

**Senior High Division
(9th - 12th Grades)
Regional Hippology Contest – 2011
Written Exam**

NAME: _____

COUNTY: _____

(Write correct LETTER on answer sheet)

Multiple Choice:

1. Relatively small, dished and triangular, with a small muzzle, wide-set eyes and a chiseled appearance describe the head of what breed of horse?
 - A. Arabian
 - B. American Quarter Horse
 - C. Morgan
 - D. Thoroughbred

2. What part of the horse is located between the tail-head and the loin?
 - A. Stifle
 - B. Whither
 - C. Crest
 - D. Croup

3. In the skeleton of the horse, what types of bones enclose the cavities containing vital organs?
 - A. Long bones
 - B. Short bones
 - C. Irregular bones
 - D. Flat bones

4. What is the name for the first nail hole of a horse shoe?
 - A. Quarter nail hole
 - B. Toe nail hole
 - C. Heel nail hole
 - D. None of the above

5. A horse that scratches its rump against walls and posts, wearing away the hair at the base of the tail and rump may be infected with what parasite?
 - A. Bots
 - B. Tapeworms
 - C. Pinworms
 - D. Roundworms

6. What is the Western version of the English Standing Martingale?
 - A. Cavesson
 - B. Breast collar
 - C. Cinch
 - D. Tie down

7. What is the primary source of energy in the horse's diet?
 - A. Proteins
 - B. Fats
 - C. Minerals
 - D. Carbohydrates

8. What is the most common infectious respiratory disease in horses?
 - A. Strangles
 - B. Rhinopneumonitis
 - C. Influenza
 - D. West Nile Virus

9. What type of shavings should NOT be used as stall bedding, due to the risk of Founder?
 - A. Black walnut
 - B. Black cherry
 - C. White oak
 - D. Loblolly pine

10. What type of behavior includes all actions that are a result of or associated with conflict or fighting?
 - A. Contactual behavior
 - B. Agonistic behavior
 - C. Epimeletic behavior
 - D. Sexual behavior

11. What is the genetic term used to describe paired genes that are identical?
 - A. Heterozygous
 - B. Homozygous
 - C. Genotypical
 - D. Phenotypical

12. What is another meaning of the term, "gestation"?
- A. Pregnancy
 - B. Ovulation
 - C. Estrus
 - D. Anestrus
13. The part of the mare's reproductive tract that conducts the ova from the ovary to the uterus is called what?
- A. Cervix
 - B. Uterine horn
 - C. Fallopian tubes
 - D. Vagina
14. Horse pastures containing more than 40% legumes should not need what in the fertilize mixture?
- A. Calcium
 - B. Phosphorus
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Potassium
15. What grain may be infected with ergot?
- A. Oats
 - B. Corn
 - C. Rye
 - D. Barley
16. A horse that kicks at its side and makes frequent attempts to lie down and roll may have what?
- A. Colic
 - B. Laminitis
 - C. Tetanus
 - D. West Nile Virus
17. A young male horse under 3 years of age would be known as a what?
- A. Filly
 - B. Colt
 - C. Mare
 - D. Stallion
18. What is the term for a horse with too much slope to the pastern?
- A. Calf-kneed
 - B. Buck-kneed
 - C. Coon-footed
 - D. Splay-footed

19. Pointing the toe with the heel off the ground, taking shorter steps and lameness before and after exercise are characteristics of what?
- A. Sub-solar abcess
 - B. Thrush
 - C. Navicular disease
 - D. Laminitis
20. What forage contains a fungal endophyte that causes reproduction problems in mares?
- A. Lespedeza
 - B. Tall fescue
 - C. Red Clover
 - D. Alfalfa
21. What defect can be described as exostosis of the pastern bone in the form of a raised bony ridge usually parallel to the coronary band?
- A. Bog spavin
 - B. Bowed tendon
 - C. Ringbone
 - D. Splint
22. The type of gene action that causes the phenotype of the heterozygote to be intermediate between those of either homozygote is called what?
- A. Codominance
 - B. Dominance
 - C. Partial dominance
 - D. Recessive
23. What cells function in the immune system to defend against foreign cells?
- A. Hemoglobin
 - B. Platelets
 - C. Red blood cells
 - D. White blood cells
24. The average, 1,000 lb., mature horse should be fed how many pounds of hay per day?
- A. 5 pounds
 - B. 15 pounds
 - C. 25 pounds
 - D. 50 pounds
25. "Whoa" is the common cue for what response in horses?
- A. Movement
 - B. Backing
 - C. Turning
 - D. Stopping

True or False:

(Write *True* or *False* on the answer sheet)

26. Energy can be changed from one form to another, but can be neither created nor destroyed.
27. When measuring the height of horses, one hand is equal to six inches.
28. The pair of chromosomes of the mare is designated XY.
29. The most important factors for minimizing pasture weeds are not overgrazing and proper fertilization.
30. Of the internal parasites, Strongyles (bloodworms) are the most significant and most common.
31. Carbohydrates are made up of simple amino acids, such as lysine, methionine and tryptophan.
32. The purpose of which a horse is to be used is the single most important factor in selecting a horse.
33. The process of desensitization of the foal to the farrier is part of a larger process called Imprint Training.
34. In the foaling process, Stage 3 is the actual expulsion of the foal and normally lasts for several hours.
35. Water should be offered to horses every three to four hours, during long trailer trips.
36. When exposed to the cold, the cremaster muscle relaxes allowing the stallion's scrotum to move away from the abdomen.
37. Fat is one form in which dietary energy, processed by the body, may be stored.
38. The ability of horses to see separate pictures with each eye is called monocular vision.
39. On a three-sided shelter for horses, the opening should be positioned facing the prevailing wind direction.
40. Of domesticated animals, the horse has the highest reproductive efficiency.

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

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| 41. Strangles | A. Age |
| 42. Teasing | B. Manure |
| 43. Molars | C. White |
| 44. Composting | D. HIV |
| 45. Encephalomyelitis | E. Estrus |
| 46. Pink skin | F. Paint |
| 47. EIA | G. Shipping fever |
| 48. Incisors | H. Sleeping sickness |
| 49. Foal diarrhea | I. Floating |
| 50. Tobiano | J. Rotavirus |