Junior Division (4th – 5th Grades) Regional Hippology Contest – 2011 Written Exam

NAME:	 	 	
COUNTY:	 		

(Write correct LETTER on answer sheet)

Multiple Choice:

- 1. Name the only draft horse to originate and to be recognized as a breed in the United States.
 - A. American Cream
 - B. Belgium
 - C. Clydesdale
 - D. Shire
- 2. What well-defined skeletal structure holds the saddle on the horse without the need to excessively tighten the cinch?
 - A. Croup
 - B. Heart girth
 - C. Poll
 - D. Withers
- 3. What farrier tool is used to make a level bearing surface after the hoof has been trimmed?
 - A. Hoof knife
 - B. Hoof nipper
 - C. Fullering
 - D. Rasp
- 4. What parasite of the horse causes severe irritation around the tail area?
 - A. Bloodworms
 - B. Pinworms
 - C. Roundworms
 - D. Tapeworms

5.	What part of the Western saddle sits in front of the rider's thighs and holds the saddle horn? A. Cantle B. Fender C. Pommel D. Jockey
6.	The stomach, small intestine and cecum are part of what body system in the horse? A. Circulatory system B. Digestive system C. Nervous system D. Respiratory system
7.	A horse with a golden body color, white mane and tail and no dorsal stripe is called what color? A. Bay B. Buckskin C. Dun D. Palomino
8.	Horses with hooves pointed outward (toes-out) is also called what? A. Calf-kneed B. Knock-kneed C. Splay-footed D. Pigeon-toed
	Name the horse's most severe foot ailment. A. Laminitis B. Thrush C. Abscess D. Sole bruise
10	. How many incisors do horses have in their upper jaw? A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 12
11	 . What type of bit does not apply pressure to a horse's mouth? A. Curb B. Hackamore C. Happy mouth D. Snaffle

12. What is the main site for nutrient absorption in the horse?				
A. Small intestine				
B. Large colon				
C. Small colon				
D. Stomach				
13. What is the color marking that extends from the coronary band of the hoof and stops				
just above the ankle?				
A. Coronet				
B. Pastern				
C. Sock				
D. Stocking				
14. When viewed from the rear, horses that are in at the hock and out at the toe have what				
conformational fault?				
A. Camped-out				
B. Camped-under				
C. Cow-hocked				
D. Sickle-hocked				
15. What is the name for the first nail hole on a horse shoe?				
A. Heel nail hole				
B. Quarter nail hole				
C. Toe nail hole				
D. None of the above				
16. Abdominal pain is the simple definition of what condition in horses?				
A. Colic				
B. Laminitis				
C. Strangles				
D. Navicular disease				
17. What part of the headstall crosses the top of the horse's head, just behind the ears?				
A. Cheek piece				
B. Crown piece				
C. Brow band				
D. Throatlatch				
18. What cereal grain has been the preferred grain of horsemen for many years?				
A. Corn				
B. Barley				
C. Oats				
D. Sweet feed				

19. A small amount of white hair located on the horse's muzzle is known as a what?A. Star
B. Stripe
C. Snip
D. Race
20. The very top of the horse's head is called the what?
A. Crown
B. Poll Tip
C. Crest
21. What structure in the hoof supports the primary weight of the horse?
A. Frog
B. Sole
C. Hoof wall
D. Coronary band
22. What type of vaccination should be administered to a horse that has a new puncture wound?
A. Tetanus
B. Equine Infectious Anemia
C. West Nile Virus
D. Equine Influenza
23. Which of the following forages is NOT a cool-season grass?
A. Timothy
B. Orchardgrass
C. Tall fescue
D. Bermudagrass
24. A young female horse under three years of age would be known as a what?
A. Mare
B. Filly
C. Gelding
D. Stallion
25. What is the most common infectious respiratory disease in horses?
A. Rabies
B. Equine Infectious Anemia
C. Strangles
D. Influenza

Matching: (PRINT the LETTER of your answer in capital letters on the answer sheet.)

26. Lipids A. Lope 27. Two-beat gait B. Skin 28. Fahrenheit (°F) C. Arabian 29. Ringworm D. Sodium Chloride 30. Jennet E. Trot 31. Hotbloods F. Draft Horse 32. Salt G. Fats 33. Three-beat gait H. Donkey 34. Roundworm I. Temperature 35. Coldbloods J. Ascarid