

**Junior High Division**  
**(6<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> Grades)**  
**Regional Hippology Contest – 2016**  
**Written Exam**

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

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

*(Mark correct LETTER on answer sheet)*

**Multiple Choice:**

1. Name the only draft horse to originate and be recognized as a breed in the United States.
  - A. Shire
  - B. Clydesdale
  - C. American Cream
  - D. Belgian
  
2. What are the 12 front teeth in the horse's mouth called?
  - A. Incisors
  - B. Molars
  - C. Pre-molars
  - D. Wolf teeth
  
3. Blister beetles can infect what type of forage?
  - A. Timothy hay
  - B. Alfalfa hay
  - C. Bermuda grass hay
  - D. Orchard grass hay
  
4. What part of the Western saddle is located directly behind the rider's seat?
  - A. Saddle flap
  - B. Skirt
  - C. Cantle
  - D. Pommel
  
5. Fever, loss of appetite, and unwillingness to swallow are early signs of what disease?
  - A. Equine Infectious Anemia
  - B. Equine Strangles
  - C. Equine Influenza
  - D. Equine Tetanus

6. What external parasite lays eggs on the legs of horses?
  - A. Horse fly
  - B. Ascarids
  - C. Deer fly
  - D. Bot fly
  
7. In equine nutrition, what do the initials TDN indicate?
  - A. Total Digestible Nitrogen
  - B. Total Disposable Nutrition
  - C. Total Degraded Nitrogen
  - D. Total Digestible Nutrients
  
8. What part of the English bridle fits around the horse's forehead, between the ears and eyes?
  - A. Crown piece
  - B. Brow band
  - C. Cavesson
  - D. Cheek piece
  
9. What is the main site for nutrient absorption in the horse?
  - A. Small intestine
  - B. Large intestine
  - C. Cecum
  - D. Stomach
  
10. What type of bit applies direct pressure to the horse's mouth?
  - A. Curb
  - B. Hackamore
  - C. Bosal
  - D. Snaffle
  
11. What is the maximum height of the American Miniature Horse?
  - A. 24 inches
  - B. 34 inches
  - C. 40 inches
  - D. 48 inches
  
12. What parasite of the horse causes severe irritation to the tail area?
  - A. Bloodworms
  - B. Pinworms
  - C. Threadworms
  - D. Tapeworms

13. What metal is most commonly used for making bits?
- A. Copper
  - B. Aluminum
  - C. Stainless steel
  - D. Nickel alloy
14. What two minerals are present in white salt?
- A. Potassium and Phosphorous
  - B. Sodium and Magnesium
  - C. Zinc and Copper
  - D. Chloride and Sodium
15. What is the name of the breed that has a coat pattern, mottled skin, vertically striped hoof and white sclera around the eye?
- A. Appaloosa
  - B. Exmoor pony
  - C. Lipizzan
  - D. Paso Fino
16. Name the color marking that extends from the coronary band of the hoof and extends to the knee or hock.
- A. Coronet
  - B. Pastern
  - C. Sock
  - D. Stocking
17. Too much grain can cause what problem in the horse's foot?
- A. Navicular
  - B. Sole bruises
  - C. Laminitis
  - D. White line disease
18. What is the term for the practice when a horse grasps an object with its incisors and attempts to swallow air?
- A. Weaving
  - B. Roaring
  - C. Cribbing
  - D. Heaves
19. What forage contains a fungal endophyte that causes reproduction problems in mares?
- A. Alfalfa
  - B. Tall fescue
  - C. Red clover
  - D. Kobe lespedeza

20. The horse's forelimbs bear what percentage of its body weight?
- A. 65%
  - B. 50%
  - C. 35%
  - D. 25%
21. What term is used to describe the disruption of and or tearing of tendon fibers in a horse's leg?
- A. Arthritis
  - B. Bowed tendon
  - C. Laminitis
  - D. Splints
22. The rear of the horse shoe is called what?
- A. Tail
  - B. Caulk
  - C. Fullering
  - D. Heel
23. What is the most common medical emergency of the horse?
- A. Colic
  - B. Influenza
  - C. Equine Infectious Anemia
  - D. Laminitis
24. 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. Sickie-hocked
25. A horse's age is determined by looking at what?
- A. Hoof rings
  - B. Body size
  - C. Teeth
  - D. Neck size

**True or False:**

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

26. When you press the gums of a normal horse with your thumb, it should take two seconds for the capillary fill to return to its normal color.

27. Impaction is a term used to describe a blockage in the gastrointestinal tract.

28. Fiber from forages is primarily digested in the small intestine of the horse.

29. Split ear and slip ear are two types of English-style headstalls.

30. Shoes with heel caulks are used on the back feet of reining horses to assist with executing their sliding stops.

31. A horse's weight can be determined by using a "weight tape" around the animal's heart girth.

32. When giving horses grain, feeds should be provided by weight, not by volume.

33. A mature, 1,000 pound horse will produce as much as 40 to 50 pounds of manure per day.

34. A Standardbred or Pacer can travel up to 50 miles per hour.

35. The Arabian breed of horse gained fame as a short distance runner in quarter-mile races.

36. Saw dust is the bedding of choice for foaling stalls.

37. Hunters and Jumpers are two breeds that use Saddle Seat type saddles.

38. Reducing runoff and protecting groundwater should be two goals of a farm's water quality plan.

39. When facing forward, the eye position of a modern day horse allows for 360 degrees of vision without moving its head.

40. Vaccination involves injection of bacteria or viruses which have been modified or inactivated so as not to cause disease in the horse.

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

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 41. Lipids      | A. Appaloosa        |
| 42. Electrolyte | B. Trakehner        |
| 43. Roundworm   | C. Sodium           |
| 44. Jack        | D. Galvaynes groove |
| 45. Laminitis   | E. Fats             |
| 46. Nez Perce   | F. Skin             |
| 47. Ringworm    | G. Ascarid          |
| 48. Warmblood   | H. Coffin bone      |
| 49. Pace        | I. Two-beat gait    |
| 50. Teeth       | J. Donkey           |