

**Junior High Division
(6th & 8th Grades)
Regional Hippology Contest – 2015
Written Exam**

NAME: _____

COUNTY: _____

(Write correct LETTER on answer sheet)

Multiple Choice:

1. What breed of horse is known for its short, dished head, arched neck, level croup and stamina?
 - A. Arabian
 - B. American Quarter Horse
 - C. Peruvian Paso
 - D. Tennessee Walking Horse

2. What horse has a body color of golden yellow and a white mane and tail?
 - A. Chestnut
 - B. Brown
 - C. Dun
 - D. Palomino

3. Which equine breed has a large head, usually straight-faced or Roman nosed, with very large, open ears?
 - A. American Quarter Horse
 - B. Belgian
 - C. Donkey
 - D. Thoroughbred

4. Which of the following is NOT a blood-sucking fly?
 - A. Bot fly
 - B. Deer fly
 - C. Horse fly
 - D. Stable fly

5. What internal parasite is the most common and significant in horses?
 - A. Bloodworms
 - B. Roundworms
 - C. Stomach bots
 - D. Tapeworms

6. What part of the horse contains the cornea, sclera, iris and retina?
 - A. Mouth
 - B. Eye
 - C. Large intestine
 - D. Hoof

7. What condition is described as a horse that develops a firm hard back and hindquarter muscles that are unable to move after strenuous exercise?
 - A. Laminitis
 - B. Strangles
 - C. Colic
 - D. Tying up

8. What equine disease features a frequent dry cough and has an extremely rapid spread of infection?
 - A. Potomac Horse Fever
 - B. Strangles
 - C. Influenza
 - D. Tetanus

9. Which of the following diseases does NOT have a preventative vaccination?
 - A. West Nile Virus
 - B. Influenza
 - C. Equine Infectious Anemia
 - D. Tetanus

10. Equine hyperelastosis or HERDA is most commonly found in what breed of horses?
 - A. American Quarter Horses
 - B. Arabians
 - C. Percherons
 - D. Thoroughbreds

11. Horses with hooves pointed outward (toed out) are also called what?
 - A. Calf kneed
 - B. Knock kneed
 - C. Splay footed
 - D. Pigeon toed

12. 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

13. When viewed from the side, what is the name for a horse whose back dips down between the withers and the point of the hip?
- A. Roached backed
 - B. Sway backed
 - C. Ewe necked
 - D. Short backed
14. 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
15. What type bit applies indirect pressure to the horse's mouth?
- A. Curb
 - B. Hackamore
 - C. Bosal
 - D. Snaffle
16. 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
17. What is the B vitamin that can be supplemented to the horse's diet to improve hoof quality?
- A. Thiamin
 - B. Keratin
 - C. Biotin
 - D. Choline
18. What is a wax-like waterproof substance covering the hoof wall, helping to minimize moisture evaporation?
- A. Periople
 - B. Borium
 - C. Coronary
 - D. Sulci
19. What is another name for a vertical crack in the hoof wall?
- A. Sand crack
 - B. Toe crack
 - C. Quarter crack
 - D. All of the above

20. The toxic compound found in white snake root, causing muscular tremors, is called what?
- A. Cyanide
 - B. Tremetol
 - C. Argon
 - D. Prussic acid
21. Name the scoring system that uses visual and physical evaluation to assess fat deposition in the horse.
- A. Body adiposity score
 - B. Henneke's body condition score
 - C. Obesity index
 - D. None of the above
22. What is an essential fatty acid in the horse's diet?
- A. Arachadonic
 - B. Lactose
 - C. Linoleic
 - D. Thiamine
23. What wire fencing material has been recommended as the safest for horses?
- A. Barbed wire
 - B. V-mesh wire
 - C. High tensile wire
 - D. Woven wire
24. How frequently should horses that have been identified as being "low-shedders" be dewormed?
- A. Never, until they are identified as a high shedder
 - B. 1 time per month
 - C. 1-2 times per year
 - D. 3-4 times per year
25. Which is the warm-season grass often used in horse pastures?
- A. Bahiagrass
 - B. Fescue
 - C. Kentucky bluegrass
 - D. Orchardgrass

True or False:

(Mark True or False on the answer sheet)

26. The Coggins Test is used to detect Potomac Horse Fever.
27. Horse flies and deer flies are two natural transmitters of Equine Infectious Anemia.
28. The muzzle of the horse is considered a “point” when determining a horse’s color.
29. The “skin-pinch test” is a simple way to determine whether a horse may be dehydrated.
30. The area four feet in front of the horse’s face is a blind spot.
31. The trademark of the Tennessee Walking Horse breed is the diagonal two-beat gait.
32. When in use, the Western roping saddle should always have a tightened back cinch to prevent the steer on the end of the rope from sending the saddle over the horse’s ears.
33. The clinical signs of Equine Influenza include hot, swollen and painful lymph nodes under the lower jaw of the horse.
34. Fencing horses out of streams and river banks can help reduce erosion.
35. Wood shavings are the preferred bedding to be used in foaling stalls.
36. In the horseshoe, the nail holes are located in the fullering.
37. The premolar teeth are often removed to prevent them from interfering with the bit.
38. Protozoa are found only in the foregut, while bacteria are found only in the hindgut.
39. Equine Influenza requires physical horse-to-horse contact for transmission.
40. Vitamin C is also referred to as the “sunshine vitamin”.

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

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| 41. Horse Shoe | A. Bit |
| 42. Sliding Stop | B. Puncture |
| 43. Tom Thumb | C. Egg Bar |
| 44. Nervous System | D. EHV-1 |
| 45. Abortions | E. Sweet Feed |
| 46. Wound | F. Shoulder |
| 47. Scapula | G. EPM |
| 48. Age | H. Stirrups |
| 49. Textured Concentrate | I. Teeth |
| 50. Irons | J. Reining |