

**Junior High Division
(6th – 8th Grades)
Regional Hippology Contest – 2013
Written Exam**

NAME: _____

COUNTY: _____

(Write correct LETTER on answer sheet)

Multiple Choice:

1. What breed of horse has a short, dished head, an arched neck, well sprung ribs and a deep chest cavity?
 - A. Arabian
 - B. American Quarter Horse
 - C. Paso Fino
 - D. Tennessee Walking Horse

2. Which of the following is NOT a gait of the Tennessee Walking Horse?
 - A. Flat foot walk
 - B. Pace
 - C. Running walk
 - D. Canter

3. What equine competition demonstrates the horse's ability to isolate a cow and prevent it from returning to the herd?
 - A. Working Cow Horse
 - B. Team Roping
 - C. Reining
 - D. Cutting

4. The Lone Star, cayenne, American dog and black-legged are species of what external parasite?
 - A. Horse Fly
 - B. Mite
 - C. Tick
 - D. Pinworm

5. What are the most significant and the most common of all the internal parasites in horses?
 - A. Bloodworms
 - B. Roundworms
 - C. Stomach bots
 - D. Tapeworms

6. Feeding large amounts of concentrate and rapid changes in the amount of feed and feeding schedule can cause what in horses?
 - A. Internal parasites
 - B. Cribbing
 - C. Dehydration
 - D. Colic

7. What leg and foot problem begins as an inflammation of the bursa between the deep flexor tendon and the navicular bone?
 - A. Laminitis
 - B. Navicular
 - C. Abscess
 - D. Ringbone

8. Horses with a frequent, dry cough while at rest could be suffering from what disease?
 - A. Potomac Horse Fever
 - B. Strangles
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Tetanus

9. Which of the following diseases cannot be prevented with vaccination?
 - A. Tetanus
 - B. Eastern Encephalomyelitis
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Equine Infectious Anemia

10. A hyper-responsiveness to light, touch or sounds and prolapse of the third eyelids are clinical signs of what disease in the horse?
 - A. Tetanus
 - B. Equine Viral Arteritis
 - C. Rhinopneumonitis
 - D. Botulism

11. Which is **not** a part of the hoof?
- A. Frog
 - B. Sole
 - C. Heal
 - D. Stifle
12. Which disease affects the foot of a horse?
- A. Laminitis
 - B. Navicular
 - C. White Line Disease
 - D. All of the above
13. How far above the shoe should nails exit the hoof?
- A. 0.5 inch
 - B. 1 inch
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 4 inches
14. An excess of which nutrient is associated with laminitis caused by grain overload?
- A. Starch
 - B. Fat
 - C. Fiber
 - D. None of the above
15. Which is a cool season grass?
- A. Bermudagrass
 - B. Dallisgrass
 - C. Orchardgrass
 - D. Alfalfa
16. What are the “building blocks” of protein?
- A. Amino Acids
 - B. Fatty Acids
 - C. Lipds
 - D. Fructans
17. What does a soil test measure?
- A. Nitrogen
 - B. Phosphorous
 - C. pH
 - D. All of the above

18. What is the minimum recommended size of a foaling stall?
- A. 8 X 10 ft.
 - B. 10 X 10 ft.
 - C. 10 X 12 ft.
 - D. 12 X 14 ft.
19. When designing the layout of a farm, topography refers to _____?
- A. Intensity of wind
 - B. Slope of the land
 - C. Annual precipitation
 - D. Soil characteristics
20. When viewed from the side, what is the structural defect in which the horse's knees are in front of the vertical?
- A. Buck-kneed
 - B. Pigeon-toed
 - C. Calf-kneed
 - D. Cow-hocked
21. When viewed from the front, what is the structural defect in which the horse's cannon bones sit too far to the outside of the knee?
- A. Base wide
 - B. Base narrow
 - C. Calf-kneed
 - D. Bench-kneed
22. When judging conformation, the horse's underline should be _____ compared to its topline.
- A. Shorter
 - B. Flatter
 - C. Longer
 - D. Downhill
23. What piece of Western tack has a strap that runs from under the horse's chin to the cinch and is used to help control the horse's head position?
- A. Surcingle
 - B. Tie-down
 - C. Draw rein
 - D. Running martingale

24. What type of English bit uses two sets of reins to work like both a snaffle and a curb bit?
- A. Pelham
 - B. Kimberwicke
 - C. Baucher
 - D. Gag
25. What type of Western curb bit is often mistakenly called a “snaffle”?
- A. Spade
 - B. Cathedral
 - C. Grazing
 - D. Tom Thumb

True or False:

(Write True or False on the answer sheet)

26. In the United States Pony Club, the term “pony” reflects the age of the members, rather than the size of the mount.
27. The foundation for controlling flies on a horse farm is the continuous use of insecticides.
28. Horse and deer flies feed only during daylight hours.
29. Vaccination involves injection of bacteria or viruses which have been modified or inactivated so as not to cause disease in the horse.
30. Applying Coppertox or hydrogen peroxide is the best way to initially cleanse large or heavily contaminated wounds.
31. A host is a small organism that lives on or in and at the expense of a larger organism.
32. Balance is determined by the skeletal structure of the horse.
33. Horses that do not receive enough long-stemmed roughage overtime will develop behaviors such as wood-chewing.
34. When the rider pulls on the reins with a snaffle bit, leverage pressure is applied to the horse’s mouth.
35. Horse barns should be located in low, flat areas to allow water to drain away easily.
36. Laminitis involves a disturbance in the circulation and bond of the sensitive laminae of the bone to the horny laminae of the hoof.

37. The ideal pastern is long in length with angles approximately 60 degrees in front and 65 degrees in the rear.
38. Safety of handlers, horses and other individuals must receive first priority in designing horse fencing.
39. The "Happy Mouth" bit has a copper mouthpiece to increase salivation and a high port with a roller to entertain the nervous horse.
40. A horse should be fed by weight of the feed, not by volume of the container.

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

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| 41. Bit | A. Dartmoor |
| 42. Pony Breed | B. Blood |
| 43. Coggins | C. Slant Load |
| 44. Parasite | D. Pelham |
| 45. Color | E. Timothy |
| 46. Grass | F. Protein |
| 47. Amino Acid | G. Equine Infectious Anemia |
| 48. Circulatory System | H. Roan |
| 49. Trailer | I. Pulse |
| 50. Vital Sign | J. Small strongyle |