Senior High Division
(9th – 12th 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
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.)*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Letter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>Strangles</td>
<td>(c)</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>Fecal bacteria</td>
<td>(j)</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>Chukker</td>
<td>(a)</td>
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<td>44.</td>
<td>Starch</td>
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<td>45.</td>
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<td>46.</td>
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<td>48.</td>
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<td>49.</td>
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<td>50.</td>
<td>Genes</td>
<td>(h)</td>
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A. Polo
B. Respiration
C. *Streptococcus equi*
D. Lespedeza
E. Colostrum
F. Luteinizing Hormone
G. Carbohydrate
H. Chromosomes
I. Insulin
J. *E. Coli*