

**Senior High Division  
(9<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> Grades)  
Regional Hippology Contest – 2014  
Written Exam**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**COUNTY:** \_\_\_\_\_

*(Mark correct LETTER on answer sheet)*

**Multiple Choice:**

1. What breed of horse is known for its completely natural, four-beat gait which offers the smoothest ride in the equine world?
  - A. Arabian
  - B. American Quarter Horse
  - C. Peruvian Paso
  - D. Tennessee Walking Horse
  
2. What equine competition involves patterns that include small slow circles, large fast circles, flying lead changes, roll backs over the hocks, 360 degree spins and sliding stops?
  - A. Team roping
  - B. Reining
  - C. Dressage
  - D. Cutting
  
3. What internal parasite causes a severe irritation around the tail area causing the horse to rub its tail?
  - A. Pinworms
  - B. Roundworms
  - C. Stomach bots
  - D. Tapeworms
  
4. What condition is an infection just under the sole, often in the white line area, of the horse's hoof?
  - A. Thrush
  - B. Ringbone
  - C. Navicular
  - D. Abscess

5. What disease causes the horse's lymph nodes under the jaw to become hot, swollen and painful?
  - A. Potomac Horse Fever
  - B. Strangles**
  - C. Influenza
  - D. Tetanus
  
6. Equine Encephalomyelitis causes swelling in what part of the horse's body?
  - A. Hooves
  - B. Lungs
  - C. Brain**
  - D. Small intestine
  
7. Each cell in a horse's body contains how many pairs of chromosomes?
  - A. 12
  - B. 24
  - C. 32**
  - D. 64
  
8. Combined Immunodeficiency (CID) is an inherited disease of what breed of horse?
  - A. American Quarter Horses
  - B. Arabian Horses**
  - C. Paint Horses
  - D. Tennessee Walking Horses
  
9. How many sesamoid bones are in the horse hoof?
  - A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three**
  - D. Four
  
10. What is used to increase traction on horseshoes?
  - A. Borium
  - B. Calks
  - C. Studs
  - D. All of the above**
  
11. During which season is the risk for transmitting internal parasites lowest?
  - A. Winter
  - B. Summer**
  - C. Spring
  - D. Fall

12. Which are signs of heat exhaustion in the horse?
- A. Respiration rate greater than 30/min & Pulse greater than 50/min**
  - B. Respiration rate lower than 30/min & Pulse lower than 50/min
  - C. Respiration rate 8-12/min & Pulse 32-44/min
  - D. Respiration and pulse would not be affected by heat exhaustion
13. What type of feedstuff is highest in digestible energy (Mcal/lb)
- A. Alfalfa
  - B. Corn grain
  - C. Oat grain
  - D. Vegetable Oil**
14. Which type of warm season grass is poisonous to all classes of horses?
- A. Bermudagrass
  - B. Bahiagrass
  - C. Johnsongrass**
  - D. Teff grass
15. Where are the vocal chords located?
- A. Larynx**
  - B. Pharynx
  - C. Esophagus
  - D. Trachea
16. What are the primary sources of dietary energy used for exercise?
- A. Carbohydrates & Fats**
  - B. Carbohydrates & Protein
  - C. Fats & Protein
  - D. Fats & Vitamins
17. Which type of vision sees separate pictures with each eye?
- A. Binocular
  - B. Marginal
  - C. Monocular**
  - D. Peripheral
18. Which is a type of negative reinforcement in horse training?
- A. Avoidance**
  - B. Shaping
  - C. Inhibition
  - D. Reward

19. Which disease do mosquitos transmit?
- A. **Encephalitis**
  - B. Laminitis
  - C. Strangles
  - D. Tetanus
20. Which disease(s) can cause a high fever?
- A. Equine Infectious Anemia
  - B. Potomac Horse Fever
  - C. Equine Herpes Virus
  - D. **All of the above**
21. What part of the mare's reproductive tract is described as a multi-layered, hollow, Y-shaped organ?
- A. Cervix
  - B. Vagina
  - C. **Uterus**
  - D. Oviduct
22. The process of isolating a stallion in a cage in order to detect estrus with a group of mares is called what?
- A. Artificial insemination
  - B. Palpation
  - C. Immunizing
  - D. **Teasing**
23. What part of the Western saddle sits in front of the rider's thighs and usually contains a horn?
- A. Cantle
  - B. **Pommel**
  - C. Jockey
  - D. Fender
24. What is the minimum amount of pasture needed per horse to prevent overgrazing under continuous turnout?
- A. 0.5 acres
  - B. **2 acres**
  - C. 5 acres
  - D. 10 acres
25. What part of the horse's body acts as the pivot point?
- A. **Loin**
  - B. Whither
  - C. Croup
  - D. Neck

**True or False:**

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

26. A young rider should purchase a young horse, so they both can grow and train together. (F)
27. The angle of the horse's shoulder determines the length of the back and proportion of the neck. (T)
28. Vitamin D is necessary for the growth and development of a normal hoof. (F)
29. When a horse exercises, it converts chemical energy into mechanical energy. (T)
30. Good quality hay is the most important winter feed given to horses. (T)
31. When the sire is homozygous for a particular trait and the mare is heterozygous for the same trait, there is a risk of the recessive trait showing up in the offspring. (F)
32. The horse's hindgut consists of the small intestine, large colon, small colon and rectum. (F)
33. A mare's nutritional needs will decrease after the foal is born and during lactation. (F)
34. An example of Epimeletic Behavior is two horses standing together under shade and using their tails to remove the flies from one another. (T)
35. The key to a successful parasite control program is to interrupt the parasite's life cycle. (T)
36. EPM is a disease that affects the horse's digestive system, causing severe diarrhea. (F)
37. Stall floors must be made of durable material which is not slippery, but should be absorbent, easy to clean and resistant to pawing. (T)
38. When removing a horse shoe, the farrier should begin at the toe and work toward the heel. (F)
39. HERDA causes lesions most commonly along the topline of the horse. (T)
40. A horse should be fed by weight of the feed, not by volume of the container. (T)

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

41. Strangles (c)

A. Polo

42. Fecal bacteria (j)

B. Respiration

43. Chukker (a)

C. *Streptococcus equi*

44. Starch (g)

D. Lespedeza

45. Legume (d)

E. Colostrum

46. Tidal volume (b)

F. Luteinizing Hormone

47. Ovulation (f)

G. Carbohydrate

48. Pancreas (i)

H. Chromosomes

49. Immunoglobins (e)

I. Insulin

50. Genes (h)

J. *E. Coli*