

**Junior Division
(4th & 5th Grades)
Regional Hippology Contest – 2015
Written Exam**

NAME: _____

COUNTY: _____

(Write correct LETTER on answer sheet)

Multiple Choice:

1. What do you call the small white marking on the muzzle of the horse?
 - A. Star
 - B. Snip
 - C. Stripe
 - D. Blaze

2. 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

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

4. What equine timed-event competition involves a clover-leaf pattern, where horse and rider must make three turns around barrels?
 - A. Team roping
 - B. Pole bending
 - C. Dressage
 - D. Barrel racing

5. 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

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

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

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

9. 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

10. When judging horses, what would be the best angle to view the width of a horse's chest?
 - A. Front view
 - B. Rear view
 - C. Side view
 - D. None of the above

11. When viewed from the side, what is the name of a horse whose hind legs are too straight through the hocks?
 - A. Buck kneed
 - B. Calf kneed
 - C. Sickie hocked
 - D. Post legged

12. When judging conformation, what is the most important factor in evaluating a horse?
 - A. Height
 - B. Muscling
 - C. Balance
 - D. Sex character

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 English saddle separates the rider's leg from the billet straps?
- A. Flap
 - B. Twist
 - C. Cantle
 - D. Pommel
15. What part of the Western headstall attaches the bit to the crown piece?
- A. Brow band
 - B. Cheek piece
 - C. Chin strap
 - D. Throatlatch
16. 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
17. What type of bit uses sliding cheek pieces to lift the bit up in the horse's mouth when the reins are pulled?
- A. Pelham
 - B. Kimberwicke
 - C. Snaffle
 - D. Gag
18. Where is the primary site of protein digestion in the horse?
- A. Small intestine
 - B. Large intestine
 - C. Stomach
 - D. Cecum
19. When changing a horse's diet, it is recommended not to increase the amount of grain by more than ____ per day.
- A. 0.5 lbs.
 - B. 2.5 lbs.
 - C. 5 lbs.
 - D. 7 lbs.

20. Electrolytes commonly lost in sweat include what?
- A. Zinc and Choline
 - B. Sodium and Chloride only
 - C. Sodium, Chloride, Potassium
 - D. Phosphorus
21. Sunflower seed meal can be used as what type supplement in horse's diets?
- A. Vitamin A
 - B. Protein
 - C. Forage
 - D. Calcium
22. What is the condition in which a bacterial or fungal infection occurs in the pastern or hoof area of the horse?
- A. Colonization
 - B. Laminitis
 - C. Ossification
 - D. Scratches
23. Hoof growth rate of mature horses averages how many inches per month?
- A. 0.25 – 0.35 inches per month
 - B. 0.5 – 0.7 inches per month
 - C. 0.8 – 1.0 inches per month
 - D. 1.2 – 1.5 inches per month
24. What part of the hoof acts as a shock absorber?
- A. Sole
 - B. Coffin bone
 - C. Digital cushion
 - D. Coronary band
25. Name the condition in which the coffin bone of the hoof begins to rotate downward.
- A. White line disease
 - B. Laminitis
 - C. Navicular disease
 - D. Thrush

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

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| 26. Horse Shoe | A. Bit |
| 27. Sliding Stop | B. Puncture |
| 28. Tom Thumb | C. Egg Bar |
| 29. Hay | D. Oats |
| 30. Grain | E. Sweet Feed |
| 31. Wound | F. Shoulder |
| 32. Scapula | G. Bermudagrass |
| 33. Age | H. Stirrups |
| 34. Textured Concentrate | I. Teeth |
| 35. Irons | J. Reining |