for the part of the frog closest to the toe?
- Apex**
 - "V"
 - Head
 - Bulb
- 90 Which is a mucous membrane of a horse?
- Gums**
 - Ovary
 - Blood vessels
 - Small intestine
- 91 What part of the horse's foot lies immediately above the frog?
- Coffin bone
 - Sole
 - White line
 - Digital cushion**
- 92 Which bone of the horse's foot serves as a pulley for the deep flexor tendon?
- Distal sesamoid bone**
 - Long pastern bone
 - Coffin bone
 - Proximal sesamoid
- 93 What joint is commonly referred to as the "yes-no" joint?

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- a. Knee
 - b. Atlas-axis**
 - c. Hock
 - d. Stifle
- 94 What conformation fault does a horse usually have as it paddles?
- a. Pigeon-toes**
 - b. Base narrow
 - c. Splay footed
 - d. Knock-kneed
- 95 The skull and ribs are considered to be what kind of bones?
- a. Flat**
 - b. Long pastern bone
 - c. Short
 - d. Regular
- 96 What term is used to describe when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?
- a. Monkey mouth
 - b. Parrot mouth**
 - c. Canary mouth
 - d. Undershot jaw
- 97 What is the normal resting heart rate of an adult horse in beats/minute?
- a. 8-20
 - b. 18-30
 - c. 28-40**
 - d. 38-50
- 98 What is protected in the cranial cavity?
- a. Brain**
 - b. Eye
 - c. Heart
 - d. Lungs
- 99 What is the name of the fluid that lubricates joints?
- a. Semen
 - b. Saliva
 - c. Synovial**
 - d. Sebum
- 100 Where on a horse are distal spots found?
- a. Hooves
 - b. Cannon Bones

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- c. Muzzle
- d. **Coronary band**

1-100

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- 101 What is the term used to describe small eyes placed close together on the horse's head?
- a. **Pig eye**
 - b. bovine eye
 - c. fox eye
 - d. snake eye
- 102 What does the horse's olfactory sense refer to?
- a. Taste
 - b. **Smell**
 - c. Touch
 - d. Hearing
- 103 How many cervical vertebrae do horses have?
- a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. **7**
- 104 What is the name of the vertebrae in the croup region?
- a. Lumbar
 - b. **Sacral**
 - c. Thoracic
 - d. Cervical
- 105 What term is used to describe a horse with too much slope to the pastern?
- a. **Coon-footed**
 - b. Club footed
 - c. Splay footed
 - d. Sickle footed
- 106 Which is NOT an accessory organ to the digestive tract of a horse?
- a. **Kidney**
 - b. Liver
 - c. Teeth
 - d. Pancreas
- 107 Which choice is NOT a basic horse coat color?
- a. Black
 - b. Chesnut
 - c. **Gray**
 - d. Bay
- 108 When judging horses from the rear, what should be the widest part of the hindquarters?

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- a. Gaskin
 - b. Buttocks
 - c. Stifle**
 - d. Hips
- 109 A leg marking characterized by white color that extends almost to the knee is?
- a. Stocking**
 - b. Sock
 - c. Ankle
 - d. Leg
- 110 In the horse, what is the make-up of molars?
- a. 3 premolars and 3 molars**
 - b. 1 premolar and 5 molars
 - c. 2 premolars and 4 molars
 - d. 5 premolars and 1 molar
- 111 What part of the horse's heart pumps blood away from the heart?
- a. Atria
 - b. Aorta
 - c. Mitral
 - d. Ventricles**
- 112 This type of saddle is the most popular forward seat saddle; can be used for many disciplines; has padded kneerolls.
- a. All-purpose saddle**
 - b. Dressage saddle
 - c. Saddleseat saddle
 - d. Sidesaddle
- 113 This type of saddle is rugged; seat is medium deep for added security; always has a back cinch.
- a. Roping saddle**
 - b. Barrel racing saddle
 - c. Endurance saddle
 - d. All-purpose saddle
- 114 This is a flat saddle that places the rider well behind the withers.
- a. Roping saddle
 - b. Dressage saddle
 - c. Saddleseat saddle**
 - d. All-purpose saddle
- 115 This type of saddle is lightweight; tall horn for security and high cantle to help rider stay in seat.

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- a. **Barrel racing saddle**
 - b. Sidesaddle
 - c. Roping saddle
 - d. Dressage saddle
- 116 This saddle's main purpose is jumping; flat seat with forward short flaps; rider looks perched.
- a. Endurance saddle
 - b. Sidesaddle
 - c. **Close contact saddle**
 - d. Dressage saddle
- 117 This type of saddle gives maximum leg contact with the horse.
- a. **Dressage saddle**
 - b. Roping saddle
 - c. Sidesaddle
 - d. All-purpose saddle
- 118 This type of saddle is very light; generally made of synthetic material; designed for comfort of horse and rider.
- a. **Endurance saddle**
 - b. Roping saddle
 - c. All-purpose saddle
 - d. Dressage saddle
- 119 This saddle is a ladies saddle; both legs on the same side of the horse.
- a. **Sidesaddle**
 - b. Roping saddle
 - c. All-purpose saddle
 - d. Dressage saddle
- 120 Gold or tan with white or near white mane and tail
- a. Vblack
 - b. **Palomino**
 - c. Bay
 - d. Roan
- 121 A sprinkling of white hairs within a basic coat color
- a. **Roan**
 - b. Bay
 - c. Gray
 - d. Dun
- 122 The darkest shade of chestnut
- a. Overo

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- b. Roan
 - c. **Liver**
 - d. Tobiano
- 123 White usually does not cross the topline between the withers and tail
- a. **Overo**
 - b. Bay
 - c. Dun
 - d. Roan
- 124 Reddish brown body color with black points
- a. Liver
 - b. Buckskin
 - c. **Bay**
 - d. Gray
- 125 Progressive silvering of hair
- a. **Gray**
 - b. Bay
 - c. Tobiano
 - d. Liver
- 126 How tall is a 14.2 hand equine?
- a. **58 inches**
 - b. 56 inches
 - c. 48 inches
 - d. 52 inches
- 127 Generally speaking, a horse has how many vertebrae in the spine?
- a. **54**
 - b. 64
 - c. 44
 - d. 34
- 128 Croup vertebrae are also known as:
- a. Thoracic
 - b. **Sacral**
 - c. Cervical
 - d. Lumbar
- 129 In reference to vertebrae, C4 indicates:
- a. **The fourth cervical vertebrae from the head**
 - b. The attachment site for the nuchal ligament
 - c. The location of the "Hunter's Bump"

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- d. The fourth coccygeal vertebrae from the head
- 130 The main bulk of a vertebral bone is called:
- a. Vertebral mass
 - b. Vertebral body**
 - c. Vertebral arch
 - d. Vertebral spine
- 131 Yellow mucus membranes on a horse might indicate:
- a. Liver disease
 - b. Anemia
 - c. Dehydration
 - d. Acute blood loss
- 132 Psyllium which comes from the husk of the fleawort seed, is generally used to treat:
- a. Sand colic**
 - b. Thrush
 - c. Wobbles
 - d. Diarrhea
- 133 What Spanish explorer first brought horses back to the north American continent?
- a. De Soto
 - b. Columbus
 - c. Cortes**
 - d. Magellan
- 134 Which of the following types of shoes is used to treat fractures of the pedal bone?
- a. Medicine Shoe
 - b. Keg shoe
 - c. Bar shoe**
 - d. Rocker toe shoe
- 135 Which of the following diseases of the horse is characterized by progressive degeneration of the brain and spinal cord?
- a. Potomic Horse Fever
 - b. Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis**
 - c. Eastern Equine Encephalitis
 - d. Glanders
- 136 Which of the following parasites are not sensitive to pyrantel tartate?
- a. Large strongyles
 - b. Pinworms
 - c. Bot larve**
 - d. Ascarids

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- 137 Which of the following protozoa is the cause of Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis?
- Rickettsia ehrlichii
 - Sarcocystis neurona**
 - Streptococcus equi
 - Myxovirus equi
- 138 Which of the following species are susceptible to West Nile Virus?
- Cattle, horses and dogs
 - Humans, birds and horses**
 - Humans, cats and horses
 - Raccoons, birds and horses
- 141 Your horse has heat in his fetlock joint. Your vet tells you to ice the joint. What is the maximum amount of time that ice should be in contact with skin to avoid tissue damage?
- 20 minutes**
 - 10 minutes
 - 60 minutes
 - 15 minutes
- 142 Which roughage can be described as having jointed stems and a seed-like fruit?
- Alfalfa
 - Timothy**
 - Red Clover
 - Lespena
- 143 Which of the following thrives in warm southwestern climates?
- Alfalfa
 - Wheatgrass
 - Bermuda grass**
 - Tall Fescue
- 144 Alfalfa cut in the pre-bloom stage has an average of what percent crude protein?
- 20%**
 - 15%
 - 10%
 - 5%
- 145 What percentage of a plant's protein is concentrated in the leaves?
- 30%
 - 50%
 - 70%**
 - 98%
- 146 Cantharidin can be defined as:

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- a. **A toxin produced by blister beetles**
 - b. A toxin found in moldy corn
 - c. A caustic poison found in black walnut shavings
 - d. A toxin produced by clostridium tetani
- 147 In reference to nutrition, What do the initials ADF stand for?
- a. Acidic digestible fiber
 - b. Acid detergent free
 - c. **Acid detergent fiber**
 - d. Adenosine Diformaldehyde
- 148 A red ribbon in the tail of a horse signifies that
- a. The horse is a novice horse
 - b. The rider is inexperienced
 - c. **The horse may kick if another horse gets too close**
 - d. The horse tends to stop suddenly
- 149 What is the approximate capacity of a horse's stomach?
- a. 5 gallons
 - b. **3 gallons**
 - c. 12 gallons
 - d. 3 quarts
- 150 Anhidrosis can be defined as
- a. Low blood suger
 - b. Extreme thirst
 - c. **The inability to sweat**
 - d. Inadequate blood volume
- 151 Exertional Rhabdomyolysis is another name for what syndrome?
- a. Strangles
 - b. Temporary muscular paralysis
 - c. **Azoturia**
 - d. Hyperkalemic Perodic Paralysis (HYPP)
- 152 Vitamin C regulates the storage of which nutrient?
- a. Calcium
 - b. Vitamin K
 - c. Potassium
 - d. **Iron**
- 153 Which of the following vitamins consist of a diverse family of retinoids?

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- a. E
- b. C
- c. **B12**
- d. B6

154 Which of the following minerals works with Vitamin E to protect cellular membranes from peroxides?

- a. **Selenium**
- b. Iron
- c. Potassium
- d. Copper

155 In reference to diseases, the initials CEM stand for what?

- a. Chronic Equine Metritis
- b. Chronic Equine Myopathy
- c. **Contagious Equine Metritis**
- d. Contagious Equine Myopathy

156 Which tendon is most often bowed?

- a. Digital flexor
- b. Deep extensor
- c. **Superficial flexor**
- d. Achilles

157 A tedder can be defined as

- a. A mare that shows no sign of estrus
- b. A horse raced under false identity
- c. **A machine that stirs newly mown hay**
- d. A person that illegally places bets at a racetrack

158 What is the function of lymph?

- a. To transport old erythrocytes to the kidney
- b. To rid cells of nitrogenous wastes
- c. **To maintain the body's fluid balance**
- d. To maintain a body pH of 8.6

159 What is the percentage of water in fresh cut forages?

- a. 80-90%
- b. **75-80%**
- c. 50-60%
- d. 40-50%

160 Clostridium botulinum falls into which classification of microorganisms?

- a. Myxovirus

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- b. Fungus
- c. Bacteria**
- d. Protozoan

161 Which of the following is NOT a fat-soluble vitamin?

- a. B**
- b. A
- c. E
- d. D

162 Which of the following is a hereditary immunological disease in Arabians?

- a. CID**
- b. HERDA
- c. Lethal White
- d. HYPP

163 Which of the following is a connective tissue defect in American Saddlebreds and Belgians?

- a. Epitheliogenesis imperfecta**
- b. HERDA
- c. HYPP
- d. Lethal White

164 Which of the following is a disease confined to Pintos and Paints?

- a. HERDA
- b. HYPP
- c. Lethal white**
- d. Epitheliogenesis imperfecta

165 Which of the following is a dermatological condition of foundation-bred Quarter Horses?

- a. HYPP
- b. HERDA**
- c. CID
- d. Lethal White

166 Which of the following is an irregularity in the muscle systems of some Quarter Horses?

- a. HYPP**
- b. HERDA
- c. Lethal White
- d. Epitheliogenesis imperfecta

167 Any hemorrhage from the nares is considered _____.

- a. Epilepsy
- b. Epidermal
- c. Epistaxis**

Horse

- d. Entropian

168 An intestinal stone is also known as _____.

- a. **Enterolith**
- b. Epilepsy
- c. Epidermal
- d. Entropian

169 At the center of an intestinal stone mass is the foreign object that formed its foundation. What is the scientific name for that point of origin?

- a. Nodule
- b. **Nidis**
- c. Quittor
- d. Sulci

170 Which of the terms refers to furrows between the frog and the sole of the hoof?

- a. **Sulci**
- b. Nodule
- c. Quittor
- d. Nystagmus

171 Which of the terms refers to uncontrollable eye movement?

- a. Nodule
- b. Quittor
- c. **Nystagmus**
- d. Sulci

172 Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. Which piece of equipment curbs or eliminates self mutilation?

- a. Leg chains
- b. Mirrors
- c. **Cradle**
- d. Hobbling

173 Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. Which piece of equipment curbs or eliminates pawing?

- a. Leg chains
- b. **Hobbling**
- c. Mirrors
- d. Hot chili pepper powder

174 Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. Which piece of equipment curbs or eliminates weaving?

- a. **Mirrors**

Horse

- b. Leg chains
- c. Cradle
- d. Hobbling

175 Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. Which piece of equipment curbs or eliminates tail chewing?

- a. Leg chains
- b. Cradle
- c. Hobbling
- d. **Hot chili pepper powder**

176 Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. Which piece of equipment curbs or eliminates kicking?

- a. Mirrors
- b. **Leg chains**
- c. Cradle
- d. Hot chili pepper powder

177 Fertilization of the egg occurs here:

- a. **Oviducts**
- b. Uterus
- c. Cervix
- d. Horns

178 The ____ acts as a barrier between the uterus and the vagina.

- a. Oviducts
- b. **Cervix**
- c. Ovum
- d. Horns

179 An unfertilized egg is also known as _____.

- a. Uterus
- b. Cervix
- c. **Ovum**
- d. Horn

180 A fertilized egg implants here:

- a. Oviducts
- b. Ovum
- c. Horns
- d. **Uterus**

Horse

181 Paired branchings of the uterus leading from the body of the uterus to the uterine tubes are known as _____.

- a. Oviducts
- b. Horns**
- c. Cervix
- d. Ovum

182 Ultrasound examination of the mare's uterus to determine pregnancy is usually done at ____ days after breeding.

- a. 4 to 5
- b. 7 to 8
- c. 14 to 15**
- d. 21 to 23

183 In mares, twins are almost always caused by ovulation and fertilization of more than one egg, not division of an embryo.

- a. TRUE**
- b. FALSE

184 At what point should mares begin to be fed slightly more energy to support the growth of the fetus?

- a. Three months
- b. Five months
- c. Seven months**
- d. Ten months

185 The reproductive cells-the egg and sperm, are also known as _____.

- a. Gametes**
- b. Genes
- c. DNA
- d. Karotype

186 The _____ is the arrangement of paired chromosomes.

- a. Gametes
- b. Genes
- c. Karotype**
- d. Chromosomes

187 Individual units of inheritance are known as _____.

- a. Gametes
- b. DNA
- c. Genes**
- d. Chromosomes

Horse

- 188 _____ are large and complex molecules of DNA that occur in every body cell.
- DNA
 - Genes
 - Chromosomes**
 - Karotype
- 189 The genetic material of living cellular organisms is known as _____.
- DNA**
 - Genes
 - Karotype
 - Chromosomes
- 190 What condition of the hooves is most often related to strong pulsation of the digital artery?
- Laminitis
 - Navicular
 - Seedy toe
 - Thrush
- 191 In the horse, what organ secretes bile into the small intestine?
- Liver**
 - Pancreas
 - Spleen
 - Gall bladder
- 192 The nerve responsible for the sense of smell is the _____.
- Vagus nerve
 - Optic nerve
 - Olfactory nevre**
 - Hypoglossal nerve
- 193 The nerve that aids in vision is the _____.
- Vagus nerve
 - Olfactory nerve
 - Hypoglossal nerve
 - Optic nerve**
- 194 The nerve that motors the muscles of the tongue is the _____.
- Vagus nerve
 - Hypoglossal nerve**
 - Optic nerve
 - Glossopharyngeal nerve

Horse

- 195 The nerve that regulates the movement of the diaphragm is the _____.
- Vagus nerve**
 - Hypoglossal nerve
 - Optic nerve
 - Glossopharyngeal nerve
- 196 When the toe of the hind foot hits the sole area of the forefoot on the same side it is known as _____.
- Scalping
 - Cross-firing
 - Rolling
 - Forging**
- 197 Contact on the inside of the diagonal fore and hind feet is known as _____.
- Cross-firing**
 - Scalping
 - Overreaching
 - Rolling
- 198 When the toe of the hind foot catches the forefoot on the same side, usually at the heel, it is known as _____.
- Overreaching**
 - Scalping
 - Cross-firing
 - Rolling
- 199 When the toe of the front foot hits the hairline at the coronary band or above on the hind foot of the same side it is known as _____.
- Forging
 - Scalping**
 - Cross-firing
 - Rolling
- 200 A laborious, inefficient gait of wide-fronted horses is known as _____.
- Scalping
 - Overreaching
 - Forging
 - Rolling**
- 201 When an intestinal segment has become twisted or trapped in an abnormal position it is known as _____ colic.

Horse

- a. **Displacement**
- b. Spasmodic
- c. Impaction
- d. Incarceration

202 Blockage of intestinal tract with normal ingesta is known as _____ colic.

- a. Spasmodic
- b. Displacement
- c. **Impactions**
- d. Incarceration

101-200

Horse

- 203 Irregular muscle contractions of the intestinal tract is known as ____ colic.
- Spasmodic**
 - Excessive fermentation
 - Displacement
 - Incarceration
- 204 Upset in gas and/or fluid production in the digestive tract is known as ____ colic.
- Excessive fermentation**
 - Spasmodic
 - Impaction
 - Incarceration
- 205 When a loop of intestine is entrapped by a normal or abnormal abdominal structure it is known as _____ colic.
- Incarceration**
 - Spasmodic
 - Displacement
 - Impaction
- 206 _____ can be more serious than they appear and are characterized by a small skin opening.
- Lacerations
 - Abrasions
 - Punctures**
 - Penetrating wounds
- 207 Torn edges and irregular shape characterize a _____.
- Laceration**
 - Puncture
 - Abrasions
 - Penetrating wound
- 208 Superficial skin wounds resulting from rubbing or scraping against an irritant surface are known as _____.
- Puncture
 - Abrasion**
 - Laceration
 - Penetrating wound
- 209 _____ have clean straight edges and often bleed quite freely.
- Incisions**
 - Punctures

Horse

- c. Abrasions
- d. Penetrating wounds

210 A _____ wound is when the entrance is through one of the body cavities such as the thorax or abdomen and are very serious.

- a. Puncture
- b. Penetrating**
- c. Abrasion
- d. Incised

211 Where on the horse is the pastern bone located?

- a. Leg**
- b. Tail
- c. Neck
- d. Head

212 White strip covering coronary band is known as a _____ leg marking.

- a. Coronet**
- b. Ankle
- c. Pastern
- d. Full stocking

213 White from coronet to and including the fetlock is known as a _____ leg marking.

- a. Coronet
- b. Pastern
- c. Ankle**
- d. Full stocking

214 White from coronet to mid cannon is known as a _____ leg marking.

- a. Ankle
- b. Pastern
- c. Half Stocking**
- d. Full stocking

215 White from coronet to knee or hock is known as a _____ leg marking.

- a. Full stocking**
- b. Ankle
- c. Pastern
- d. Coronet

216 White from coronet to and including the pastern is known as a _____ leg marking.

- a. Pastern**
- b. Ankle
- c. Coronet

Horse

d. Half Stocking

217 Which is NOT a factor of conformation?

- a. **Color**
- b. Balance
- c. Type
- d. Muscling

218 A horse that has too much belly is said to be what?

- a. **Paunchy**
- b. Skinny
- c. Balanced
- d. Strong

219 At what degree angle should the neck join the shoulder?

- a. **45**
- b. 55
- c. 65
- d. 75

220 What is it called when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?

- a. Monkey Mouth
- b. Roman Nose
- c. **Parrot Mouth**
- d. Wide Mouth

221 What part of the body supports the weight of the saddle and rider?

- a. **Back**
- b. Withers
- c. Rump
- d. Neck

222 A horse that fits together well and has equal sized fore and hindquarters is said to be...

- a. Muscled
- b. Defined
- c. Sized
- d. **Balanced**

223 Spring time is the most common time of the year for barn fires

- a) TRUE
- b) **FALSE**

Horse

- 224 Flammable materials should not be stored in the barn
- a) **TRUE**
 - b) FALSE
- 225 The fire department's phone number should be posted in your barn
- a) **TRUE**
 - b) FALSE
- 226 Hay, straw, and shavings are highly flammable
- a) **TRUE**
 - b) FALSE
- 227 The function of saliva is to moisten food to help with _____.
- a) Digestion
 - b) Swallowing
 - c) **Mastication**
 - d) Respiration
- 228 Pressing the thumb against the upper gum of the horse's mouth for a few seconds and then releasing and looking at the color is a way to test the horse's _____.
- a) **Capillary refill time**
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Health
 - d) Age
- 229 Urine that is a brownish-green color may indicate that your horse has _____.
- a) Influenza
 - b) A Fever
 - c) Low blood sugar
 - d) **Jaundice**
- 230 Oxygen is taken in by the horse during respiration.
- a) **True**
 - b) FALSE
- 231 Air passes through the pharynx and larynx before entering the trachea.
- a) **True**
 - b) FALSE
- 232 The horse's vocal cords are located in the nose.
- a) TRUE
 - b) **FALSE**

Horse

- 233 When horses breath in, the diaphragm and muscles in the rib expand the chest.
- a) **True**
 - b) FALSE
- 234 During exercise, horses need less oxygen then when they are resting.
- a) **FALSE**
 - b) TRUE
- 235 Which is an unsoundness of the head?
- a) Fistula
 - b) **Parrot Mouth**
 - c) Heaves
 - d) Ewe Neck
- 236 Which is a blemish of the leg?
- a) Blindness
 - b) Sway back
 - c) Bowed tendons
 - d) **Capped elbow**
- 237 What part of the body does stringhalt affect?
- a) Head
 - b) **Back legs**
 - c) Front legs
 - d) Back
- 238 Which of the following is a blemish?
- a) **Quarter crack**
 - b) Poll evil
 - c) Curb
 - d) Roaring
- 239 Which of the following is an unsoundness?
- a) Thrush
 - b) Sand creek
 - c) **Founder**
 - d) Shoe boil
- 240 What part of the body does thrush affect?
- a) Knee
 - b) Head
 - c) Shoulder
 - d) **Feet**

Horse

- 241 What is the basic unit of inheritance?
- a) **Genes**
 - b) Chromosomes
 - c) Cells
 - d) Units
- 242 What is the genetic makeup of a horse known as?
- a) **Genotype**
 - b) Phenotype
 - c) Heterozygous
 - d) Homozygous
- 243 What is a cross between a jackass and a mare called?
- a) Hinny
 - b) **Mule**
 - c) Burro
 - d) Zerba
- 244 What is the designation of a mare's sex chromosome pair?
- a) FF
 - b) MM
 - c) **XX**
 - d) XY
- 245 What is the placenta called after it leaves the mare's body?
- a) Foal
 - b) Placenta
 - c) Uterus
 - d) **Afterbirth**
- 246 What are the vessels that bring blood away from the heart called?
- a) Capillaries
 - b) Veins
 - c) **Arteries**
 - d) Nerves
- 247 What material is preferred for jumping and reining shoes?
- a) **Aluminum**
 - b) Steel
 - c) Copper
 - d) Iron
- 248 What is a mark that is burned on the cheek, shoulder, or hip called?

Horse

- a) Birthmark
 - b) **Brand**
 - c) Sign
 - d) Ear Tag
- 249 What is the upper curved part of the neck called?
- a) Pastern
 - b) Hock
 - c) **Crest**
 - d) Hump
- 250 What is the name of the bone in the hoof?
- a) Crest
 - b) Pastern
 - c) Hock
 - d) **Coffin bone**
- 251 The _____ is a rope attached to the halter for leading.
- a) Tree
 - b) War bridle
 - c) **Lead rope**
 - d) Cinch
- 252 The back of the saddle is the _____.
- a) **Cantle**
 - b) Cinch
 - c) Honda
 - d) Bosal
- 253 The part of the bit that curves up over the tongue is the _____.
- a) Cinch
 - b) Cantle
 - c) Honda
 - d) **Port**
- 254 The part of the hackamore that fits over the nose is the _____.
- a) Cinch
 - b) **Bosal**
 - c) Honda
 - d) Cantle

Horse

- 255 An emergency bridle made of rope is called a ____.
- a) **War birdle**
 - b) Cinch
 - c) Lead strap
 - d) Curb chain
- 256 The wooden frame of a saddle is the ____.
- a) Cinch
 - b) **Tree**
 - c) Honda
 - d) Port
- 257 A metal chain attached to the curb bit is the ____.
- a) Lead strap
 - b) **Curb chain**
 - c) Tree
 - d) Cinch
- 258 A ring of rope on a lasso through which the loop slides is known as the ____.
- a) Port
 - b) Lead strap
 - c) Tree
 - d) **Honda**
- 259 A wide cord girth used on a western saddle is a ____.
- a) Crest
 - b) Lead strap
 - c) Honda
 - d) **Cinch**
- 260 The front part of the western saddle over the withers is known as the ____.
- a) Port
 - b) **Fork**
 - c) Tree
 - d) Bosal
- 261 What breed could be characterized by the terms tobiano, overo, or tovero?
- a) **Paint**
 - b) Appaloosa
 - c) Paso Fino
 - d) Arabian

Horse

- 262 What breed originated in the Shetland Isles of Scotland?
- a) Icelandic Ponies
 - b) Welsh
 - c) **Shetland Pony**
 - d) POA's
- 263 What breed is represented by the Jockey Club?
- a) Clydesdale
 - b) Trotting Horse
 - c) **Thoroughbred**
 - d) Welsh
- 264 What breed originated in Ireland and is known for its jumping ability?
- a) Gotland
 - b) Cob
 - c) Trakehner
 - d) **Connemera**
- 265 What breed was once called the American Trotting Horse?
- a) Fox Trotter
 - b) **Standardbred**
 - c) Hackney
 - d) Spanish Barb
- 266 What breed of horse did not originate in Germany?
- a) **Haflinger**
 - b) Hanoverian
 - c) Trakehner
 - d) Holstein
- 267 The wasting away of a body part or tissue is called ____.
- a) **Atrophy**
 - b) Edema
 - c) Bruise
 - d) Swelling
- 268 Fluid secreted by the liver that goes into the small intestine and aids in digestion is called ____.
- a) Urine
 - b) Blood
 - c) Semen
 - d) **Bile**
- 269 The large pouch between the small and large intestines is the ____.

Horse

- a) Stomach
- b) Gall Bladder
- c) Cecum**
- d) Pancreas

270 The lower jawbone is called the _____.

- a) Pastern
- b) Crest
- c) Metacarpil
- d) Mandible**

271 What term refers to paired genes that are identical?

- a) Homozygous**
- b) Heterozygous
- c) Mitosis Meiosis

272 Which is NOT a type of negative reinforcement?

- a) Punishment
- b) Escape
- c) Feed**
- d) Aviodance

273 How many pounds of manure will a healthy horse produce in 24 hours?

- a) 45**
- b) 65
- c) 20
- d) 5

274 Which of the following is not a type of colic?

- a) Displacement colic
- b) Impaction colic
- c) Spacmodic colic
- d) Black walnut colic**

275 Modified viruses injected into the horse to provide an immune response are what?

- a) Vaccinations**
- b) Lacerations
- c) Immunizations
- d) Infections

276 Rabies vaccinations should be given to horses:

- a) Every three months
- b) Every six months
- c) Every year**

Horse

- d) Every two years
- 277 Cushing's Syndrome is caused by a tumor on which gland?
- a) Thyroid
 - b) Kidney
 - c) **Pituitary**
 - d) Liver
- 278 The horse belongs to the class Animalia
- a) **FALSE**
 - b) TRUE
- 279 Bones of the horse are classified as long, short, flat, and irregular
- a) **True**
 - b) FALSE
- 280 The skeleton of the horse is made up of 213 bones
- a) **FALSE**
 - b) TRUE
- 281 The tidal volume is the volume of air inspired or expired during each breathing cycle
- a) FALSE
 - b) **True**
- 282 The epidermal layer of skin contains arteries, veins, and hair follicles
- a) **FALSE**
 - b) TRUE
- 283 Most food will pass through the digestive system within 65 to 75 hours after ingestion
- a) FALSE
 - b) **True**
- 284 The color palomino results from a dilution of the chestnut gene
- a) **True**
 - b) FALSE
- 285 The hoof knife is used to clean rocks and dirt from the hoof
- a) **FALSE**
 - b) TRUE
- 286 What part of the shoe takes the stress off the nails and stabilizes the shoe on the hoof?
- a) **Clips**
 - b) Webs

Horse

- c) Fullerings
- d) Pitch

287 What type of shoe enhances leg action and motion of the horse?

- a) Glue on shoes
- b) Weighted shoes**
- c) Heart bar shoes
- d) Aluminum shoes

288 What tool is used to open the nail holes on the shoe?

- a) Clinchers
- b) Rasp
- c) Pritchel
- d) Nippers**

289 What vitamin is necessary for the growth and development of normal hoofs?

- a) A**
- b) E
- c) C
- d) D

290 What material is preferred for jumping and reining shoes to decrease fatigue?

- a) Steel
- b) Iron
- c) Aluminum**
- d) Copper

291 Thrush is usually found where on the hoof?

- a) Outer Wall
- b) Toe
- c) Around the frog**
- d) Coronary Band

292 What part of the hoof should be used as a guide when shaping hooves?

- a) White line**
- b) Frog
- c) Hoof wall
- d) Sole

293 A lack of this results in muscular dystrophy in young horses.

- a) Iron
- b) Manganese
- c) Selenium**
- d) Iodine

Horse

294 _____ helps build cartilage.

- a) Iron
- b) Sodium chloride**
- c) Manganese
- d) Iodine

295 _____ is lost when horses sweat.

- a) Manganese**
- b) Iron
- c) Selenium
- d) Iodine

296 _____ is required for hemoglobin to transport oxygen in blood.

- a) Selenium
- b) Manganese
- c) Iodine
- d) Iron**

297 _____ is needed for production of hormones in thyroid gland.

- a) Iodine**
- b) Iron
- c) Selenium
- d) Manganese

298 How many inches tall is a horse that is 10 hands?

- a) 40**
- b) 41
- c) 42
- d) 53

299 How many inches tall is a horse that is 13.2 hands?

- a) 46
- b) 54**
- c) 56
- d) 58

300 How many hands is a horse that is 48 inches tall?

- a) 12**
- b) 11.5
- c) 11
- d) 10.9

301 How many hands is a horse that is 71 inches tall?

Horse

- a) **17.3**
- b) 18.2
- c) 15.4
- d) 19.2

302 Which term refers to the therapeutic rinsing with large volumes of fluid?

- a) **Lavage**
- b) Flush
- c) Rinse
- d) Cleanse

201-300

303 What is the forced expiratory effort in horses due to the narrowing of the airways in the lungs called?

- a) Asthma
- b) Coughing
- c) Sneezing
- d) **Heaves**

304 Which term is NOT associated with swelling or inflammation?

- a) Encephalitis
- b) **Enterolith**
- c) Edema
- d) Scratches

305 Which is NOT a type of white blood cell?

- a) **Leukophil**
- b) Monocyte
- c) Basophil
- d) Neutrophil

306 Where on the horse are the guttural pouches located?

- a) Legs
- b) Back
- c) **Head**
- d) Hooves

307 What is the most important winter feed for horses?

- a) **Hay**
- b) Corn
- c) Beet pulp

Horse

d) Oats

308 A mature, idle, average condition 1000 pound horse will eat how much hay per day?

- a) **15 pounds**
- b) 30 pounds
- c) 40 pounds
- d) 50 pounds

309 Feed given to horses should be measured by what?

- a) Volume
- b) Brand
- c) **Weight**
- d) Size

310 How much water will a 1000 pound horse drink per day?

- a) 2 gallons
- b) 6 gallons
- c) **10 gallons**
- d) 16 gallons

311 Hay that is stored over a long period of time will lose what essential vitamin?

- a) **A**
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

312 Which is not considered one of the five main nutrients for horses?

- a) **Oxygen**
- b) Protein
- c) Vitamins
- d) Minerals

313 Which one of the following all refer to horses with body spots?

- a) Piebald, spotted, albino
- b) Pinto, spotted, black baldie
- c) Skewbald, piebald, Solano
- d) **Paint, pinto, skewbald**
- e) Dorsal, paint, pinto

314 Which of the following are all true concerning pigeon toed horses?

- a) **Sound, but paddle and interfere**
- b) Sound, but dish and rotate at the knees
- c) Sound, but wing in and often trip
- d) Often unsound due to acute arthritis

Horse

- e) Often unsound, wing out and interfere

315 Which horse described below, would you NOT purchase because it possesses a major unsoundness that affects the horse's usefulness?

- a) A thoroughpin, splints, ewe neck, and thrush
- b) Scratches, gravel, sway back, and pig eyed
- c) Wind puffs, smooth mouthed, capped hocks, and goose rumped
- d) Parrot mouth, a bowed tendon, quarter cracks, and osselets**
- e) Rain rot, sickle hocked, capped elbow, and mutton withered

316 What are the factors that determine speed of a horse?

- a) Forearm length, stride
- b) Hip length, cannon strength
- c) Stride length, stride frequency**
- d) Suspension length, overlap time
- e) Suspension frequency, overlap time

317 What characteristic makes the horse a nonruminant herbivore?

- a) Possess a large cecum to digest fiber**
- b) Eat primarily concentrated feed
- c) Possess a large stomach called a rumen
- d) Digest fiber in the stomach
- e) Cannot effectively digest large amounts of roughage

318 Which of the following best, sequentially identifies parts of the horse's digestive tract?

- a) Lips, larynx, lungs, large intestine
- b) Cervix, liver, duodenum, anus
- c) Esophagus, rumen, cecum, colon
- d) Mouth, esophagus, stomach, cecum**
- e) Mouth, small colon, stomach, large intestine

319 Which of the following is highest in digestible energy?

- a) Barley
- b) Corn**
- c) Oats
- d) Wheat
- e) Alfalfa, early bloom

320 Which is the accepted method of shoeing a horse having been diagnosed with navicular disease?

- a) Rolled toes, wedge pad and bar shoe**
- b) Heel caulks, rim shoes, and pads
- c) Trailers, side clips, and borium
- d) Wedge pads, aluminum shoes, and toe clips

Horse

- e) Decrease the angle, toe weights, and full swedge shoe
- 321 Which of the following are all parts of the female reproductive system?
- a) Uterus, cervix, seminiferous tubules
 - b) Cervix, fallopian tube, ovary**
 - c) Prostate, ovary, vulva
 - d) Teats, udder, cecum
 - e) Estrous, clitoris, uterus
- 322 Which of the following are normal, resting, vital signs of a mature mare?
- a) Temp-100.5, respiration-15, pulse-38**
 - b) Temp-98.6, respiration-8, pulse-66
 - c) Temp-99.5, respiration-55, pulse-8
 - d) Temp-98, respiration-20, pulse 88
 - e) Temp-102, respiration-55, pulse-75
- 323 What term is defined as the age at which a stallion ejaculate contains a minimum of 1X10 to the 8th total sperm with 10 percent progressive motility?
- a) Endocrinology
 - b) Estrus
 - c) Puberty**
 - d) Spermatogenesis
 - e) Morphology
- 324 Why would a herdsman put a mare under 2 foot-candles of light for 14-16 hours per day?
- a) To increase ovarian activity**
 - b) To increase prostoglandin production
 - c) To decrease the length of the heat period
 - d) To decrease the number of sperm necessary for fertilization
 - e) To decrease estrogen during estrus
- 325 What are the expected frequencies of foals from the following mating? Ee X Ee
- a) 25% EE, 50% Ee, 25% ee**
 - b) 100% EE
 - c) 75% EE, 25% ee
 - d) 50% EE, 25% Ee, 25% ee
 - e) 75% Ee, 25% ee
- 326 Which of the following horses exhibits the most signs of internal parasite infestation?
- a) Hyperactive, glossy coat, sweeney
 - b) Wasp waisted, rubbed tail, blind staggers
 - c) Pot bellied, rough coat, coughing**
 - d) Roaring, cribbing, tying up
 - e) Overactive thyroid, fat pad over the tail head

Horse

- 327 What is the life span of grey horses generally shorter than other horses?
- a) Sun exposure is more damaging
 - b) They have hereditary multiple exostosis
 - c) They often have the lethal roan gene
 - d) They are prone to melanomas**
 - e) They are prone to epitheliogenesis imperfecta
- 328 What is the description of an avulsion? A wound that:
- a) is characterized by tearing of skin to cause a loose flap**
 - b) is caused by a more or less pointed object
 - c) penetrates the full thickness of the skin resulting in both cutting and tearing
 - d) is characterized by multiple superficial scratches clean and caused by a very sharp object
- 329 Which are all characteristics of colic?
- a) Abdominal pain, rolling, twisted intestine**
 - b) Caused by parasites, stiff gait, seedy toe
 - c) Coughing, noise during breathing, abdominal pain
 - d) Dark colored urine, drop of coffin bone, chronic
 - e) Sawhorse posture, heat in hoof, loud gut sounds
- 330 A one ton batch of 12% grain mix is requested. You have available, cracked corn at 8% protein and soybean meal (SBM) at 40% protein. How many pounds of corn and SBM will make up the batch?
- a) 125# SBM, 875# corn
 - b) 250# SBM, 1750# corn**
 - c) 775# SBM, 1225# corn
 - d) 1225# SBM, 775# corn
 - e) a 12% mix is not possible with these ingredients
- 331 Which of the following is NOT a guideline for training horses?
- a) Expect the horse to have reasoning powers similar to humans.**
 - b) Be consistent in the presentation of all cues
 - c) Try to develop secondary positive reinforcement
 - d) Learn to shape behavior by reinforcing approximations of the desired response
 - e) Learn how to start with basic cues and advance to new ones
- 332 A horse with a long shoulder and forearm will most likely have which of the following?
- a) A short, choppy stride
 - b) A short, hard hitting gait
 - c) A long, ground covering stride**
 - d) A medium, ground covering walk
 - e) A tendency toward lameness
- 333 Horses were probably domesticated in _____.

Horse

- a) Russia
 - b) Persia**
 - c) the United States
 - d) China
- 335 A mule is a cross between a _____.
- a) stallion and a mare
 - b) stallion and a jannet
 - c) jack and a mare**
 - d) jack and a jennet
- 336 The number-one spectator sport in the United States is _____.
- a) rodeos
 - b) riding
 - c) horse racing**
 - d) horse shows
- 337 Fillies should be bred to foal at _____ years of age.
- a) 1 to 2
 - b) 2 to 3
 - c) 3 to 4**
 - d) 4 to 5
- 338 Always approach a horse from the _____.
- a) left side**
 - b) rear
 - c) right side
 - d) none of the answers listed
- 339 Horses should be re-shod every _____ weeks.
- a) 2 to 4
 - b) 4 to 6**
 - c) 6 to 8
 - d) 8 to 10
- 340 The most popular breed of light horse in the United States is the _____.
- a) Quarter Horse**
 - b) Thoroughbred
 - c) Appaloosa
 - d) Morgan
- 341 A fast, four-beat gait is the _____.
- a) gallop**
 - b) trot

Horse

- c) canter
- d) pace

342 There are approximately _____ horses in the United States.

- a) 100,000
- b) 1 million
- c) 3.6 million**
- d) 100 million

343 What percentage of all horses in the United States are owned for personal pleasure use?

- a) 10%
- b) 50%
- c) 60%
- d) 75%**

344 Light horses are used mainly for _____.

- a) listed
- b) riding
- c) driving
- d) racing
- e) all of the answers**

345 What features of the horse can be used to determine age?

- a) teeth**
- b) eyes
- c) legs
- d) hair coat

346 _____ and _____ are the two most important parts of the horse.

- a) Head; feet
- b) Feet; legs**
- c) Legs; head
- d) Head; neck

347 The _____ is a lateral movement of the horse.

- a) amble**
- b) pace
- c) rack
- d) canter

348 What kind of pasture is considered the best all-round for horses?

- a) timothy
- b) crested wheatgrass
- c) tall fescue

Horse

d) Kentucky bluegrass

349 What is the average conception percent rate for horses?

- a) 10-20
- b) 30-40
- c) 50-60**
- d) 80-90

350 Horses drink _____ to _____ gallons of water a day.

- a) 1; 2
- b) 4; 6
- c) 8; 10
- d) 10; 12**

351 A _____ is a person who works on horses' feet.

- a) float
- b) **farrier**
- c) shodder
- d) manger

352 _____ is the equipment used for riding and showing horses.

- a) Tack**
- b) Saddle
- c) Bridle
- d) Halter

353 _____ are used for tying and leading horses.

- a) Martingales
- b) Bridles and Bits**
- c) Halters**
- d) Saddles

354 A disease caused by a virus that enters the body from the bite of an infected dog or wild animal is _____.

- a) lockjaw
- b) tetanus
- c) pneumonia
- d) rabies**

355 _____ is a condition in which horses do not sweat normally.

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Anhydrosis**
- c) Colic
- d) Distemper

Horse

356 _____ is a nutritional disorder that affects the respiratory system.

- a) **Heaves**
- b) Lameness
- c) Founder
- d) Fescue Toxicity

357 A disease caused by bacteria that enter the animal's body through a puncture wound is called _____.

- a) **Tetanus**
- b) heaves
- c) lameness
- d) fescue toxicity

358 A process called sacking out is used for several days before a horse is to be _____.

- a) vaccinated
- b) mounted
- c) **Saddled**
- d) haltered

359 Longeing is training a horse at the end of a _____ to _____ foot line.

- a) 35; 40
- b) 5; 10
- c) 15; 20
- d) **25; 30**

360 _____ is the reverse of mounting.

- a) Longeing
- b) Driving
- c) **Dismounting**
- d) Leading

361 The _____ prevents injury to the horse's mouth.

- a) bridle
- b) **hackamore**
- c) saddle
- d) lead

362 When mounting, turn the _____ stirrup to receive the foot.

- a) left and right
- b) right
- c) **left**
- d) none of the answers listed

Horse

363 Light horses are noted for their riding quality, and light horse breeds rank as some of the most popular in the

- a) **United States**
- b) Germany
- c) Mexico
- d) France

364 Light horses typically range in size from _____ up to _____.

- a) 11.6hh; 14.2hh
- b) **14.2hh; 17hh**
- c) 12.4hh; 17hh
- d) 11.4hh; 14.2hh

365 Throughout history, _____ horses were utilized as work horses.

- a) pony
- b) light
- c) grade
- d) **draft**

366 This term is used to describe a pair of genes.

- a) Heterozygous
- b) **Allele**
- c) Modifying gene
- d) Dilute gene

367 The gene responsible for the restriction of black to the points, as seen in colors such as bay or buckskin is known as the

- a) dilute gene
- b) modifying gene
- c) **agouti gene**
- d) none of the answers listed

368 The list of a breed's ideal characteristics, as outlined by a breed registry or organization is known as the

- a) breed average
- b) breed stock
- c) breed official
- d) **breed standard**

369 A male horse under the age of four is known as a

- a) **colt**
- b) foal
- c) yearling

Horse

d) none of the answers listed

370 Also known as a dished head, it is a head that gradually tapers to the muzzle, commonly seen in Arabians and Welsh Mountain Ponies.

- a) Cupped profile
- b) **Concave profile**
- c) Convex profile
- d) Incurvate profile

371 _____ is the structure of a horse's body; the way a horse is "built."

- a) Anatomy
- b) **Conformation**
- c) Physique
- d) Figure

372 Also known as a Roman nose, it is a head that gradually tapers outward, commonly seen in some draft horse breeds.

- a) Concave profile
- b) Cupped profile
- c) **Convex profile**
- d) Incurvate profile

373 This term typically refers to a first generation cross between two purebreds, such as a Welsh/Thoroughbred cross or an Appaloosa/Arabian cross.

- a) intercrossed
- b) purebred
- c) interbred
- d) **crossbred**

374 The mother of a horse is called a

- a) **dam**
- b) dame
- c) lady
- d) damsel

375 Also known as the cream gene, this gene lightens bay to buckskin, chestnut to palomino, and black to smoky black. It is a dominant gene.

- a) Modifying gene
- b) **Dilute gene**
- c) Agouti gene
- d) none of the answers listed

376 The long hair that grows on the lower legs and fetlocks, commonly seen in native pony breeds and heavy draft breeds is known as

Horse

- a) goat hairs
- b) feather brush hairs**
- c) Fleece

377 A female horse under the age of four is known as a

- a) filly**
- b) foal
- c) yearling
- d) colt

378 A young horse, usually less than six months old is called a

- a) filly
- b) foal**
- c) yearling
- d) colt

379 A horse that exhibits gaits beyond (or in place of) the basic walk, trot and canter is known to be

- a) amble
- b) trod
- c) carriaged
- d) gaited**

380 A castrated male horse of any age is called a

- a) gelding**
- b) mare
- c) weanling
- d) stallion

381 _____ is an unregistered horse, often of unknown parentage.

- a) Draft
- b) Rank
- c) Grade**
- d) Class

382 The standard of measurement in horses and ponies, a _____ is equal to four inches and is represented as either 15 _____s or it's abbreviated form, 15hh.

- a) hand**
- b) ham
- c) hold
- d) hook

383 Genes are inherited in pairs called alleles. _____ is the term used when the two alleles are different.

- a) Homozygous

Horse

- b) Heterozygous**
- c) Modifying gene
- d) Dilute gene

384 _____ is the term used when the two alleles are identical.

- a) Modifying gene
- b) Heterozygous
- c) Homozygous**
- d) Dilute gene

385 A female horse that is at least four years of age is called a

- a) mare**
- b) filly
- c) foal
- d) colt

386 A bay or brown horse with a lighter colored muzzle is called a

- a) Crumbly mouth
- b) Grainy mouth
- c) Mealy mouth**
- d) Gritty mouth

387 In equine color genetics, grey and roan are considered to be _____ because they modify the base color.

- a) cream genes
- b) dilute genes
- c) agouti genes
- a) modifying genes**

388 A breed registry that accepts horses of multiple breeds and backgrounds, regardless of pedigree is called a/an

- b) open stud book**
- c) open stud brochure
- d) open stud edition
- e) open stud album

389 A coat pattern that is known for producing extensively marked faces is known as

- a) tovero
- b) overo**
- c) splash
- d) sabino

390 On certain colors (bay and buckskin, for instance), the darker _____ include the lower legs, ear tips, mane and tail.

Horse

- a) **points**
- b) tips
- c) dots
- d) marks

391 An equine standing less than 14.2hh is known as a

- a) gelding
- b) yearling
- c) foal
- d) **pony**

392 A term used for stallions that regularly and consistently produce offspring that exhibit certain characteristics, regardless of the appearance of the foal's dam is called a

- a) **prepotent**
- b) ascendant
- c) dominant
- d) preeminent

393 A coat pattern that is characterized by white markings that are speckled and flecked is called

- a) overo
- b) tovero
- c) splash
- d) **sabino**

394 The father of a horse is called a

- a) lord
- b) mare
- c) **sire**
- d) pater

395 A coat pattern that is characterized by blazes that are "bottom-heavy" (wider at the muzzle than on the forehead) and extensive leg markings that lack the "speckling" that is seen in the sabino pattern is called

- a) tobiano
- b) **splash**
- c) overo
- d) tovero

396 A male horse that is at least four years of age is called a

- a) **stallion**
- b) gelding
- c) mare
- d) weanling

Horse

397 A coat pattern that is characterized by minimal white on the face, dark legs, and white that crosses over the back in at least one location is called

- a) tovero
- b) tobiano**
- c) overo
- d) sabino

398 A coat pattern that exhibits characteristics of tobiano and overo is called

- a) sabino
- b) splash
- c) tovero**
- d) none of the answers listed

399 An eye that exhibits a lighter, almost white appearance is called a/an

- a) wall-eye**
- b) white-eye
- c) pale-eye
- d) none of the answers listed

400 A foal between the ages of six months and one year is called a/an

- a) yearling
- b) weanling**
- c) filly
- d) gelding

401 A young horse that has reached its first birthday but is less than two years old.

- a) weanling
- b) filly
- c) gelding
- d) Yearling**

402 With its long legs and fuzzy baby coat, a _____ is an adorable creature full of spirit and curiosity.

- a) foal**
- b) yearling
- c) filly
- d) none of the answers listed

403 Some horses can go through a "gangly" period during their _____ year as they continue growing and maturing. Sometimes the _____ becomes a bit unbalanced in its conformation as it grows, but this resolves itself as the horse continues to mature.

- a) foal
- b) Yearling**

Horse

- c) filly
- d) stallion

404 By the age of _____, most horses are considered to be mature, although some breeds are later to mature than others.

- a) three
- b) two
- c) four**
- d) five

405 By the age of _____, a horse is considered to be fully mature and in its prime.

- a) six
- b) five
- c) eight
- d) seven**

406 Basic fundamentals of good conformation include:

- a) all of the answers listed**
- b) large eyes
- c) appropriately sized ears a properly set neck
- d) a sloping shoulder

407 A slow four-beat gait is known as a

- a) trot
- b) walk**
- c) canter
- d) gallop

408 A moderately fast two-beat lateral gait is known as the

- a) trot**
- b) walk
- c) canter
- d) gallop

409 A fast four-beat gait is known as the

- a) trot
- b) canter
- c) gallop
- d) rack**

410 _____ are extremely rare in horses.

- a) Twins**
- b) Triplets
- c) Quadruplets

Horse

d) none of the answers listed

411 The average normal body temperature of an adult horse is

- a) 98.7 degrees F
- b) 97.4 degrees F
- c) 99.5 - 100.5 degrees F**
- d) 96.8 degrees F

412 The average heart rate of a resting horse ranges from _____ beats per minute.

- a) 25-45**
- b) 35-55
- c) 45-65
- d) 15-35

413 The average length of gestation in horses is _____ days, although this can vary by as much as 30 days on either side and still be considered normal.

- a) 417
- b) 340**
- c) 289
- d) 375

414 The majority of horses have _____ eyes, and it is the eye color that you will encounter most of the time.

- a) none of the answers listed
- b) amber
- c) blue
- d) dark-brown**

415 _____ in horses are patterns of hair that are arranged by a spiral shape and quite often they are located at the center of the forehead.

- a) Whorls**
- b) Curls
- c) Coils
- d) Whirls

416 Hoof color is generally related to leg color, meaning that a leg with a white sock or stocking usually is accompanied by a white hoof. Legs are devoid of white markings are usually accompanied by a _____ hoof.

- a) chestnut
- b) blue
- c) black**
- d) none of the answers listed

Horse

417 A _____ is a disconnected white patch between the nostrils, usually accompanied by a star and occasionally occurs without a star, but this is unusual.

- a. **snip**
- b. pastern
- c. blaze
- d. stripe

418 A _____ is the smallest of white leg markings and encircles the hoof's _____ band only.

- a. half-stocking
- b. pastern
- c. ankle (or sock)
- d. **coronet**

419 A _____ is a white marking that extends up onto the _____ but does not include the fetlock joint.

- a. coronet
- b. **pastern**
- c. ankle (or sock)
- d. Full stocking

420 The _____ marking includes the fetlock joint and is the marking typically referred to as a sock.

- a. half-stocking
- b. full stocking
- c. pastern
- d. **ankle**

421 A _____ extends past the fetlock and onto the cannon bone but stops about halfway to the knee or hock.

- a. **half-stocking**
- b. full stocking
- c. coronet
- d. pastern

422 A _____ is a tall white marking that extends all the way up on the cannon bone, reaching or including the knee or hock.

- a. coronet
- b. half-stocking
- c. **full stocking**
- d. pastern

423 Named for a Thoroughbred stallion who exhibited this type of marking, _____ are small areas of dark hair that appear on chestnut (and chestnut-based) horses.

Horse

- a. **Bend Or Spots**
- b. Brindle
- c. Schlera
- d. Prophet's Thumb

424 An unusual and very rare type of coat pattern, the term _____ refers to dark vertical stripes that are reminiscent of zebra stripes.

- a. bend or spots
- b. **brindle**
- c. Schlera
- d. primitive markings

425 White _____ that shows along the edge of the eye is one of the distinguishing features in Appaloosas and is often found in horses of other breeds. Some horsemen and women refer to this characteristic as a human eye because the appearance is closer to that of the human eye than the typical horse eye.

- a. Brindle
- b. bend or spots
- c. **schlera**
- d. prophet's thumb

426 _____ are found in several breeds and in several colors and consist of a dorsal stripe (also known as an eel stripe) down the back and leg barring (also known as zebra markings).

- a. Sclera
- b. Bend or spots
- c. Prophet's thumb
- d. **Primitive markings**

427 Occasionally found in horses of any breed, the _____ is a small indentation typically located along the side of the horse's neck.

- a. **prophet's thumb**
- b. primitive markings
- c. bend or spots
- d. sclera

428 The catch-all term for horses that exhibit extensive white markings on their bodies is

- a. tobiano
- b. **pinto**
- c. frame overo
- d. sabino

429 Historically, horses with pinto coats were referred to in a simple fashion by the use of this term:

- a. skewbald
- b. **piebald**

Horse

- c. **piebald and skewbald**
- d. spotted

430 One of the most typical characteristics that _____ exhibit is a dark head with only a small star or narrow stripe.

- a. toveros
- b. pintos
- c. sabinos
- d. **tobianos**

431 The name sabino comes from the Spanish word meaning

- a. freckled
- b. **speckled**
- c. painted
- d. none of the answers listed

432 Unlike the white markings of the sabino with its speckled and jagged edges, the _____ pattern is a pattern made up of clearly defined lines.

- a. **splashed white**
- b. tobiano pinto
- c. tovero

433 The _____ is produced when a horse inherits both the tobiano and the overo color patterns.

- a. appaloosa
- b. splashed white
- c. **tovero**
- d. leopard complex

434 The _____ is a prime example of the wide variety of features--spots, specks, roaning and mottling--that distinguish the _____ from other horse breeds.

- a. splashed white
- b. tobiano
- c. leopard complex
- d. **appaloosa**

435 The leopard pattern is essentially the _____ of the Appaloosa family, as it consists of dark spots that extend over the entire body and are evenly distributed without particular concentration to one area or another.

- a. brittany spaniel
- b. **dalmatian**
- c. german shorthair
- d. none of the answers listed

Horse

436 The _____ Registry was established in 1944; however, it was not until the latter part of the twentieth century that the breed's exposure and popularity began to increase.

- a. American Paint Horse
- b. American Bashkir Curly
- c. American Cream Draft**
- d. American Paint Pony

437 The American Paint Horse Association (APHA) was established in _____ out of a need to offer registration and showing opportunities for so-called cropout American Quarter Horses, which were animals that displayed white markings in excessive amounts and were ineligible for registration with the American Quarter Horse Association.

- a. 1952
- b. 1972
- c. 1962**
- d. 1942

438 The registry for this breed maintains a height limit of 14.2hh.

- a. American Paint Pony**
- b. American Quarter Horse
- c. American Paint Horse
- d. American Quarter Pony

439 This breed carries the distinction of being the most popular breed in America, which is a tremendous testament to the breed's excellent qualities.

- a. American Paint Pony
- b. American Paint Horse
- c. American Quarter Horse**
- d. American Bashkir Curly

440 This breed is known for its five gaits: the walk, the trot, the canter, the slow gait, and the rack.

- a. American Saddlebred**
- b. American Quarter Horse
- c. American Standardbred
- d. American Warmblood

441 Developed specifically for harness racing in the mid-1800s, this breed gets its name from the standard racing speed (a mile in 2 minutes, 30 seconds) that the horses needed to meet in order to be registered.

- a. Andalusian
- b. American Saddlebred
- c. American Quarter Horse
- d. American Standardbred**

Horse

442 The ancient Andalusian is a _____ breed, and its roots are very evident in the Andalusian's muscular build, convex head, and action.

- a. **Spanish**
- b. French
- c. Swedish
- d. Scottish

443 The Appalossa's name derives from the _____, which is where the Nez Perce Indians initially located these intriguing spotted horses in the 1700s.

- a. Snake River
- b. **Palouse River**
- c. Columbia River
- d. Clearwater River

444 Beauty, refinement, strength, stamina, and an unsurpassed history laden with mystic charm-the _____ is truly a breed without parallel.

- a. Appaloosa
- b. **Arabian**
- c. Belgian
- d. Caspian

445 Long recognized as hardy, durable, and tough, the _____ is favored as a working horse.

- a. **Buckskin**
- b. Canadian
- c. Caspian
- d. Chincoteague

446 Developed in the late seventeenth century from French foundation stock, this breed has faced extinction on more than one occasion despite the fact that the breed once existed in large numbers.

- a. Chincoteague
- b. Buckskin
- c. Belgian
- d. **Canadian**

447 While many breeds lay claim to the title of oldest breed, the _____ breed is generally accepted as being one of the very oldest, if not the oldest breed in existence today.

- a. Canadian
- b. **Caspian**
- c. Buckskin
- d. Appaloosa

448 An ancient breed with a history dating back to the mid-1700s, the _____ was originally known as the Chapman.

Horse

- a. **Cleveland Bay**
- b. Clydesdale
- c. Canadian
- d. Caspian

449 This breed was developed during the 1700s, and the foundation breeds included the Belgian and the Shire, along with native draft horses.

- a. Canadian
- b. Cleveland Bay
- c. **Clydesdale**
- d. Buckskin

450 The _____ pony is another of the British native pony breeds and is extremely rare in the United States.

- a. Connemara
- b. Danish Warmblood
- c. **Dales**
- d. Dartmoor

451 This breed's registry was established in 1962, and today it is noted for its superior conformation.

- a. **Danish Warmblood**
- b. Dartmoor
- c. Donkey
- d. Dutch Warmblood

452 There is a legend behind this breed's shoulder cross marking, and it is said that because it was this breed that Mary rode into Bethlehem on the night Jesus Christ was born, these are forever marked with the special shoulder cross.

- a. **Donkey**
- b. Dutch Warmblood
- c. Danish Warmblood
- d. Dartmoor

453 This breed is a British native pony breed that hails from England, as does its close cousin, the Dales pony. Both breeds are extremely rare in the United States, but this breed is easily recognizable due to its distinctive black coloring, as well as for its masses of feathering.

- a. Connemara
- b. French Saddle
- c. German Riding
- d. **Fell**

454 Quickly gaining in popularity in the United States, this breed is a regal, noble breed that is easily recognizable due to its black coloring and its abundance of feathering on the fetlocks.

- a. Gypsy Vanner

Horse

- b. Clydesdale
- c. Friesian**
- d. Gotland

455 The Swedish contribution to pony breeding, this pony shares many of the characteristics that are prized in the British native pony breeds. Hardy, resilient, enduring, and industrious, this breed is known for its calm demeanor and willingness to work.

- a. Clydesdale
- b. Gotland**
- c. Connemara
- d. Canadian

456 A native of Austria, this breed is an attractive breed that is highly recognizable due to its striking chestnut coloring and are well known for their gentle natures, their longevity, and their natural hardiness.

- a. Haflinger**
- b. Gotland
- c. Clydesdale
- d. Friesian

457 As is the case with the sport pony, this is not a breed per se, and there is no registry or stud book specifically maintained for them. However, the United States Equestrian Federation (USEF) does maintain records for these and calculates points for the leading sires of their breeding (in-hand) division, as well as their performance divisions.

- a. Holsteiner
- b. Hackney Pony
- c. Hunter Pony**
- d. German Riding Pony

458 This breed is a gaited breed with five gaits: the walk, the trot, the canter, the tölt (a type of running walk), and the flying pace.

- a. Icelandic**
- b. Irish Draught
- c. Latvian
- d. Lipizzan

459 Thanks for William Randolph Hearst, this breed of Morgan-to-Arabian origin has a name. Credit for the name is given to Hearst, who raised this beautiful breed on his ranch in California during the 1920s. There was no registry for the breed until the 1970s, but prior to that time, these horses were registered in the Morgan stud book.

- a. Morab**
- b. Missouri Fox Trotting Horse
- c. MorganMountain Pleasure Horse

Horse

460 Laura Ingalls Wilder (author of the classic Little House books) raised these horses in Missouri with her husband, Almanzo, during the early twentieth century. Almanzo's parents were _____ breeders in New York State during the mid-1800s. At that time, the price of a quality _____ two-year-old was \$200.

- a. Missouri Fox Trotting Horse
- b. Mountain Pleasure Horse
- c. Morgan**
- d. Mule

461 In its most basic description, a mule is the product of a cross between a _____ and a _____.

- a. male donkey; female horse**
- b. male horse; female donkey
- c. male donkey; female pony
- d. male pony; female donkey

462 Used by the Vikings and later as a farm horse, this is an ancient breed with a long history of dedicated and devoted service. Today this substantial equine is very popular as a driving animal. Primitive markings and dun coloring are the hallmarks of this distinctive breed, which is always a form of dun.

- a. Oldenburg
- b. North American Spotted Draft
- c. Norwegian Fjord**
- d. Palomino

463 Anky van Grunsven, four-time Olympic medalist in dressage, rode this breed whose name was Bonfire.

- a. Norwegian Fjord
- b. Oldenburg**
- c. North American Spotted Horse
- d. Mountain Pleasure Horse

465 "Bonanza" fans will undoubtedly remember a brightly marked horse named "Cochise" that belonged to Little Joe Cartwright. Its breed is the

- a. Shetland
- b. Pintabian
- c. Pinto**
- d. Oldenburg

466 Although its name implies differently, the Rocky Mountain Horse does not hail from the Rocky Mountains, but rather from _____.

- a. Missouri
- b. Nebraska**

Horse

- c. Kansas
 - d. **Kentucky**
- 467 The tallest horse ever recorded was a _____ that stood 21.2 1/2hh
- a. **Shire**
 - b. Suffolk Punch
 - c. Swedish Warmblood
 - d. Tennessee Walking Horse
- 468 The ultimate accolade in American _____ racing is the Triple Crown, which is awarded to _____s that win three important races (the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness Stakes, and the Belmont Stakes) in the same year. As of 2008, only eleven horses have ever won the Triple Crown in over a century of racing. These famous individuals include Sir Barton, Gallant Fox, Omaha, War Admiral, Whirlaway, Count Fleet, Assault, Citation, Secretariat, Seattle Slew and Affird. There has not been a Triple Crown winner since 1978.
- a. Takehner
 - b. **Thoroughbred**
 - c. Welara
 - d. Quarter Horse
- 469 Castration of a colt should be done in the _____ of the year.
- a. **Spring**
 - b. Summer
 - c. Fall
 - d. Winter
- 470 A/an _____ is an imperfection that does not affect the usefulness of the horse.
- a. cataract
 - b. parrot mouth
 - c. **blemish**
 - d. unsoundness
- 471 Training of the foal should begin when it is _____ days old.
- a. 180-365
 - b. 30-45
 - c. 60-90
 - d. **10-14**
- 472 Light horses measure from 14-2 to 17 hands and weigh _____ pounds.
- a. **900-1400**
 - b. 1200-1400
 - c. 300-900
 - d. 600-1200

Horse

- 473 The Quarter horse originated in
- a. the United States**
 - b. Spain
 - c. England
 - d. South America
- 474 A colt should be castrated at _____ of age.
- a. 2 years
 - b. 1 year**
 - c. 3 years
 - d. 6 months
- 475 A horse usually has all its permanent teeth up and the same height by _____ years of age.
- a. 3
 - b. 7
 - c. 9
 - d. 5**
- 476 A horse is usually smooth mouthed by _____ years of age.
- a. 15
 - b. 11**
 - c. 6
 - d. 9
- 477 A filly is a female horse less than _____ years of age.
- a. 3**
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 2
- 478 The most reliable source for obtaining a horse is from a/an
- a. private owner
 - b. breeder**
 - c. auction dealer
- 479 The _____ is a slow, three beat gait of the horse.
- a. trot
 - b. gallop
 - c. walk
 - d. canter**
- 480 About _____ percent of the horses in the United States are used for personal pleasure riding.

Horse

- a. 50
- b. 90
- c. **75**
- d. 60

481 The five basic colors of horses are

- a. pinto, brown, bay, palomino, roan
- b. bay, black, brown, dun, gray
- c. **bay, black, brown, chestnut, white**
- d. brown, black, dun, chestnut, white

482 Which grain is considered to be the best for horse rations?

- a. **oats**
- b. wheat
- c. barley
- d. corn

483 The pastern and hoof should form a _____ degree angle with the ground.

- a. 60
- b. 30
- c. 15
- d. **45**

484 _____ is a behavior in which a horse bites on some part of the feed manger or stall.

- a. **Cribbing**
- b. Parrot mouth
- c. Chewing
- d. Thrush

485 Horses can utilize large amounts of _____ in the ration.

- a. minerals
- b. grain
- c. vitamins
- d. **roughage**

486 A horse needs a minimum of _____ acres of well managed pasture with adequate moisture to supply adequate grazing for the season.

- a. **two**
- b. five
- c. ten
- d. one

487 Which is the correct number of cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae in the horse?

- a. **7, 18, 6**

Horse

- b. 7, 13, 9
- c. 5, 15, 9
- d. 13, 15, 6

488 Which of the following are correct examples of pulse, respiration and temperature (degrees F) in a normal, mature horse at rest?

- a. 23, 8, 101.5
- b. 35, 56, 100
- c. **42, 16, 100.5**
- d. 72, 10, 98.4
- e. 72, 5, 100

489 Which of the following requires the highest nutritional level?

- a. mare first day postpartum
- b. mare running 1 mile per day
- c. stallion during breeding mare in first third of gestation
- d. **lactating mare 8 weeks postpartum**

490 A horse weighing 1175#, with a length of 74 inches would most nearly have a heart girth of

- a. **62 inches**
- b. 77 inches
- c. 35 inches
- d. 47 inches
- e. 51 inches

491 Which of the following will most likely affect a horse's way of going and ability to perform?

- a. wind galls, shoe boil, bone spavin
- b. thrush, scratches, wind galls
- c. shoe boil, splint, contracted heels
- d. **bone spavin, ring bone, founder thoroughpin, bog spavin, capped hock**

492 Which of the following describes a mare most likely to accept a stallion for breeding?

- a. **elevates tail with eversion of clitoris and leans toward the teaser**
- b. squeals and strikes with erect ears
- c. clamps tail, kicks and leans away from the teaser
- d. strikes, bares teeth with ears flat
- e. nickers, whinnies, and flattens tail to body

493 Which of the following is NOT an accessory sex gland of the stallion?

- a. vesicular
- b. prostate
- c. bulbourethral
- d. **Epididymis**
- e. vas deferens

Horse

494 How many liters/minute of blood will an exercising horse with respiration of 16 and pulse of 56 pump through the heart?

- a. 32
- b. 68
- c. 86
- d. 16
- e. **56**

495 Which of the following traits is most heritable?

- a. **fertility jumping, dressage, eventing**
- b. weight and height
- c. Thoroughbred racing times
- d. cannon bone circumference

496 Where would epitheliogenesis imperfecta be found on the horse?

- a. poll
- b. small intestine
- c. hocks
- d. **skin**
- e. vertebrae

497 What is the primary cause of pneumovagina?

- a. **poor perineal conformation**
- b. inability to ovulate during estrus
- c. injury to the lower oolycranon
- d. Caslick's surgery
- e. underdeveloped ovaries

498 Which of the following describes normal stallion semen?

- a. 150 ml. semen, 40% motile sperm, 60% abnormal sperm
- b. 60 ml. semen, 20% motile sperm, 20% abnormal sperm
- c. 20 ml. semen, 80% motile sperm, 20% abnormal sperm
- d. 10 ml. semen, 60% motile sperm, 40% abnormal sperm
- e. **60 ml. semen, 60% motile sperm, 20% abnormal sperm**

499 Which of the following is NOT a recommended management practice?

- a. **limit exercise to prevent energy consumption**
- b. ensure parasite control is adequate
- c. feed at regular times
- d. clean managers and feeders
- e. examine teeth regularly and arrange for care

500 Which breeds are warmbloods?

Horse

- a. Shire, Hanoverian, Trakehner
- b. **Oldenberg, Trakehner, Hanoverian**
- c. Arabian, Quarter Horse, Pain
- d. Arabian, Morgan, Hackney
- e. Holsteiner, Thoroughbred, Oldenberg

501 The estimated water intake of a 1000# horse with the environmental temperature between 60-70 degrees F and the horse doing heavy work is how many gallons per day?

- a. 16-19
- b. 20-23
- c. **12-15**
- d. 4-8
- e. 8-11

502 Which are found in the front limb of the horse?

- a. **carpus, metacarpus, radius**
- b. atlas, fibula, scapula
- c. mandible, orbit, frontal bone
- d. scapula, carpus, tarsus
- e. fibula, calcaneus, metacarpus

503 Snaffle bit

- a. an emergency bridle made of rope
- b. **a jointed bit, O-ring, D-ring or Egg butt**
- c. Spanish term for lariat
- d. another name for a standing martingale

504 Breast collar

- a. tool used to clean out a horse's hoof
- b. rope/straps used to prevent a horse from roaming or kicking
- c. the front part of the saddle
- d. **equipment used to prevent the saddle from slipping back**