

## ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What do you call the measurement around the horse's body just back of the withers  
A: Girth (Heartgirth)

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: Where is the gaskin located?  
A: Below the stifle

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: On a horse, what do you call the distinct space between the jawbone & neck?  
A: Throatlatch

(Junior) HIH505-5  
Q: What bone is located between the cannon bone & the short pastern?  
A: Long pastern

(Junior) HIH505-5  
Q: What bone is located at the lowest point in the hoof?  
A: Coffin bone

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What is the name of the joint above the pastern?  
A: Fetlock

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What is the cannon?  
A: The lower leg bone below the knee and hock & above the fetlock

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: Where is the croup?  
A: The part of the back just in front of the tail

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: The top of a horse's head just back of the ears is called what?  
A: Poll

(Junior) HS4/TH126  
Q: A third eyelid or membrane in front of the eye which removes foreign bodies from the eye is called what?  
A: Haw (nictitating membrane)

(Junior) TH128/CAHA4  
Q: What is an ergot?  
A: A horny growth behind the fetlock joint

(Junior) CAHA4/TH128  
Q: The horny growths on the insides of horses' legs are called what?  
A: Chestnuts or night eyes

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: Where is the pastern found?  
A: Between the coronet band & the fetlock

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: Where is the coronet band located?  
A: It's the hairline above the hoof

(Junior) TH142/CAHA1  
Q: Where is the crest?  
A: Area located under the mane; top line of the neck

(Junior) hidden HS 4/TH126  
Q: In connection with the eye, what does the term "haw" mean?  
A: A third eyelid or membrane that removes foreign bodies from the eye (nictitating membrane)

(Junior) TH152/HH10  
Q: What part of the horse needs to be deep & fairly thick with good V-muscling?  
A: Chest

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What is another term for the trunk area of the horse?  
A: Barrel

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What do you call the area at the end of the head, which includes the lips & nostrils?  
A: Muzzle

(Junior) TH142/HH8  
Q: Where is the horse known for being ticklish?  
A: Flank

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What is located between the back & the croup?  
A: The loin

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What joint is located between the hock & the hip?  
A: The stifle

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What is located between the forehead & muzzle?  
A: Face

(junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What joint is located between the shoulder & knee?  
A: Elbow

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: What joint is located between the elbow & fetlock?  
A: Knee

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: The part of the horse between the withers & loin is called what?  
A: Back

(Junior) TH129  
Q: What is the purpose of the long feeler hairs around the muzzle?  
A: Help the horse make contact with his surroundings, esp. in the dark

(Junior) HIH220-6  
Q: What part of the horse is important in keeping the saddle in place?  
A: Withers

(Junior) HIH505-1  
Q: What part of the foot is between the wall & frog?  
A: Sole

(Junior) HIH525-1  
Q: What is the name for the soft, spongy part of the horse's foot?  
A: Frog

(Junior) HIH505-1  
Q: What do you call the part of the foot that's around the outside of the hoof?  
A: Wall

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: The elbow, knee & fetlock are all joints on which leg?  
A: Front

(Junior) HIH220-3  
Q: The stifle, hock & fetlock are all joints on which leg?  
A: Rear

(Junior) TH693  
Q: What part of the foot separates the wall & the sole?  
A: White line

(Junior) HIH220-6  
Q: What joint is located between the fetlock & stifle?  
A: Hock

(junior) TH82  
Q: What color is the normal eye of the horse?  
A: Brown

(junior) CAHA1/HIH220-3  
Q: What part of the horse lies between the knee & fetlock?  
A: Cannon

(junior) CAHA1  
Q: What is the term for the base of a horse's tail?  
A: Dock

**Easy**

(Easy) CAHA1/TH142  
Q: What part of the horse is located directly above the stifle?  
A: Thigh

(Easy) HH8/TH142  
Q: What is the part of the horse located between the rump & the quarter?  
A: Buttocks

(Easy) HHH230-6

Q: How many pasterns does a horse have & what is the best angle?

A: Four pasterns 45 - 50 degree angle is best

(Easy) ABC4/TH98

Q: The muscles that control leg movement terminate where?

A: At the knees & hocks

(Easy) HHH220-3

Q: What is located between the elbow & the knee?

A: The forearm

(Easy) HHH220-6

Q: What is the term for the area between the last rib & the croup?

A: Coupling or loin

(Easy) HHH220-3

Q: What is another name for the fetlock joint?

A: Ankle

(Easy) HHH220-6

Q: Why should the pastern have adequate slope?

A: If it's too straight, it doesn't cushion the shock of the foot striking the ground and can lead to injury as well as a rough ride

(Easy) TH154/HH8

Q: Give 2 names for the area of the horse between the loin & the buttock

A: Croup, rump

(Easy) HH49

Q: What part of the foot is located between the plantar cushion & the insensitive frog?

A: Sensitive frog

(Easy) TH98

Q: Why is it difficult for cuts, bruises, etc. to heal below the knees or hocks?

A: There are no muscles below knees & hocks, therefore the blood supply is limited

(easy) HHH830-1

Q: What is the main purpose of the red blood cells?

A: To transport oxygen to the tissues & organs

(Easy) HHH830-1

Q: What is the easiest way to determine if the cardiovascular system is working?

A: Heart rate

(Easy) HHH1100-8/CAHA48

Q: The bit rests on what part of the horse's mouth?

A: Bars or interdental space

(Easy) HHH220-3

Q: What is the name of the muscular part of the hind leg above the hock?

A: Gaskin

(Easy) HHH220-3

Q: What do you call the curved covering of horn over the foot?

A: Hoof

(Easy) TH696  
Q: What is the purpose of the deep flexor tendon?  
A: Flexes the hoof for each step

(Easy) TH696  
Q: What is the purpose of the extensor tendon?  
A: Causes the extension of the hoof for each step

(Easy) HIIH220-6  
Q: What is the ideal slope of the shoulder  
A: 45 –50 degrees

(easy) TH151/HIIH220-3  
Q: What is the name for the part of the horse located at the junction of the neck & back?  
A: Withers

(Easy) TH 90  
Q: How many bones are in the horse's body?  
A: 205

(easy) FCH120/CAHA1  
Q: What part of the horse lies between the withers and the point of the shoulder?  
A: Shoulder (also accept thorax, scapula)

(easy) TH98  
Q: Do the front legs or hind legs have the most joints?  
A: Hind

(easy) CAHA8  
Q: How many bones are in the sternum?  
A: One

(easy) Ref CAHA68  
Q: Where is the urine stored in the horse?  
A: Bladder

(easy) Ref CAHA63  
Q: Where does formation of red blood cells occur?  
A: Bone marrow

(easy) TH121  
Q: Who has better hearing – you or your horse?  
A: Horse

(easy) CAHA45  
Q: What part of the eyeball allows light to pass through to the lens?  
A: Cornea

(easy) TH322  
Q: How many teats does a mare have?  
A: 2

(easy) TH129  
Q: Name 2 areas of hair on the horse that do not shed  
A: Mane, tail, eyelashes, tactile hairs on muzzle

## BEHAVIOR & NATURE - JUNIOR STUDY

(junior) HSG

Q: When a horse pulls back with no progress, what will his next move be?

A: To charge forward

(junior) HHH1220-1/HS 5/TH124

Q: A horse cannot see directly in what direction?

A: Downward **OR** directly in front & directly behind

(junior) HS5/TH124

Q: The horse can see anything behind him that is not narrower than his what?

A: Body

(junior)\* HHH 1220-2/FCH382

Q: If a horse does not want to leave the barn, it is called what?

A: Barn sour

(junior) TH183

Q: What is a cribber?

A: A horse that chews on manger or other objects & frequently sucks air

(junior) HHH320-1

Q: The horse's first reaction to strange & frightening objects is to what?

A: Panic & run away

(junior) TH137

Q: How do you read your horse's intentions as you approach it?

A: By watching its' head & ears

(junior) HS4

Q: What does herdbound mean?

A: A horse who refuses to leave a group of other horses

(junior) HSG2-7

Q: Why should you never punish your horse when you're angry?

A: Your punishment will be too severe

(junior) HH54/HH1240-4

Q: Why is it important when you have to punish a horse, that you do it at that instant?

A: He won't understand why he's being punished if you wait

(junior) HH4

Q: Describe head shy

A: Horse that is sensitive about the head/jerks away when touched

(junior) HHH320-1

Q: What prompts the horse's immediate instinct to kick or run?

A: Fear

(junior) TH182

Q: What is the definition of a vice?

A: An acquired habit that is annoying or that may interfere with the usefulness of the horse (a bad habit)

(junior) TH137  
Q: What does it signify if a horse has its' ears pinned back?  
A: Anger (or fake anger)

(junior) TH137  
Q: What does is mean if a horse has its' ears pricked forward?  
A: Interest or suspicion

(junior) HSG2-4  
Q: What does a nervous handler cause?  
A: A nervous, unsafe horse

(junior) HH54  
Q: Teasing a horse may cause it do what?  
A: Develop dangerous habits

### Easy

(Easy) HIIH1220-1  
Q: At what distance must an object be from the front of the horse for it to see the object?  
A: Four feet

(Easy)\* HIIH1220-1  
Q: What is the ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time?  
A: Monocular vision

(easy)\* TH678  
\*Q: When the dominant horse in a group makes a threat, less aggressive horses will do what?  
A: Retreat if possible

(Easy) HH54  
Q: There are few vicious horses. What may cause a horse to become vicious?  
A: Abuse

(Easy) HH52  
Q: What practice may prevent a horse from becoming a "halter puller"?  
A: Untying the lead rope before taking the halter off

(Easy)\* BEG115  
Q: Describe the stable vice called weaving  
A: Horse moves head & upper body from side to side (rocks side to side/back & forth)

(Easy) HIIH1220-2  
Q: Horses have a very strong desire for the company of what?  
A: Other horses

(Easy) HIIH1220-2  
Q: Which sense of the horse is better – sight or hearing?  
A: Hearing

(easy) HIIH1220-1  
Q: To judge distance, the horse uses which type of vision?  
A: Binocular

(easy) HIH1220-1  
Q: What must the horse do to see faraway objects?  
A: Lower its' head

(easy) HIH1220-1  
Q: What must the horse do to see close objects?  
A: Raise its' head

(easy) HIH320-1  
Q: Under natural conditions, horses do not spend long periods of time in what type of area?  
A: Enclosed

(Easy) TH182  
Q: When a horse kicks with a forward & sideward motion, it is called what?  
A: Cow kick

(easy) TH183  
Q: What term describes the habit horses have of eating too fast?  
A: Bolting their feed

(easy) BEG112  
Q: How does a healthy foal normally sleep?  
A: On its side

(easy) TH678  
Q: What is the proper term for the "boss mare" or most dominant horse in a herd?  
A: Alpha

(easy) HIH1220-1  
Q: What is the term for the type of vision where the horse sees the same scene with both eyes?  
A: Binocular

(easy) FCH153  
Q: What sound acts as a warning signal between horses?  
A: Snort

(easy) TH183  
Q: Name 2 vices that are quickly & often copied by other horses  
A: Cribbing, weaving, wood chewing

(easy) TH182  
Q: What behavior is often displayed when two strange horses stand nose to nose?  
A: Striking, grunting, or squealing



## BREEDS & TYPES - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) TH29/HH160-1

Q: What are the 2 racing gaits of the Standardbred?

A: Trot & pace

(junior) TH55/FCH405

Q: What do you call a horse that was domesticated & then became wild?

A: Feral

(junior) TH58

Q: A horse under 14.2 hands is called what?

A: Pony

(junior) TH83

Q: What is a broom-tail?

A: Western range horse (a poor, ill-kept horse) OR horse with heavy coarse tail

(junior) HH56/TH137

Q: What is a grade animal?

A: A horse that has unregistered or unknown ancestry

(junior) HH56

Q: What is the term for a group of animals within a breed, all of which trace directly to a common ancestor?

A: Family

(junior) HH56/TH69

Q: What does cold-blooded refer to?

A: A horse of draft horse breeding

(junior) HH210-3/HH58

Q: What is a written record of an animal's ancestry that is issued by the registry association?

A: Registration certificate

(junior) HH59/TH61

Q: Referring to horse breeds, what do the letters POA stand for?

A: Pony of the Americas

(junior) TH69/HH56

Q: What does hot-blooded refer to?

A: A horse of eastern or oriental blood

(junior) TH61/HH59

Q: Where did the Welsh Pony originate?

A: Wales

(junior) TH58

Q: What horse originated in the Shetland Isles?

A: Shetland Pony

(junior) HH157-1  
Q: Where did the Thoroughbred originate?  
A: England

(junior) TH61  
Q: What are the disqualifications for registration of Welsh ponies?  
A: Spotted patterns on body

(junior) TH138/HH56  
Q: What is a written record of an animal's ancestry?.....It may or may not be used to refer to a registration certificate  
A: Pedigree

(junior) HH56/TH137  
Q: What is a crossbred?  
A: One that has purebred or high-grade parents of different breeds (parents are of 2 different breeds)

(junior) TH75  
Q: What is the term for a male donkey?  
A: Jack

(junior) TH76  
Q: What is a mule?  
A: A cross between a jack & a mare

(junior) HH158-1  
Q: What breed was developed by the Nez Perce Indians?  
A: Appaloosa

(junior) TH61  
Q: What are the colors of the Welsh Pony?  
A: Any except piebald & skewbald

(junior) HH210-3  
Q: Recording an animal from registered parents in the breed registry association is called what?  
A: Registration

(junior) HH56/TH18/HH150  
Q: What is the oldest purebred breed?  
A: Arabian

(junior) HH58/TH20/HH153-1  
Q: Where did the Quarter Horse originate?  
A: United States ( traces to the 1600s along Eastern sea coast of the New World)

(junior) HH58/TH40  
Q: Where in the US did the Tennessee Walker originate?  
A: Tennessee

(junior) TH61  
Q: What is the primary use of the POA?  
A: Children's mounts

(junior) HH56/TH12/HH151-2  
Q: Name a breed used as a foundation for developing many modern breeds?  
A: Arabian OR Thoroughbred OR Morgan

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What is a light horse?  
A: A horse used primarily for riding or driving – all breeds except draft

(junior) HH150-1  
Q: Who were the first breeders of Arabians?  
A: Arabian tribesmen

(junior) HH56/HH158-1/TH32  
Q: Which breed was depicted in cave drawings in Europe & China over 2000 years ago?  
A: Appaloosa

(junior) HH56/HH158-1  
Q: What breed has its' headquarters in Moscow, Idaho?  
A: Appaloosa

(junior) HH56/HH150-1  
Q: Where did the Arabian horse originate?  
A: Arabia

(junior) HH56/HH150-1  
Q: What color skin does the Arabian always have?  
A: Dark

(junior) TH68  
Q: Where did the Clydesdale originate?  
A: Scotland (river Clyde area)

(junior) TH72  
Q: What is feathering?  
A: Long, silky hair on the lower legs

(junior) HH/TH/HH,ETC.  
Q: Name two breeds of pony  
A: Shetland, Welsh, Connemara, POA, Quarter Pony, New Forest, Dale, American Sport Pony, Chincoteague, Dartmoore, Fell, Gotland, Hackney, etc.

(junior) TH65  
Q: Where did the Connemara originate?  
A: Ireland, (county Galway)

(junior) TH70  
Q: Which draft breed is famous for being used in multi-horse hitches – especially one advertising a brewery?  
A: Clydesdale

(junior) TH59  
Q: What are the colors of the Shetland Pony?  
A: All colors – solid & broken

(junior) HH 58/HH156-1  
Q: Where did the American Saddle Horse originate?  
A: US (Virginia, Carolinas, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee & specifically Kentucky)

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What breed of horse is always bay?  
A: Cleveland Bay

(junior) TH59  
Q: What is one of the primary uses of the Shetland Pony?  
A: Children's mounts, harness ponies

(junior) TH59  
Q: What is a distinguishing characteristic of the Shetland Pony?  
A: Small size

(junior) HH151-1  
Q: Where did the Morgan originate?  
A: US – New England states

(junior) HH56  
Q: Which breed was developed from small English & Dutch mine horses?  
A: Miniature Horse

(junior) TH137  
Q: What is the term for an individual horse whose parents are recorded in the same registry association?  
A: Purebred

(junior) HH40  
Q: What is a combination horse?  
A: One used for both riding & driving

(junior) HH40  
Q: What is the term for a horse ridden to a hunt meet?  
A: Hack

(junior) HH152-1  
Q: Which breed nods the head in rhythm with his walk?  
A: Tennessee Walker

(junior) HH154-1  
Q: What is the maximum height of the American Miniature Horse?  
A: 34 inches

(junior) HH65  
Q: Which breed excels in distance riding?  
A: Arabian

(junior) HH157-1  
Q: Which breed is represented by the breed association known as the Jockey Club?  
A: Thoroughbred

(junior) TH32,61/HH158-1  
Q: Mottled skin, striped hooves & sclera around the eye are all characteristics of which breed?  
A: Appaloosa OR POA

(junior) TH61  
Q: Which breed of pony is colored similar to an Appaloosa?  
A: POA (Pony of the Americas)

(junior) HH160-1  
Q: Which breed is used primarily for harness racing?  
A: Standardbred

(junior) HH160-1  
Q: Which breed does the US Trotting Association represent?  
A: Standardbred

(junior) HH56  
Q: The owner of the mare at the time of breeding is called what  
A: Breeder

(junior) TH75  
Q: What do you call a female donkey?  
A: Jennet or jenny

(junior) TH76  
Q: What do you call a cross between a stallion & a jennet?  
A: Hinny

(junior) TH68  
Q: Where did the Percheron originate?  
A: France (La Perche province)

(junior) TH69  
Q: What are the colors of the Percheron?  
A: Black & gray

(junior) HH59  
Q: How many colors does the American Quarter Horse recognize?  
A: 13

(junior) TH39/HH156-1  
Q: What are the colors of the American Saddlebred Horse?  
A: No color restrictions (dark colors preferred)

(junior) HH157-1  
Q: What do the Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk & Godolphin Barb (Arabian) have in common?  
A: Foundation sires of the Thoroughbred

(junior) HH160-1  
Q: Over 60% of Standardbreds are which color?  
A: Bay

(junior) HH153-1  
Q: What is the average height of a Quarter Horse?  
A: 15 hands

(junior) HIH157-1  
Q: Which breed excels in dressage, polo, jumping & cross country?  
A: Thoroughbred

(junior) TH34/HIH158-1  
Q: Describe a leopard Appaloosa  
A: White horse with colored spots on the body & Appaloosa characteristics

(junior) TH 45  
Q: What is a Morab?  
A: Cross between a Morgan & Arabian

(junior) TH57  
Q: What is the distinguishing characteristic of the Bashkir Curly?  
A: It has a curly coat

(junior) TH65  
Q: Which breed originated in County Galway, Ireland?  
A: Connemara

(junior) TH65  
Q: Connemaras are noted for what?  
A: Jumping ability

(junior) HIH153-1  
Q: Which breed is noted for its' "cow sense"?  
A: Quarter Horse

(junior) TH68  
Q: How many major draft breeds are found in the United States?  
A: 5

(junior) TH69  
Q: What is the predominant color of the Belgian?  
A: Sorrel with flaxen mane & tail

(junior) TH72  
Q: Which draft breed is generally the tallest?  
A: Shire

(junior) TH72  
Q: What is the most common color of the Shire?  
A: Black

(junior) TH 78  
Q: What is a burro?  
A: Small, feral donkey of the American Southwest OR Spanish term for donkey

(junior) TH78  
Q: The burro's ancestors came to North America with whom?  
A: Spanish expeditions

(junior) HIH910-5  
Q: What is recognized as the universal birthdate for many breeds?  
A: January 1

(junior) TH16  
Q: What is generally considered the minimum height for a horse?  
A: Over 14.2 (unless otherwise specified by breed rules)

(junior) H1H186-1  
Q: What is an Anglo-Arab?  
A: Horse that is half Arabian & half Thoroughbred

(junior) H1H158-1  
Q: What breed characteristically has vertically striped hooves?  
A: Appaloosa

### Easy

(Easy) TH49  
Q: The breed description of a palomino describes the ideal color to be what?  
A: The color of a newly minted gold coin

(Easy) common knowledge  
Q: What is a cob?  
A: A stylish, high-actioned horse used for driving & riding

(Easy) TH60  
Q: Where did the POA originate?  
A: Mason City, Iowa

(Easy) TH58  
Q: What is the height limit for a Shetland Pony?  
A: 46 inches (11.2 HANDS)

(Easy) TH137  
Q: What is a group of horses having common origin & possessing certain traits that are passed on to their offspring?  
A: Breed

(Easy) HH56/TH16/H1H220  
**Q: What do you call characteristics of a breed that distinguish it from other breeds?**  
A: Breed characteristics

(easy) TH61  
Q: What is the height range of the POA?  
A: 46 – 56 inches (11.2 – 14 hands)

(Easy) TH66  
Q: What is the height range of the Connemara Pony?  
**A: 13 to 14.2 hands (Irish horses have remained pony sized – some in the US are now being bred over 15 hands)**

(Easy) TH77  
Q: Who was the first breeder of mules in North America?  
A: George Washington

(Easy) common knowledge  
Q: What is a stylish, high-actioned horse used for driving & riding?  
A: Cob

(easy) H1H150-1  
Q: What is the height range of the Arabian?  
A: 14.1 to 15.1

(easy) H1H154-1  
Q: How much does an average Miniature Horse foal weigh at birth?  
A: 15 – 30 pounds

(easy) H1H154-1  
Q: What is the average height for a newborn Miniature Horse?  
A: 18”

(easy) H1H159-1  
Q: What is the difference between a Paint & a Pinto?  
A: A pinto is a spotted horse; a Paint can only have Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse or Paint breeding

(easy) TH21  
Q: What is the measure of performance for the racing Thoroughbred?  
A: Speed (stopwatch)

(easy) TH22  
Q: In 1973, Secretariat became the first horse in 25 years to do what?  
A: Win the Triple Crown

(easy) TH22  
Q: What is the 3<sup>rd</sup> & final race in the Triple Crown?  
A: Belmont

(easy) TH 53  
Q: How many types were recognized by the American Albino Club?  
A: Three

(easy) TH53  
Q: Where are the headquarters of the American White Horse (formerly the American Albino Club)?  
A: Naper, Nebraska

(easy) TH61  
Q: What is the main use of the Hackney pony?  
A: Driving

(easy) TH64  
Q: What is the most common color of the Hackney?  
A: Bay (some also black, brown & chestnut)

(easy) TH66  
Q: What colors are ineligible for registration in the Connemara breed?  
A: Spotted or blue-eyed cremes

(easy) TH67  
Q: What is the small pony breed from Argentina which is noted for excellent conformation and extremely small size?  
A: Falabella



(easy)

TH 72

Q: Which draft breed is a descendent of the English Great Horse?

A: Shire or Clydesdale (accept either)

(easy)

TH68

Q: Which draft breed is a descendent of the Great Horse of Flanders?

A: Belgian

(easy)

TH77

Q: What is the main use of the Mammoth Jack?

A: Crossbreeding with horses to produce mules

(easy)

TH29

Q: What is the term for a Standardbred that races with a diagonal gait?

A: Trotter

(easy)

TH

Q: Name a breed developed from the need for a comfortable, ground-covering, smooth-gaited riding & driving horse?

A: American Saddle Horse, Tennessee Walking Horse, Missouri FoxTrotter

(easy)

HH174-1

Q: Which breed is world famous because of their connection with the Spanish Riding School?

A: Lippizan

(Easy)

HH174-1

Q: What is the predominant color of the Lippizan?

A: Gray

(easy)

TH61

Q: What is the most frequent color of the Welsh Mountain Pony?

A: Gray

(easy)

TH28

Q: At what age do Thoroughbred horses compete for the Triple Crown?

Three

## COLORS & MARKINGS JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(Junior) HHH140-2  
Q: Describe the marking - bald face  
A: White over most of the flat surface of the face (often incl. eyes & nostrils)

(Junior) HHH140-2/CAHA4  
Q: What do you call a wide white stripe running down the face to the lips?  
A: Blaze

(Junior) HHH140-2  
Q: Describe the leg marking "sock"  
A: White extends from the coronet to & including the fetlock

(Junior) HHH140-2  
Q: Describe the leg marking "pastern"  
A: White extends from the coronet to & including the pastern

(Junior) HHH140-2  
Q: What leg marking extends from the coronet to & including the knee?  
A: Full stocking

(Junior) TH82/HHH140-2  
Q: Describe the face marking "star"  
A: A small, clearly defined patch of white hairs on the forehead (white mark on the forehead)

(Junior) HHH140-1  
Q: What do most grulla colored horses have on their legs and withers?  
A: Zebra stripes

(Junior) HH7  
Q: What is the term for faded out color around the horse's mouth?  
A: Mealy-mouthed

(Junior) TH46  
Q: What is skewbald?  
A: Any color, except black, with white

(Junior) HHH140-2  
Q: What does flaxen mean?  
A: Mane & tail that are colored light yellow to white

(Junior) HHH140-2  
Q: What leg marking is white from the coronet to the middle of the cannon?  
A: Half stocking

(Junior) TH78/HHH140-1  
Q: What is the term for a dark line over the withers from side to side?  
A: Cross (or transverse stripe)

(Junior) HHH140-1  
Q: Referring to horses, what does the term zebra mean?  
A: Dark stripes on the legs and/or withers

(Junior) H140-2  
Q: What do you call a long narrow band of white running from the forehead down toward the muzzle?  
A: Stripe

(Junior) TH80,128  
Q: What term describes both a horse color and a horny growth found on the inside of a horse's legs?  
A: Chestnut

(Junior) H140-1  
Q: What is the difference between the coloring of a red bay and a chestnut?  
A: Bays always have black manes & tails – chestnuts always have either red or occasionally flaxen manes & tails

(Junior) HH4  
Q: What is a line-back?  
A: Darker line running along the back from mane to tail

(Junior) H140-1  
Q: Describe the color pattern - pinto?  
A: Combination of white & colored markings in irregular patches or spots

(Junior) TH46  
Q: What is piebald?  
A: Black & white spotting

(Junior) HH6  
Q: What are the 2 most common dorsal stripe colors?  
A: Red & black

(Junior) H140-2  
Q: Name one of the 5 white leg markings?  
A: Coronet, pastern, ankle (sock), half stocking, full stocking

(Junior) H140-2  
Q: Describe the marking "coronet"  
A: A white stripe covering the coronet band

(Junior) H140-2  
Q: Describe a roan horse  
A: One whose coat carries white hairs mixed with one or more base colors

(Junior) H140-2  
Q: Describe the color palomino  
A: Golden color (from bright copper to light yellow) with white mane & tail

(Junior) H140-1  
Q: Describe the color chestnut  
A: Coat is basically red & mane & tail are normally same color as body

(Junior) H140-2  
Q: What is a true white horse?  
A: One that is born white & dies white

(Junior) H1H140-1  
Q: What color would you call a black horse who has tan or brown hairs on the muzzle or flank?  
A: Seal brown

(Junior) TH80  
Q: What color is a horse that has a reddish-brown body & a black mane & tail?  
A: Bay

(Junior) H1H140-1  
Q: How can you tell whether a horse is black or seal brown?  
A: Tan or brown hairs on the muzzle or flank indicate seal brown. A black horse doesn't have tan or brown hairs

(Junior) H1H140-2  
Q: Describe a snip  
A: Small patch of white that runs over the muzzle, often to the lips

(Junior) TH82  
Q: What do you call a blue or whitish eye?  
A: Glass eye (watch eye, wall eye also acceptable)

(Junior) H1H140-2  
Q: Name two of the 5 major variations of coat colors  
A: Dun, gray, roan, palomino, pinto

(Junior) H1H140-2  
Q: Red, strawberry & blue are variations of which color?  
A: Roan

(Junior) H1H140-1  
Q: Where do you find the black points on a horse?  
A: Mane, tail & legs

(Junior) TH80  
Q: How many basic coat colors are there?  
A: 5

(Junior) TH81  
Q: How many major variations of horse coat colors are there?  
A: 5

(Junior) H1H140-1  
Q: Most so-called white horses are really which color?  
A: Gray

(Junior) H1H140-2  
Q: What type of roan would a horse with a mixture of red & white hairs be?  
A: Red roan

### Easy

(Easy) TH82  
Q: What term refers both to white on the face, covering the eye area, or to one defective eye?  
A: Wall-eyed

(Easy) TH82  
Q: What is the term for a horse whose iris is a light color?  
A: Wall eyed, glass eyed, or watch eye

(Easy) HH5  
Q: The mealy-mouthed description is most likely to be found in what color horse?  
A: Bay or brown

(Easy) TH46/HH159, 140  
Q: Name 2 pattern markings of the Paint or Pinto?  
A: Tobiano, overo, tovero, splashed white, sabino

(Easy) HH140-1  
Q: What is the term for a dun horse whose yellow hairs are mixed with brown or black?  
A: Grulla

(Easy) HH4  
Q: Describe the markings of a zebra dun  
A: Dun horse with black points and zebra stripes on legs & withers

(Easy) TH81  
Q: What is the term used for a gray horse that has a lot of black in his coat?  
A: Steel gray

(Easy) TH485  
Q: Define flea-bitten  
A: A gray horse with small black or reddish specks or spots

(Easy) HH6  
Q: What term means large roan spots on some base color?  
A: Patched

(Easy) HH6  
Q: What term means a lack of uniformity in color – a dull, dirty tone?  
A: Ratty

(Easy) HH6  
Q: What term implies darker patches, dull finish, or dark overcast?  
A: Toasted

(Easy) HH140-1  
Q: A chestnut horse whose mane & tail are lighter in color than the body is called what?  
A: Flaxen

(Easy) TH51  
Q: In order to be registered as a dun, grulla horses must have what?  
A: Dorsal stripe

(Easy) TH80  
Q: When referring to color, what is another name for chestnut?  
A: Sorrel

(Easy) HH140-1  
Q: Describe the color dun  
A: Dominant hair color is some shade of yellow

(Easy) HH6  
Q: What term describes darker spots embossed on the coat?  
A: Dappled

(Easy) TH51/HH6  
Q: What is the term meaning a blue tinge to the coat?  
A: Smokey

(Easy) HH6  
Q: What do you call a gray or roan horse having bay or chestnut specks or spots on a predominately white background?)  
A: Red-speckled

(Easy) TH83  
Q: Which term means a mane or tail that is white with a few black hairs?  
A: Silver

(Easy) TH81  
Q: What color always has black points?  
A: Bay OR grulla

(Easy) H140-1  
Q: What causes a gray horse's coat to lighten with age?  
A: White hairs growing into the coat

(Easy) HH4  
Q: Describe the marking "flame"  
A: Few white hairs in the middle of the forehead

(Easy) H140-2  
Q: Describe the coloring of a red dun  
A: Reddish orange color - with a red stripe down its back

(Easy) H140-1  
Q: Describe a blue roan  
A: Roan horse with a mixture of black & white hairs – usually darker on head & legs

(Easy) H140-1  
Q: Which pinto color pattern has rounded or oval-shaped spots?  
A: Tobiano

(Easy) H140-1  
Q: Which pinto color pattern is characterized by jagged edged, splashy, scattered spots?  
A: Overo

(Easy) TH81  
Q: What is another name for a bay roan?  
A: Red roan

(Easy) TH81  
Q: Name 2 areas of a roan horse that are generally darker or more solid colored?  
A: Head, neck, lower legs, mane & tail

(easy)

HH140-1

Q: What color horse has a black mane & tail, body color of brown or black with light areas at the muzzle, eyes, flank & inside of upper legs?

A: Brown

easy)

TH81

Q: What color does the following describe: The foal's coat will be a solid color, but with each consecutive hair coat, more white hairs will be added

A: Gray

(easy)

TH82

Q: What color horse has black points & a yellowish coat color?

A: Buckskin or dun

(easy)

TH81

Q: Be specific – a red dorsal stripe appears with which coat color?

A: Red dun, claybank dun or apricot dun (only need to name one)

easy)

TH53

Q: What color skin does a true white horse have?

A: Pink

(easy)

TH46

Q: What is the general term that describes the color of a bay & white Pinto?

A: Skewbald

(easy)

TH81

Q: On what coat color is dappling most easy to see?

A: Gray

## CONFORMATION - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(Junior) HH4

Q: What is tucked up?

A: thin & cut up in the flank like a greyhound

(Junior) HH9

Q: What is the term for flat-ribbed?

A: Slab-sided

(Junior) TH139

Q: Referring to horses, what is a hand?

A: A measurement of height; one hand equals 4 inches

(Junior) HHH220-4/TH124

Q: What is the term for a horse with small eyes?

A: Pig eye

(Junior) HH10

Q: At what angle should the head join the neck?

A: 45 degrees

(Junior) HH 8/TH144

Q: What is the term for protruding eyes?

A; Bug-eyed or: bovine eyes

(Junior) HHH230-7

Q: What is cow-hocked?

A: Hocks close together, feet wide apart

(Junior) HH8

Q: What is coon-footed?

A: Long sloping pasterns (too much slope to the pasterns)

(Junior) HHH230-6

Q: What is calf-kneed?

A: Knees bent backward

(Junior) TH154

Q: Describe goose-rumped

A: Short, steep croup

(Junior) HHH230-1, 2

Q: What is the difference between splayfooted & pigeon-toed?

A: Splayfoot – front toes turned out, heels turned in

Pigeon-toed – front toes turned in, heels turned out

(Junior) HH 10/HHH220-4

Q: What is roman-nosed?

A: Face bows out instead of being flat (face convex)

(junior) HHH220-6

Q: What angle of slope should the shoulder have?

A: 45 – 50 degrees



(junior) TH154  
Q: Name an undesirable trait of the croup?  
A: Goose rumped

(junior) H1H230-7  
Q: What is the most common defect in the rear legs?  
A: Cow hocks

(Junior) H1H220-6  
Q: Why should the bottom line of a horse be longer than the top line?  
A: To allow for a longer stride

(junior) H1H230-6  
Q: What is buck-kneed?  
A: Knees bent forward

(junior) H1H220-6  
Q: Why shouldn't a horse have low, flat withers?  
A: They don't hold a saddle well

(junior) H1H230-7  
Q: What is the term for a horse possessing too little angle in the hock?  
A: Post legged

(junior) H1H230-1  
Q: What do all breeds have in common?  
A: Skeletal structure

(junior) H1H230-7  
Q: What is the term for a horse with too much angle at the hock?  
A: Sickie-hocked

(junior) HH11  
Q: What is the ideal angle of hoof to ground?  
A: 45 degrees

(junior)  
Q: What is paunchy?  
A: Too much belly HH 9

(junior) TH152  
Q: What is the term for a thin, sharp, arched back?  
A: Roached back

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What is the term for a short & thickset horse?  
A: Pudgy

(junior) TH150  
Q: What are mutton withers?  
A: Low, flat withers OR round, thick

(junior) TH 152  
Q: Describe swayback  
A: concave or sagging back

(junior)

TH 152

Q: Describe roached back

A: Convex appearance of back

**Easy**

(Easy)

TH133

Q: What term means that a horse is proportionally as long as it is tall?

A: Balance

(Easy)

HHH220-6

Q: Besides supporting the weight of the saddle & rider, what is another reason that the loin should be short & strong?

A: Carries power from the hind legs forward (lifts forequarters when horse is in motion)

(Easy)

HHH230-5

Q: Define the term “camped out behind”

A: The hind legs appear to reach out behind a perpendicular line drawn from the buttock to the ground

(Easy)

HHH230-7

Q: A horse whose hocks are far apart with his feet set close together is said to be what?

A: Bow-legged or out at the hock

(Easy)

HHH220-7

Q: Name one desirable characteristic of the rear quarters as viewed from the side or rear

A: Thick, deep, well-muscled

(Easy)

HHH220-3

Q: To evaluate conformation, it is necessary to know what?

A: The parts of the horse

(Easy)

common knowledge

Q: Explain a flat footed horse

A: When the angle of the foot is noticeably less than 45 degrees

(Easy)

TH151

Q: Which movement is a more serious fault – inward or outward?

A: Inward

(Easy)

TH153-54

Q: Name one area of the hindquarter where the muscle should have thickness

A: Thigh, stifle, gaskin

(Easy)

HHH220-4

Q: Name one characteristic you want in a horse’s eye

A: Large, clear, set wide apart, bright, bold, alert, soft, kind

(Easy)

HHH220-8

Q: Body type, color patterns, gaits & way of going are examples of what type characteristics?

A: Breed characteristics

(Easy)

Q: Define base narrow

HHH230-2

A: Horse’s legs are closer at ground than at chest

(Easy) HHH230-3  
Q: Base wide, narrow-chested horses have feet that are usually what?  
A: Toed out

(Easy) HHH220-4  
Q: What is monkey-mouthed?  
A: Undershot jaw

(Easy) TH 154  
Q: What is the hardest working joint in the horse's legs?  
A: Hock

(easy) TH135  
Q: In reference to conformation, describe a horse that is "built downhill"  
A: Height at hip is higher than the height of withers

(easy) HHH220-1  
Q: What is the term for the physical appearance of an animal?  
A: Conformation or phenotype

## DIGESTIVE SYSTEM - JUNIOR STUDY

### Easy

(easy) HS31  
Q: What is the name given to the waste matter of digestion?  
**A: Manure (Feces)**

(easy) HH710-1  
Q: Where does digestion begin?  
A: In the mouth

(easy) hidden TH190  
Q: What is the first part of the digestive system?  
A: Mouth

## DISEASE PROBLEMS - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HIH445-7

Q: How is rabies transmitted?

A: From a bite or wound from an infected animal

(junior) HIH440-1

Q: What disease could most likely follow the infection of a deep puncture wound?

A: Tetanus

(junior) HIH445-3

Q: How often should horses be immunized for tetanus, Eastern & Western Encephalomyelitis & flu?

A: Annually

(junior) HIH440-1

Q: Puncture wounds always require the administration of what?

A: Tetanus vaccination (booster)

(junior) HIH540-1

Q: A disease of the foot characterized by a pungent odor is called what?

A: Thrush

### Easy

(Easy) HIH445-4

Q: What system of the horse does sleeping sickness affect?

A: Nervous system

(easy) HIH610-1

Q: What system of the horse does rhinopneumonitis affect?

A: Respiratory

(easy) HIH645-1

Q: What system of the horse does tetanus affect?

A: Central nervous system

(easy) HIH605-1

Q: Name one of the common features of influenza

A: Rapid spread of infection, frequent dry cough

(easy) HIH605-1

Q: How does influenza spread rapidly through a group of horses?

A: Through air by coughing, contaminated surfaces

(easy) HIH645-1

Q: What system of the horse does tetanus affect?

A: Central nervous

## EQUINE SHOWING, SPORTS & THERAPY - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH40

Q: What is the term for games on horseback?

A: Gymkhana

(junior) HH20

Q: What is the term for the rider's personal attire & any other articles he might require?

A: Appointments

(junior) HH40

Q: What is a flat race?

A: One without jumps

(junior) HH46

Q: In showing your horse at halter, how much space should be left between your horse & the nearest horse

A: One horse length

(junior) common knowledge

Q: What builds character faster than purple ribbons?

A: Good sportsmanship

(junior) HH45

Q: In a show, what side are you supposed to be on when leading your horse?

A: Left

(junior) HH40

Q: Where is the emphasis placed in a pleasure or performance class?

A: On the horse

(junior) HH24

Q: On which side of the horse should the ends of split reins fall when using one finger between the reins?

A: Same side as the reining hand

(junior) HH24

Q: When changing directions on the rail in a horse show, what should you do?

A: Turn to the inside (away from the rail)

(junior) HSG27/HH42

Q: In the show ring, how many lengths should you stay from other riders?

A: One horse length

(junior) HH46

Q: When turning the horse in front of a halter show judge, which direction do you generally turn?

A: To the right or away from you

(junior) HH40

Q: What is the term for a seven and a half minute period in a polo game?

A: Chukkar

(junior) HH42

Q: When riding in group classes (example – equitation), name one thing you can do to avoid bunching up?

A: Pass, cut corner, circle to get to clear area

(junior) HH45  
Q: Do not show a horse at halter until you are sure of what?  
A: That you can control the horse

(junior) HH24/25  
Q: If a rider has long hair, what should be done so judge can clearly see your number?  
A: Fasten or confine it so number is visible

(junior) Ref – HH24  
Q: How many fingers can be between the reins in a Western Eq. Class if split reins are used  
A: One

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What type of shirt must be worn in a Western Eq. Class?  
A: Long sleeve

(junior) Ref – common knowledge  
Q: How many poles are used in pole bending?  
A: 6

### **Easy**

(Easy) HH9  
Q: What is the term for having a pleasing, graceful, alert general appearance?  
A: Stylish

(Easy) HH46  
Q: What type of turn is generally preferred in showmanship?  
A: Pivot turn

(Easy) common knowledge  
Q: What does the term “shown in hand” mean?  
A: Shown at halter

(Easy) HH46  
Q: : Besides keeping your horse posed so that the judge gets the best view, name one other thing you should do at all times during a showmanship class  
A: Be aware of where the judge is or know what’s expected of you (know the pattern)

(Easy) HH43  
Q: Please fill in the following blanks: “Be a good sport. Win without \_\_\_\_\_ and lose without \_\_\_\_\_”  
A: Win without bragging & lose without complaining

**(Easy) HH44**  
Q: How far ahead of the class starting time should the judge post any required pattern?  
A: At least one hour

(Easy) HH44  
Q: What personal equipment is prohibited in showmanship classes?  
A: Spurs

(Easy) HH44  
Q: In showmanship, if you are dressed in hunt seat attire, what equipment should your horse wear?

A: Hunter style bridle with browband & plain cavesson

(Easy) HH46

Q: Explain how to back your horse in showmanship

A: Turn to face towards the rear of the horse with your right hand extended. Walk forward beside the horse as it backs up

(Easy) HH24

Q: What is a “junior horse or pony”?

A: One that is 5 years of age or younger

(Easy) HH24

Q: Generally, in horse shows, when is a snaffle bit or bosal allowed?

A: When the horse is age 5 or younger

(Easy) HH24

Q: When showing with closed (romal) reins in stock seat equitation, what extra piece of equipment must be attached to the saddle?

A: Hobbles

(Easy) HH40

Q: What do the following horse show classes have in common: pole bending, dressage & harness ponies?

A: They are all performance classes

**(easy) common knowledge**

Q: Scurry, potato race, speed barrels & pole bending are all activities seen at what type of equestrian event?

A: Gymkhana (games, o-mok-see)

(easy) Ref HH24

Q: After you have mounted, on which side of the horse should the romal be found?

A: Opposite side of reining hand

(easy) ref – common knowledge

Q: At what marker does the horse & rider enter the dressage arena

A; A

(easy) HH24

Q: What is a junior horse or pony?

A: One that is 5 years old or younger



## EXTERNAL PARASITES – JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HS55  
Q: What causes ringworm?  
A: A fungus

(junior) H1H415-6  
Q: Which external parasite attaches to its' host & feeds on its' blood?  
A: Tick

(junior) H1H415-6  
Q: Where do adult lice attach their eggs?  
A: To the hair

(junior) H1H415-3  
Q: What is the foundation of any successful fly control program?  
A: Good sanitation

(junior) H1H415-1  
Q: What are some of the most persistent pests of horses?  
A: Flies

(junior) TH ch.17  
Q: Which type of parasites is easier to eradicate – external or internal?  
A: External

(junior) TH644  
Q: What are nits?  
A: Lice eggs

(junior) H1H415-3  
Q: The best way to control flies is to keep the barn what?  
A: Clean

(junior) H1H415-1  
Q: Name a major breeding site for flies  
A: Manure

(junior) H1H415-7  
Q: What do ticks feed upon?  
A: Blood

### Easy

(easy) TH642-45  
Q: Which general type of parasites – internal or external - usually bite and/or suck blood?  
A: External parasites

(easy) H1H415-5  
Q: Which fly lays its' eggs on the horse's hair coat?  
A: Bot fly

(Easy)

HH415/BEG100

Q: Which fly is a concern both to humans & horses?

A: House fly or mosquito

(easy)

TH617

Q: What is a small organism that lives on or in and at the expense of a larger organism called?

A: Parasite

(easy)

HH415-2

Q: When do mosquitos most commonly feed on horses?

A: Dusk or dawn

## FEED NUTRIENTS/BALANCING RATIOS - JUNIOR STUDY

### junior

(junior) HIH710-7

Q: How much water do hard-working horses require per day?

A: 10 – 12 gallons

(junior) TH221-38

Q: Iron, copper and phosphorus are examples of which kind of nutrients?

A: Minerals

(junior) TH238

Q: Lack of what nutrient can cause a horse to go blind?

A: Vitamin A

(junior) hidden HIH420-2

Q: The average 1,000 pound horse will consume on the average how much water per day during the winter?

A: 10 gallons

(junior) HIH760

Q: What is the most essential, easily available & often overlooked nutrient?

A: Water

(junior) TH233

Q: What is the primary sign of iron deficiency?

A: Anemia

(junior) FCH48

Q: Which vitamin is known as the “sunshine vitamin”?

A: Vitamin D

### Easy

(easy) TH254/ADV302/FCH168

Q: What is the most important factor affecting the nutrient content of grasses & legumes?

A: Stage of maturity

(easy) TH233

Q: What mineral is necessary in the blood to carry oxygen to the body’s cells?

A: Iron

(easy) TH240

Q: What vitamin is responsible for the strength & proper development of the bones & the mineral balance in the blood?

A: Vitamin D

(easy) TH227-29

Q: What 2 minerals are necessary for proper bone & teeth formation?

A: Calcium & phosphorus

(Easy)

HHH420-3

Q: Horses will usually drink adequate water during the winter if the temperature is maintained at what minimum temperature?

A: 45 degrees

(easy)

TH233

Q: What is the primary cause of iron deficiency?

A: Loss of blood from wounds or heavy parasite load

(easy)

FCH68

Q: What part of grass is high in protein?

A: Leaves & seeds

(easy)

HHH781-2

Q: Phosphorus should NEVER exceed the amount of what mineral in the horse's diet?

A: Calcium

(easy)

FCH20

Q: Approximately what percent of body calcium is contained in the bones & teeth?

A: 99%

(easy)

FCH395

Q: What is a macromineral?

A: Mineral that is needed in large quantities

(easy)

FCH407

Q: What are trace minerals?

A: Minerals that are found in small quantities in feedstuffs – required in small amounts by the horse

(easy)

HHH760-2

Q: Which has a higher calcium content – legumes or grasses?

A: Legumes

## FEEDS & NUTRITION - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HIH710-6  
Q: When horses first go on pasture in the spring, what should you do?  
A: Only let the horses be on it for a short time at first

(junior) HIH750-3  
Q: What is the best hay for most horses?  
A: Good quality grass/legume mixed hay

(junior) TH607  
Q: If you have to feed your horse dusty hay, how should you reduce the dustiness before feeding?  
A: Sprinkle the hay with water just before feeding it

(junior) HIH750-6  
Q: What type of feed may serve as the only feed for idle horses?  
A: Forages (Roughages)

(junior) FCH388  
Q: What is an "easy keeper"?  
A: An animal that requires less feed than others under a similar situation

(junior) TH276  
Q: How many acres of pasture do you need per horse?  
A: 2-3 is best --- 1 acre minimum

(junior) TH276  
Q: What is the minimum amount of pasture required per horse?  
A: 1 acre

(junior) TH255  
Q: What is the most common legume fed to horses?  
A: Alfalfa

(junior) HIH750-4  
Q: In reference to hay, what part of the plant is the least digestible for a horse?  
A: Stems

(junior) HIH710-5  
Q: What should be placed under hay bales when storing on cement floors?  
A: Wooden pallets

### Easy

(easy) HIH760-10  
Q: What is the chemical name for salt?  
A: Sodium chloride (NaCl)

(Easy) HIH450-5  
Q: What can dust in feed cause?  
A: Heaves or other respiratory troubles

(easy) HIH750-2  
Q: Why is leafiness in hay an important guide to feeding value?  
A: Most of the nutrients are carried in the leaves

(easy) HIH710-5  
Q: Hay should be fed in what?  
A: Manger or feeder designed to minimize the intake of sand, dirt & feces

(easy) HIH710=5  
Q: Horseman should provide feed by weight not by what?  
A: Volume

(easy) HIH710-6  
Q: While in transition from feeding hay to pasture & you cannot turn them out for only a few hours each day, what can you do?  
A: Fill them up on hay before turning them out

(easy) HIH710-7  
Q: Horses fed on pasture & not having access to commercial feeds should always have access to what?  
A: Trace mineralized salt

(easy) HIH420-2  
Q: The average 1,000 pound idle mature horse in the winter requires how much hay per day?  
A: 15 pounds

(easy) HIH710-8  
Q: As age increases in horses, what may develop at feeding time and cause aggressive behavior?  
A: Pecking order

(easy) HIH 710-3/FCH118  
Q: What is the most common way to estimate your horse's weight?  
A: Using a weight tape

(easy) HIH710-4  
Q: What is the easiest way to determine if your horse's energy needs are being met?  
A: Monitor the body weight

(Easy) HIH750-4  
Q: What insect should you check your hay for – they can harm horse if eaten?  
A: Blister beetles

(Easy) HIH760-6  
Q: Which grain should be rolled or crimped before using?  
A: Barley

(Easy) HIH760-9  
Q: What is crimping?  
A: Flattening & rippling grain

(Easy) HIH425-5  
Q: If forage is good, approximately how long do free-ranging horses graze each day?  
A: 10 – 12 hours

(easy) TH296  
Q: Why should you know your horse's weight?  
A: Feed recommendations are often based on a percentage of body weight, Doses of drugs, antibiotics or wormers are often based on weight (accept any)

(easy) H1H791-4  
Q: What is a complete feed?  
A: combination of concentrates & forages in one product (one that you don't have to feed hay with)

(easy) H1H420-1  
Q: Hay should be of good quality all of the time, but what time of the year is it important that it be especially good?  
A: Winter months

(easy) FCH74  
Q: Why is corn considered a hot feed?  
A: It has a high energy content

(easy) FCH392  
Q: Explain the difference between a herbivore & a carnivore  
A: Herbivore – animal that prefers to eat plants  
Carnivore – animal that prefers to eat meat

(easy) H1H760-7  
Q: What feed additive is commonly used to reduce dust & increase palatability of a feed?  
A: Molasses

(easy) FCH25  
Q: How should sodium chloride be fed in a horse's diet?  
A: Free choice in form of block or loose salt OR add to feed mix

(easy) H1H760-6  
Q: What is an oat groat?  
A: Oats with the hulls removed

(easy) H1H710-5  
Q: To maintain freshness, what is the maximum that commercially prepared feed should be stored in a stable?  
A: One month

## FOOT CARE - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH49/TH721

Q: When trimming the hooves of a pigeon-toed horse, which half of the hoof do you trim more?

A: The inner half

(junior) HH505-6/FCH399/CAHA24

Q: What is the varnishlike (waxy) layer of the hoof called?

A: Periople

(junior) HH505

Q: How much does a healthy hoof grow per month?

A: 3/8 to 1/2 inch per month

(junior) HH49/TH721

Q: How would you trim a splayfooted horse?

A: By trimming the outer half of the hoof

(junior) TH720

Q: Why would you use a hoof dressing?

A: To keep hooves soft & prevent cracking

(junior) HH48/HH505-1

Q: What is the basic purpose of horseshoes?

A: To protect the feet from wear & damage

(junior) TH720/HH540-5

Q: Approximately how often should a horse's foot be trimmed?

A: Accept any between 4 & 8 weeks (different references read 4-6 & 6-8 weeks)

(junior)

Q: What in the horse's feet helps to maintain its' flexibility?

A: Moisture

HH 505-6

(junior) HH36/HH530-1

Q: Give 1 reason to pick out a horse's foot

A: Check for injuries/bruises, check for loose shoes, check for rocks, check for thrush

(junior) TH739

Q: How do you pick up a front foot?

A: Stand beside shoulder, facing rear. Run your hand firmly down back of leg to just above fetlock. Grasp fetlock area and pick up foot (can pinch tendon or push shoulder away to help)

(junior) HH48/HH535-5

Q: Give one reason for shoeing your horse

A: Protect hoof from excessive wear, provide traction, help correct defects in stance or gait, help cure disease or defective hoof, ease pain of injured hoof

(junior) HH 49

Q: Keeping the hoof moist & toe shortened will help correct which defect?

A: Quarter crack



(junior) TH720-22  
Q: Name a common fault corrected by trimming  
A: Splay foot, pigeon toe (toe in), contracted heel, quarter crack, cocked ankle

(junior) HH 47/TH727  
Q: What is the term for a horseshoer?  
A: Farrier

**(junior) HH505-4/TH721**

Q: Where is the greatest point of wear on a horse's hoof  
A: Toe (breakover point)

(junior) HH525-3  
Q: When holding a horse for the farrier, on which side should you stand **and why**?  
A: Same side as the farrier – if horse acts up, you can pull head towards you & horse's body will move away from farrier

(junior) HH530-1/TH727  
Q: What is one purpose of a horseshoer's leather apron?  
A: Protects the shoers legs from cuts from nails or tools, protects against heat when working at forge, provides barrier between horse & farrier for dirt, wet, etc, and to hold small tools

(junior) HH530/TH728  
Q: Which farrier tool is used to cut and/or raise clinches?  
A: Clinch cutter

(junior) TH728/HH530  
Q: What are nippers used for?  
A: Remove extra growth of hoof wall (trim hoof)

(junior) TH695  
Q: Where is the hoof wall the thickest?  
A: At the toe

(junior) TH721  
Q: What part of the horse's foot grows the fastest?  
A: Toe

## Easy

(Easy) HH 9/TH166  
Q: What is dropped sole?  
A: Downward rotation of the toe of the coffin bone (due to chronic founder or laminitis)

(Easy) TH721  
Q: By lowering the inside hoof wall, the farrier is correcting what problem?  
A: Toe In (Pigeon Toe)

(easy) HH505-7  
Q: What is nature's hoof conditioner?  
A: Water

(easy) HH5050-7  
Q: What is the most elastic part of the hoof?  
A: The frog

(easy) HH505-7  
Q: What is the least elastic part of the hoof?  
A: The wall

(Easy) HH50  
Q: If your horse is kept in a stall, how often should you rasp down his feet?  
A: Every 2 – 3 weeks

(Easy) HH48/HH525-3  
Q: Careless trimming of a foal's feet will cause what?  
A: Strained tendons or stress on joints

(Easy) HH 47/HH505  
Q: Why should you never rasp the walls of the hoof?  
A: It removes the varnishlike outer layer (periople) and causes the hoof to dry out

(Easy) HH36/HH540-1  
Q: What part of the foot is most important to clean properly & why?  
A: The deep depressions between bar & frog – it's the most likely place for thrush to start

(easy) HH1140-14/common sense  
Q: When shoeing a horse during fly season, what can you use to make things more comfortable for your farrier & horse?  
A: Fly spray

(Easy) HH505-6  
Q: What weather conditions promote the greatest hoof growth rate?  
A: Warm temperature

(Easy) HH505-6  
Q: Which grows faster – the front hooves or the back hooves?  
A: Front hooves

(Easy) HH515  
Q: When should the angle of the hoof be changed?  
A: Only as a corrective measure

(easy) TH727  
Q: What is the farrier's workbench?  
A: Anvil

(easy) TH728  
Q: What is one purpose of the farrier's driving hammer?  
A: Driving nails or finishing clinches

(easy) TH722  
Q: What portion of the hoof should never bear weight?  
A: Sole

(easy)

HSG2-9

Q: How do you pick up a hind foot?

A: Stand to the side of the hindquarter facing back of horse. Put hand on hindquarter & run down leg to fetlock. Ask horse to pick up foot (can pinch tendon/fetlock to help) Rest horse's leg on your leg (thigh) and hold hoof in hand to examine or clean

(easy)

HH515-1, 535-1

Q: Give 2 terms for the person who trims & applies shoes to horse's hooves

A; Farrier, blacksmith, horseshoer, shoer

(easy)

TH745

Q: What is the name of the tool that farriers use to bend over the end of a horseshoe nail?

A: Clincher

## GAITS - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(Junior) TH181  
Q: What is the term used when describing a winding or twisting of the striding leg around in front of the supporting leg – which results in contact like that of a rope-walking artist?  
A: Winding or rope-walking

(junior) HH13/HH230-5  
Q: Describe paddling  
A: Throwing the front feet outward as they are picked up

(junior) common knowledge//TH179  
Q: Define cross-firing  
A: One lead in front with the opposite lead in back at the lope or gallop OR  
A hindfoot on one side strikes the diagonal forefoot (forging in the pacing horse)

(junior) TH171  
Q: What is the term used to describe the rhythmic, characteristic movements of a horse's feet & legs?  
A: Gaits

(junior) TH176  
Q: A medium-fast, collected canter exhibited in Western classes is called what?  
A: Lope

(junior) TH175  
Q: Define lateral gait & give an example  
A: Legs & feet move in lateral pairs in performing the gait. Front & hind feet on the same side start & stop at the same time. Ex: Pace

(junior) TH171  
Q: What is a natural gait?  
A: One that's performed by natural impulse & without training (the horse is born knowing how to do it)

(junior) HH152-1  
Q: Which gait is a distinguishing characteristic of the Tennessee Walking Horse?  
A: Running walk

(junior) TH178  
Q: What is the name for a fast, 4-beat ground-covering walk?  
A: Running walk

(junior) HH23  
Q: What movement is important for opening gates?  
A: Sidepass

(junior) TH175  
Q: What is the last foot to hit the ground in the canter when on the right lead?  
A: Right front

(junior) TH172  
Q: Which gait is known as the foundation gait or "mother of all gaits"?  
A: Walk

(junior) TH175  
Q: At the canter or lope, what do you call the independently moving leg?  
A: Lead

(junior) TH173  
Q: What is a diagonal gait?  
A: Front foot and opposite hind foot start & stop at same time (Legs move in diagonal pairs in performing gait) Ex: Trot

(junior) TH178  
Q: What is the 5<sup>th</sup> gait of the American Saddle Horse?  
A: Rack

(junior) TH173-picture  
Q: What kind of base of support does a horse possess at the walk?  
A: Triangular

(junior) TH175  
Q: What is another name for the slow trot?  
A: Jog

(junior) TH175  
Q: What gait is an easy, rhythmical, 3-beat gait?  
A: Canter

(junior) TH175  
Q: Describe the movement of the pace  
A: Front & hind feet on the same side start & stop at the same time

(junior) HH18  
Q: What is another name for sidestep?  
A: Traverse

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What is meant by a simple lead change?  
A: Bring the horse back into a walk or trot (jog) and restart in a lope (canter) on the opposite lead

(junior) TH181  
Q: Striking the ground hard in the stride is called what?  
A: Pounding

(junior) TH176  
Q: What is another name for the gallop?  
A: Run

(junior) TH173  
Q: Which gait is a rapid, 2-beat, diagonal gait?  
A: Trot

(junior) TH173  
Q: In the trot, one set of diagonal hooves is on the ground then the other set of diagonal hooves is on the ground. What is the next move?  
A: All 4 hooves are off the ground for a moment

(junior) TH171  
Q: How many natural gaits does the horse have?  
A: Three

(junior) TH169/FCH405  
Q: The distance from imprint to imprint by a horse's foot is called what?  
A: Stride

(junior) TH172  
Q: Which natural gait is a four-beat gait with each foot striking the ground independently from the other three feet?  
A: Walk

**Easy**

(Easy) TH179/HH525-4  
Q: If a horse is "forging", what is he doing?  
A: Striking the forefoot with the toe of the hindfoot (on same side)

(Easy) TH180  
Q: What is it called when the hairline at the top of the hind foot hits the toe of the forefoot as it breaks over?  
A: Scalping

(Easy) HH230-5  
Q: How does a pigeon-toed horse travel?  
A: Front feet will paddle or wing out when they're picked up

(Easy) HH230-5  
Q: What type of defect does a horse have if he dishes or wings in when he travels?  
A: Splay foot (toed-out), or possibly basewide

(Easy) TH181  
Q: What is excessive lateral shoulder motion?  
A: Rolling

(Easy) TH181  
Q: What is the term used for a short, quick, choppy stride?  
A: Trappy

(Easy) TH169  
Q: Define action  
A: How a horse moves its' feet & legs at walk, trot, etc.

(Easy) TH173  
Q: What is the term used to describe a noticeable pause in the flight of the foot – as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground?  
A: Floating (dwelling)

(Easy) HH 18  
Q: What is a disunited canter?  
A: One lead in front & the other behind (horse switches leads only in front or back)

(Easy) TH172  
Q: Why is the walk known as the foundation gait?  
A: Many gaits are modifications of the walk OR : A horse may be asked to change to other gaits while working at the walk

(easy) HH19  
Q: In the gallop, where does the drive or power come from?  
A: Hind legs

(Easy) TH175  
Q: What is the base of support for the pace?  
A: Two lateral legs TH175

(Easy) TH175  
Q: When on the left lead, which leg/legs are on the ground for the second beat of the canter?  
A: Left rear & right front

(Easy) HH 17  
Q: Explain free-going  
A: Expression used when the horse's gaits are executed in a smooth, collected manner & the action is not excessive or labored (free forward movement)

(Easy) Hh17  
Q: What is the expression used when the stride lacks spring or action, therefore causing unnecessary rider fatigue?  
A: Rough or hard-gaited

(Easy) HH17  
Q: What is the expression used when the rider's reaction to a horse's gaits is pleasant & enjoyable?  
A: Easy-gaited

(Easy) TH179  
Q: What is the term used when the inside of the diagonal fore and hind pasterns make contact – sometimes seen in fast trotting horses?  
A: Speedy cutting

(easy) HH18  
Q: What do you call a pacer that rolls his body sideways as he paces?  
A: Sidewheeler

(Easy) HH17  
Q: Explain collected  
A: Controlled gait – a correct, coordinated action

(Easy) TH176  
Q: How many beats are there in a gallop?  
A: Four

(easy) HS11  
Q: A short underline can cause a horse to do what?  
A: Forge

(Easy) HH17  
Q: What are the gaits that are the result of specific training & practice called?  
A: Acquired gaits

(Easy)

HH18/HH152-1

Q: At what approximate speed does the running walk travel?

A: Accept any number between 7 & 10 mph (different references read 7-8 & 8-10 mph)

(Easy)

TH181

Q: What is an exaggerated paddling, particularly noticeable in high-going animals?

A: Winging

(easy)

TH40

**Q: What is the name for the fast, flashy, 4-beat gait sometimes referred to as the singlefoot?**

A: Rack

(easy)

TH172

Q: What is another name for the slow gait?

A: Stepping pace

(easy)

TH175

Q: With which foot does a horse start a right lead canter?

A: Left hind

(easy)

HH17

Q: What is termed the “most useful gait” of the horse?

A: Walk



## GENERAL EQUITATION / RIDING - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH20  
Q: Name one of the four most commonly used natural aids  
A: Voice, hand, legs, weight

(junior) HH9  
Q: What is a rubberneck?  
A: A horse with a very flexible neck, hard to rein

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: In cold weather, what should you do before placing the bit in the horse's mouth?  
A: Warm the bit

(junior) HH20  
Q: What is the off side?  
A: Right side

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: When bridling your horse, which ear is last to be pulled under the crownpiece?  
A: Left

(junior) HH20  
Q: When mounting a horse, on what side do you generally mount?  
A: Left

(junior) HSG2-22  
Q: Immediately upon dismounting from an English saddle, what should the rider do?  
A: Run up the stirrups

(junior) HSG2-28  
Q: How can you judge what is a safe distance between you & the horse in front of you?  
A: You should be able to see the hind heels of the horse in front of you (stay a horse length away)

(junior) HH20  
Q: The legs, hands, weight & voice as used in controlling a horse are called what?  
A: Aids

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What direction should the horse's nose be pointing when loping in a circle?  
A: To the inside

(junior) HH20  
Q: When riding in groups, what kind of distance should you keep between horses?  
A: Horse length

(junior) HH9  
Q: What is a stargazer?  
A: A horse that holds his head too high & his nose out

(junior) HH20  
Q: What is posting?  
A: Rising & descending of the rider with the rhythm of the trot

(junior) HH22  
Q: To obtain a left lead, which leg would you apply pressure with?  
A: Right

(junior) HH23  
Q: What is the proper way to ask your horse to back?  
A: Grip with your legs, hold reins low, pull lightly using give & take motion, use your voice

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What term means to step a horse backwards?  
A: Back

(junior)  
Q: Which way do you bend your horse's ear when pulling the crownpiece of bridle over it?  
A: Forward common knowledge

(junior) HH20  
Q: Ride with your weight on what part of the foot?  
A: Ball

(junior) HSG2-27  
Q: When riding in groups, how should you ride in relation to others?  
A: Abreast or a full horse length from horse in front of you

(junior) HH29  
Q: Heavy hands can cause damage to what part of the horse?  
A: Mouth (bars)

(junior) HH40  
Q: When speaking of horseback riding, what is a passenger?  
A: One who rides without control, letting the horse go as he wishes

### **Easy**

(Easy) HH40  
Q: What do you call advanced exercises & training in horsemanship?  
A: Dressage

(Easy) HH20  
Q: What term means "the art of riding horseback"?  
A: Equitation

(Easy) HH20  
Q: A horse length equals how many feet?  
A: 8 feet

(Easy) HH22  
Q: When should you signal your horse for the stop?  
A: When the horse's rear legs are moving forward under its' body

(Easy) common knowledge  
Q: When trail riding, what should you check for before crossing a creek?  
A: Solid bottoms & banks that can be negotiated without danger of the horse falling

- (Easy) HH20  
 Q: When you get ready to mount properly, what do you do to get your horse under control?  
 A: Adjust the reins evenly with enough tension to feel the bit & hold horse steady
- (Easy) HH21  
 Q: Explain how you would gather your horse  
 A: Take up on reins & settle in saddle
- (Easy) HH21  
 Q: When riding a trot Western style, the body should be inclined slightly more in which direction than at the walk?  
 A: Forward
- (Easy) HH23  
 Q: What aids are used when asking a horse to take the left lead & how are they used?  
 A: Apply pressure with right leg, shift weight to left
- (Easy) common knowledge  
 Q: What do you call a method of holding single reins where the reins overlap in the rider's hands across the horse's neck?  
 A: Cross-reins
- (Easy) HH20  
 Q: What does it mean to "pull leather"?  
 A: Holding on the saddle with both hands when riding a bucking horse
- (Easy) HH23  
 Q: Explain how you would get your horse to sidepass  
 A: Hold horse to prevent forward movement. Neckrein in direction you wish to move forequarters & use outside leg to move hindquarters
- (Easy) HH20  
 Q: What is horsemanship?  
 A: The art of riding the horse & understanding his needs
- (Easy) HH21  
 Q: When riding, your legs are used to signal what?  
 A: Speed & movements (changes of direction, etc.)
- (Easy) HH20  
 Q: True neckreining is the response of your horse to what?  
 A: Weight (feel) of neckrein against the neck
- (Easy) HH41  
 Q: What is the purpose of a warm-up?  
 A: Gives horse a chance to loosen up stiff muscles
- (Easy) HH21  
 Q: What part of the horse's body do your hands control?  
 A: The forehand
- (easy) LTJ5  
 Q: If one instructor's method doesn't suit your personality, philosophy or goals, what should you do?  
 A: Find another instructor

(easy)

FCH385

Q: What is a cinch-bound horse?

A: A horse that objects to being cinched up

## GENETICS - JUNIOR STUDY

### Easy

(Easy) HHH1060-4  
Q: What do you call an abnormal condition that an animal possesses at birth, such as a hernia?  
A: Congenital

(easy) HHH1060-1  
Q: In the inheritance of sex in the horse, what are the chances for the foal to be male?  
A: 50/50

(easy) TH459  
Q: A gene that does not show up if it is paired with a dominant gene is said to be what?  
A: Recessive

(easy) TH482  
Q: What dominant color gene masks all other color patterns?  
A: White

(easy) HHH1060-1  
Q: What is the general term for the X & Y chromosomes?  
A: Sex chromosomes

## GROOMING - JUNIOR STUDY

### junior

(junior) HH9

Q: What is docking?

A: Cutting the bones of the tail to shorten it

(junior) TH83

Q: What is a rat-tailed horse?

A: A horse having little hair in its' tail

(junior) HH35

Q: What is a banged tail?

A: Hair of tail cut straight off below the dock or bony part of tail

(junior) HH35

Q: What is the only purpose for which you would use a metal currycomb?

A: To remove thick, dry mud or heavy, loose hair

(junior) HHH420-3

Q: Why is it recommended to groom a horse thoroughly before saddling?

A: Removes dirt & burrs that may cause sores and/or rider may find new sores

(junior) HH35

Q: What do you call a person who cleans & brushes horses?

A: Groom

(junior) HH35

Q: What does hogged mean?

A: Short-cut mane

(junior) HH39

Q: What is a bridle path on a horse?

A: Clipped area behind the ears where the crownpiece of the bridle crosses

(junior) HH35

Q: What function does the body brush serve?

A: Adds oil & removes the last particles of dust

(junior) HH36

Q: What do you call a horse that is neither hot to the touch nor breathing hard after he's been exercised?

A: Cooled out

(junior) HHH1100-12

Q: What type of brush is best for sensitive areas of the face & legs?

A: Soft

(junior) HSG/HHH420-3

Q: Why should you brush the horse's belly in the area of the saddle cinch?

A: To remove dirt that might chafe the horse or cause sores

(junior) HH37

Q: In grooming a horse, in what direction should the hair be brushed?

A: In the direction of its' natural lay

(junior) HSG2-16  
Q: How should you place the saddle blanket on the horse?  
A: Locate it forward & pull it towards the rear of horse so hair lies flat

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: When braiding a horse's mane & tail, how many sections should be worked with at one time?  
A: Three

(junior) TH719  
Q: What is the proper procedure to using a hoof pick?  
A: Heel to toe

(junior) HH37  
Q: What is a rubber currycomb used for?  
A: Remove excessive mud, loose hair, saddle marks or get out deep dirt & dandruff

(junior) HH38  
Q: If you wash your horse, what grooming aid is essential?  
A: Sweat scraper

(junior) HH38  
Q: In grooming a horse, where is the currycomb never used?  
A: Over bony area – head, below knees or hocks

(junior) HHH710-7  
Q: If you have ridden your horse hard, when should you let him have his fill of water?  
A: After he's completely cooled out

(junior) HH37  
Q: How can you remove caked mud & manure from the hoof wall?  
A: Washing with water & stiff brush or: use hoof brush

(junior) HHH1100-13,14  
Q: Name 3 grooming tools  
A: Hoof pick, mane & tail comb, sweatscraper, grooming cloth, curry comb, dandy brush, body brush, clippers, etc.

(junior) HH37  
Q: How do you clean the currycomb when grooming?  
A: Strike it on back of brush or boot heel

(junior) HH35  
Q: How often should horses that are stabled be groomed?  
A: Daily

(junior) HH35  
Q: What do you call a tail that has been shortened or thinned by pulling?  
A: Pulled tail

(junior) HH34  
Q: Why should you sponge your tack after use?  
A: To remove dirt & sweat

(junior) HH38  
Q: If you body-clip your horse, what should be done in cold weather?  
A: Blanket horse or keep in stable

**Easy**

(Easy) HH38

Q: What is meant by “picking out” a mane or tail?

A: Separating the hairs with your fingers to keep them from tangling

(Easy) HH39

Q: How far down the tail is a hunter’s tail braided?

A: 8 – 12 inches

(Easy) HH36

Q: In what order should you clean your horse’s feet?

A: Counter-clockwise – near fore, near hind, off hind, off fore

(Easy) HH8

Q: What is the term for rough, harsh appearance?

A: Coarse

(Easy) HH38

Q: How can you avoid a dull, sunburned appearance of your horse’s coat?

A: Turn it out to pasture at night, early morning or late evening instead of during the day

(Easy) HH39

Q: How long should the mane be for proper braiding?

A: 4 – 6”

(Easy) HH35

Q: When should you groom a horse that’s exercised or worked?

A: Both before the workout & immediately on return to the stable

(Easy) HH35

Q: Referring to grooming, what is roached?

A: Term used when the mane is all cut off (so part is left standing upright)

(Easy) HH35

Q: If you don’t have a hoofpick available, what common tool can you use in its’ place?

A: Old screwdriver bent over about an inch from the blade end \

(Easy) HH37

Q: What type strokes will remove the most dirt when using a stiff brush?

A: Short, strong ones with outward action away from the horse’s body

(Easy) HH37

Q: What motion is most effective when currying?

A: Circular

(easy) FCH180

Q: What practice most helps the appearance of the horse’s coat?

A: Frequent & through grooming



## HEALTH & SANITATION PRINCIPLES - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HIH440-2  
Q: What is the best way to control bleeding of a leg wound?  
A: Apply a pressure bandage

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: Who is trained & skilled in the treating of diseases & injuries of animals?  
A: Veterinarian

(junior) BEG/HIH  
Q: What is the best way to prevent dehydration?  
A: Adequate water intake

(junior) HIH950-6  
Q: How do you check for dehydration in a horse?  
A: Pull the skin back & if it flaps back into place, the foal isn't dehydrated

(junior) HIH1150  
Q: Who can provide the horse owner with the ideal vaccination program?  
A: Veterinarian

(junior) HIH440-2  
Q: If blood is spurting from a wound, is it an artery or vein?  
A: Artery

(junior) TH608  
Q: What type wound has clean, straight edges & often bleeds quite profusely?  
A: Incision (cut)

(junior) TH608  
Q: What type of wound would a nail cause?  
A: Puncture

(junior) TH609  
Q: Which is more serious – cutting of an artery or a vein?  
A: Artery

(junior) HIH950-6  
Q: What is the term for the condition in which water is lost from the body faster than it is taken in?  
A: Dehydration

(junior) HIH435-1  
Q: What is colic?  
A: An acute abdominal pain – (may be caused by a great variety of disorders)

(junior) HIH435-3  
Q: What is the most common medical emergency in horses?  
A: Colic

(junior) TH302  
Q: What is one of the oldest known disorders of horses?  
A: Colic

## Easy

(easy) HS46  
Q: What is the first step to a disease prevention plan?  
A: Consult a veterinarian

(Easy) HH9  
Q: What is the term for the condition of a horse who is healthy, active & vigorous?  
A: Thrifty

(Easy) HIIH425-1  
Q: What is TPR?  
A: Temperature, pulse, respiration

(Easy) HIIH425-1  
Q: What is the normal pulse rate of an average-sized horse?  
A: 45 – 60 beats per min.

(Easy) HIIH – 425-1/440-6/410-1  
Q: What is the normal temperature of a horse?  
A: Accept any between 99 & 101.5 (references give different numbers)

(Easy) HIIH425-1  
Q: What is the normal respiration rate of an average-sized horse?  
A: 8 – 16 breaths per minute

(easy) HIIH450-1  
Q: How many years of an equine's life are equal to one year of a human's life?  
A: 3

(easy) HIIH440-1/TH608  
Q: What is a puncture wound?  
A: A clean wound caused by a sharp object ( A wound characterized by a small skin opening with soft tissue penetration to a variable depth )

(Easy) HIIH440-5  
Q: What is a contusion?  
A: Bruise (closed wound that results from blunt force, causing hemorrhage bruising and edema without breaking the skin)

(Easy) HIIH440-2/TH608  
Q: What term describes the type of wound caused by a rope burn  
A: Abrasion

(Easy) HIIH440-6  
Q: What type scissors are best for cutting hair away from a wound?  
A: Blunt end ones (bandage scissors)

(Easy) HIIH440-2  
Q: What type of wound is caused by poorly fitted tack?  
A: Abrasion

(Easy) HIH440-4  
Q: A common complication in the healing of leg wounds is the development of what?  
A: Proud flesh

(easy) TH608  
Q: What type of wound would be caused by barbed wire?  
A: Laceration

(easy) TH609  
Q: Why should you not use cotton or material with loose fibers to wrap a wound?  
A: Sticks to wound

(easy) FCH200  
Q: Skin pliability is a test for what?  
A: Dehydration

(easy) TH608  
Q: What is a wound in which the edges are torn & irregular?  
A: Laceration

(easy) HIH455-3  
Q: A darkened or moist area on the sole is usually an indication of what?  
A: Puncture wound

(easy) HIH635-1  
Q: Recognition of colic necessitates what?  
A: Appropriate veterinary medical attention

(medium) HIH635-1  
Q: Colic cases are categorized as being either \_\_\_ or \_\_\_  
A: True colic or false colic

(medium) HIH435-3  
Q: What is one way to prevent colic?  
A: Parasite control, careful attention to good feeding practices, dental health, overall good management

(easy) HIH435-1  
Q: Is colic a sign or a specific disease?  
A: Sign

(easy) TH606  
Q: What is the predisposing cause of 90% of all colic?  
A: Parasites (worms)

## HISTORY - JUNIOR STUDY

### Easy

(easy)

TH4

Q: What proof do we have of what ancient horses were like?

A: Fossils

TH4

(easy)

HS4/TH6

Q: What was the first war machine?

A: The horse

HS 4/TH6

(easy)

TH7

Q: What was the origin of the horses that were re-introduced to North America during the 1500's?

A: Spanish horses

## HORSE JUDGING - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH220-1

Q: What is the purpose of horse judging?

A: To find the horse most typical of the ideal for its' breed

(junior) ABC12

Q: When should you commence your delivery of oral reasons?

A: When the judge tells you to

(junior) HH14

Q: What is the allotted time for giving oral reasons?

A: Two minutes

(junior) HH14

Q: What is the key to success in giving oral reasons?

A: Practice

(junior) HH15

Q: Where should your hands be while you are delivering a set of oral reasons?

A: Behind your back

(junior) HH14

Q: What is most important in giving oral reasons?

A: Accuracy

(junior) HH14

Q: How are horses usually numbered in a judging class?

A: 1 – 4, left to right

### Easy

(Easy) HS13/HH230-1

Q: When horse judging, besides having a knowledge of anatomy, you should also be able to recognize what?

A: Unsoundnesses & blemishes

(Easy) HH14

Q: At what distance should one stand from an oral reasons judge while delivering a set of oral reasons?

A: About 10'

(easy) ABC11

Q: When is the best time to take notes at a judging class?

A: When the class is in front of you

(Easy) ABC10

Q: In a horse judging contest, should you prepare your notes before or after making your final placing?

A: Before

(Easy)

Q: According to the Horses & Horsemanship manual, how does one develop the art of horse judging?

A: Patient study & long practice

HH 14

(Easy)

HH9/TH133

Q: In judging, how do you determine if a horse has balance?

A: Balanced appearance comes from the forequarters & hindquarters appearing to be of nearly equal size & development -- **OR** proportionally as long as it's tall

(easy)

ABC10

Q: In judging contests, should one make the placing mostly on essential characteristics, less essential characteristics or both?

A Mostly on essential characteristics

(Easy)

HH14

Q: What determines how easy your reasons are to follow?

A: How you organize them – they should be logical & clear

(Easy)

HH16

Q: In judging, when should you omit a difference in pairs from your reasons?

A: When it's minor & leaves room for doubt

## INTERNAL PARASITES - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HHH430  
Q: Which is more important in parasite control: treatment or prevention?  
A: Prevention

(junior) HS 56/TH647  
Q: After putting your horse on a regular deworming program, when should they be wormed?  
A: Fall after the first killing frost & in the spring before they go out to pasture OR: daily, 4 times a year, every 2 months (Accept any)

(junior) HHH430-1  
Q: If you see a rough hair coat on a horse you are looking at to buy, what could the problem be?  
A: Worms

(junior) HHH430-5  
Q: What is wrong with an overgrazed pasture of short forage?  
A: Can be a serious source of internal parasite infestation

### Easy

(easy) HHH430-5  
Q: Why should horses be rotated to fresh pasture every 2 weeks if possible?  
A: To reduce internal parasite infestation; to increase productivity of the pasture (accept either)

(easy) HHH 430-5/TH606  
Q: Why should you never feed on the ground?  
A: It allows opportunities for horses to become infested with internal parasites OR  
Horses fed on the ground may develop sand colic

(easy) HS59  
Q: Why should you rotate or alternate deworming products?  
A: They differ in chemical composition & parasites can develop resistance

## JUMPING - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH20/LTJ17  
Q: What is the main ingredient in developing a good hunter seat?  
A: Balance

(junior) LTJ12  
Q: What is the ideal ground upon which to jump a horse?  
A: Flat, dry, soft areas, preferably enclosed (give 1-2 of these)

(junior) LTJ5  
Q: When learning to jump, the rider should always correct faults before they become what?  
A: Habits

(junior) LTJ6  
Q: What skills are required of a rider before starting to jump?  
A: Basic riding skills

(junior) LTJ20  
Q: What part of the jump should you always go over?  
A: The middle

(junior) LTJ13  
Q: How should you end each jumping session?  
A: On a positive note

(junior) LTJ29  
Q: What causes horses to stop at jumps?  
A: Rider looking down

(junior) LTJ28  
Q: When learning to jump, what should you do when the horse does well?  
A: Give him a pat, praise him

### Easy

(Easy) LTJ 20  
Q: When turning after a jump to circle around & go over it again, what should you do?  
A: Change the direction you turn so you aren't always going the same way

(Easy)  
Q: When learning to jump & you apply pressure with both legs, the horse must go forward. If he doesn't, what should you do to reinforce the leg?  
A: Use a bat LTJ23

(Easy)  
Q: How long should you warm your horse up before jumping?  
A: 15 – 30 minutes LTJ 39

(Easy) LTJ29-234  
Q: If something goes wrong when starting to jump, whose fault is it most of the time?  
A: Rider's



(Easy) LTJ17  
Q: What should a rider never use for balance when learning to jump?  
A: The reins

(Easy) LTJ17/HH20  
Q: A good seat for jumping is not developed by strength in gripping or hanging on the reins, but by what?  
A: Balance

(Easy) LTJ  
Q: When learning to jump, without proper position at all times, you can't have proper what?  
A: Control

(Easy) LTJ12  
Q: In which direction should the pole fall when jumping?  
A: In the direction you're jumping

(Easy) LTJ6/HH54  
Q: What are cavaletti?  
A: Raised jumps made of poles on the ground (OR poles on the ground which are properly spaced)

(Easy) LTJ16  
Q: For the jumping position, in what direction should the rider be looking?  
A: Straight forward between the horse's ears

(Easy) LTJ16  
Q: When learning to jump, what can the rider use to help maintain his balance instead of hanging onto the reins?  
A: Neckstrap or hold on to mane

(easy) common knowledge  
Q: In a hunt seat Equitation over fences class, how many times may a contestant circle before approaching the first jump?  
A: One

## MISCELLANEOUS - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH39

Q: Why do horses have hair in their ears?

A: To prevent dirt & insects from entering the inner ear

(junior) TH809

Q: Name 2 types of brands

A: hot brand, freeze brand, lip tattoo, microchip

(junior) common knowledge

Q: What are mild bucking motions called?

A: Crowhops

(junior) common knowledge

Q: What is a sunfisher?

A: A bucking horse that twists his body in the air

(junior) HH54

Q: What is a cowboy proverb about kicking a horse?

A: "Kicking never gets you nowhere, less'n you're a mule"

(junior) BEG104

Q: How does a horse's coat keep him warm in winter?

A: It traps heat between the hair fibers

(junior) TH809/HH4

Q: What is a brand?

A: A mark of identification

(junior) FCH389

Q: What is the far side?

A: Right side of horse

(junior) HH20

Q: The left side of the horse is also called what?

A: Near side

(junior) HHH950-4

Q: A foal is normally weaned at what age?

A: 4 – 6 months

(junior) TH809

Q: What is the name of the branding method that uses extreme cold rather than heat?

A: Freeze branding

### Easy

(Easy) HH40

Q: A collection of saddle horses at a roundup from which are chosen those used for the day is called what?

A: Remuda

(Easy) HS4  
Q: Referring to horses, what is a cavy?  
A: A collection of horses

(Easy) common knowledge  
Q: What is the term that means “of or pertaining to the horse”?  
A: Equine

(easy) common knowledge  
Q: What is the loud, prolonged call of a horse?  
A: Neigh

(easy) FCH389  
Q: Give 2 other names for the right side of a horse  
A: Far side or off side

(easy) TH742  
Q: What is one of the oldest methods of identification for horses?  
A: Hot iron branding

## PACKING - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HIH1125-1

Q: What must be balanced & centered on your pack animal?

A: The load (pack)

(junior) HIH/HH

Q: Name a good way to restrain a pack horse?

A: Hobbles, picket line, high line

(junior) REF HIH1125-1

Q: What is the use of a sawbuck saddle?

A: Packing

### Easy

(Easy) HIH1125-1

Q: What is a pannier?

A: Container used in packing for carrying supplies

(Easy) HIH1125-1

Q: When securing the entire balanced load to the pack animal, what is the most important factor?

A: Hitch

## PRINCIPLES OF REPRODUCTION - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) TH384

Q: What does it mean to geld?

A: Castrate a male horse

(junior) H1H950-1

Q: What is the nutritious, high-protein first milk for the foal called?

A: Colostrum

(junior) HS26

Q: Breaking of the navel cord stimulates the newborn animal to do what?

A: Breathe

(junior) TH387/HS22

Q: What is the term used when a male horse has retained one or both testicles in his body cavity?

A: Ridgling or cryptorchid

(junior) H1H950-4

Q: The mother of a horse is called what?

A: Dam

(junior) TH537

Q: The father of a horse is called what?

A: Sire

TH537

(junior) FCH389

Q: Define the word filly

A: A female foal up to 3 years (immature female horse)

(junior) TH431,32

Q: What do you call the charge for breeding services rendered by a stallion?

A: Stud fee

(junior) FCH389TH322

Q: What is the term for an immature female horse?

A: Filly

(junior) FCH385

Q: The correct term to use when describing a male foal is what?

A: Colt

(junior) TH342

Q: What is a mare?

A: Female horse over three years old

(junior) HS26

Q: Successful pregnancy ends in what?

A: Birth

(junior) TH930

Q: What is a weanling?

A: A weaned foal (one that's been taken away from its' mother)

(junior) HS22

Q: What is a foal?

A: Colt or filly under one year

(junior) HHH910-5

Q: How long is the gestation period for horses?

A: About 11 months (335-340 days)

(junior) HHH920-1

Q: What do you call an unaltered male horse?

A: Stallion

(junior) FCH390

Q: What is a gelding?

A: A male castrated horse

### Easy

(Easy) common knowledge

Q: What does the term "entire" mean?

A: **Stallion**

(Easy) HH56

Q: What is the offspring of a sire called?

A: Get

(Easy) HH58

Q: What is the slang term for a horse breeding establishment?

A: Stud

(Easy) HH56

Q: What is the offspring of a dam called?

A: Produce

(Easy) HHH940-1/FCH382

Q: What is a barren mare?

A: A mare that is not in foal (or one who was bred & failed to conceive or carry to term)

(Easy) HH12

Q: Define sex character

A: Masculinity in the stallion & femininity in the mare

(easy) HHH910-4

Q: What do the ovaries produce?

A: Eggs

(Easy) TH427

Q: What care should be given to the navel stump of a newborn foal?

A: Iodine

(Easy) HHH940-1

Q: What do you call a mare that is not pregnant & hasn't been bred?

A: Open

(Easy)

HHH940-1

Q: What is a maiden mare?

A: A mare that has never been bred

(easy)

BEG112-2

Q: During what time period are most foals born?

A: During the night

## SAFETY - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(Junior) HSG2-15  
Q: Why should you tie your horse far away from strange horses?  
A: So they won't fight

(Junior) HSG2-29  
Q: When riding your horse on paved roads, what gait should you use?  
A: Walk

(Junior) HSG2-15

**Q: Never tie a horse at a level below what point of the horse?**

A: Withers

(Junior) HSG2-28  
Q: Which gait should you use when riding on rough ground or in sand, mud, ice or snow?  
A: Walk (let him pick his own way as there is great danger of slipping or falling; reduce speed)

(Junior) HH5  
Q: What is the safest way to lead a horse through a narrow opening or gate?  
A: Step through first & quickly move to one side to avoid being crowded

(Junior) HSG2-10  
Q: If your horse resists while you are trying to lead it, what should you NOT do?  
A: Don't get in front & try to pull him

(Junior) HSG2-26  
Q: While riding, what should you do if your horse becomes frightened & tries to run away?  
A: Turn him in a circle & tighten the circle until he stops also accept – using pulley rein (one rein halt), doubling

(Junior) HSG2-26  
Q: What can happen if the back cinch is too loose?  
A: Horse can get a hind leg caught between cinch & its' belly

(Junior) HSG5  
Q: What is the recommended knot for tying a halter rope to a fixed object?  
A: Quick release

(Junior) HSG2-8  
Q: When working around a horse, why is it important to stay close?  
A: If the horse kicks, you won't receive the full impact

(Junior) HSG2-7  
Q: How can you restrain the horse while working around it?  
A: Tie horse or have someone hold lead rope

(Junior) HSG2-24  
Q: What footgear should you wear around horses?  
A: Boots



(Junior) HSG2-9  
Q: Why shouldn't you drop grooming tools on the ground?  
A: Could cause you to trip and/or the horse could step on them

(Junior) HSG10  
Q: What is the worst thing you can do if your horse falls?  
A: Hang on to the reins

(Junior) HSG2-11  
Q: Why shouldn't you use excessively long lead ropes?  
A: So you won't get tangled up in them

(Junior) HSG2-10  
Q: What should you never do with a lead rope or reins?  
A: Never wrap them around your hand, wrist or body

(Junior) HSG2-24  
Q: Medical studies have shown that the most common SEVERE riding-related injuries are to what part of the rider's body?  
A: Head

(Junior) HSG2-9  
Q: What should you do when walking behind a horse?  
A: Speak to him; walk far behind out of kicking range; or put hand on rump

(Junior) HSG2-28  
Q: When going up & down hills, you should always use which gait?  
A: Walk

(Junior) HSG2-11  
Q: While leading a horse, what is the safest & most correct way to turn him around?  
A: Turn away from you (to the right - generally lead horse from left side)

(junior) - HSG2-18  
Q: What should you recheck just before mounting the horse?  
A: Cinch

(junior) HSG2-24  
Q: Why is a boot with a flat heel unsafe for riding?  
A: Foot can get hung up in the stirrup

(junior) HH51  
Q: Safety rules should be learned & practiced until they become what?  
A: Habits

(junior) HSG2-19  
Q: When your horse is tied, what should you always do before removing the halter?  
A: Untie the horse

(junior) HSG2-27  
Q: Why shouldn't you ride your horse with just a halter?  
A: Halters don't give you enough control

(junior) HSG2-27  
Q: What should you do as a safety precaution if your horse is known to kick?  
A: Put a red ribbon in tail

(junior) HHH1220-1  
Q: Why should you never approach a horse directly from behind?  
A: He can't see directly behind him

(junior) HSG2-17  
Q: In using a double-rigged saddle, which cinch should you buckle first?  
A: Front

(junior) HSG2-15  
Q: You should only use one type of equipment to tie your horse – what is it?  
A: Halter rope

(junior) HSG2-8  
Q: Where should you place your hand first when petting your horse?  
A: Neck or shoulder

(junior) HHH340-2  
Q: Why should you keep a halter & lead rope by each stall?  
A: In case of emergency – so you can lead horses out quickly

(junior) HSG2-18  
Q: Which cinch should you loosen first when unsaddling a double-rigged saddle?  
A: Back

(junior) HSG2-8  
Q: When working on a horse, what position is considered the safest for you to be in?  
A: As near the shoulder as possible

(junior) HSG2-15  
Q: You should never tie a horse with what?  
A: Reins

(junior) HSG2-27  
Q: Why shouldn't you run past other horses & riders?  
A: Startles the horse, which could cause accidents

(junior) HSG2-4  
Q: Always do what when approaching your horse?  
A: Speak to him

(junior) HSG2-9-10  
Q: Give a reason why leaving a halter on a loose horse is unsafe  
A: Could catch foot in strap, could catch halter on post or other object, some halter materials could shrink

(junior) HSG2-31  
Q: Name two safety rules for riding at night  
A: Wear light-colored clothing, carry/wear flashlight, carry reflectors, ride only at walk, ride on side of street specified by laws of state, don't ride alone, don't ride on roads or highways

(junior) HH51  
Q: Disregarding simple safety rules in handling horses can result in what?  
A: Serious injury

(junior) HH340-2  
Q: Give a fire safety rule for barns  
A: No smoking, no flammable substances, store vehicles & machinery elsewhere, ABC fire extinguishers available, no kerosene or similar portable heaters, good idea to have automatic fire sprinklers, ACCEPT ANY OTHER REASONABLE ANSWER

(junior) BEG113-2  
Q: What one thing should NEVER be allowed in a barn?  
A: Smoking

### Easy

(Easy) HSG2-14  
Q: What kind of knot is recommended when tying a rope around a horse's neck?  
A: Bowline

(Easy) HH54  
Q: What should you tell someone who's going to ride your horse?  
A: Tell them what to expect

(Easy) HSSG2-9  
Q: Where do you stand to comb the tail?  
A: Stand off to the side, near the point of buttock, facing the rear. Grasp the tail and bring it around to you

(Easy) HSG  
**Q: Horses kept in tie stalls must be taught to do what before you walk in beside them?**  
A: Move over

(Easy) HSG2-10  
Q: If your horse rears up while you are leading it, what should you do?  
A: Release the hand nearest the halter so you can stay on the ground

(Easy) HSG2-10  
Q: Describe how the halter lead rope should be held?  
A: Right hand holds lead near halter. Left hand holds excess lead folded figure 8 style OR loosely coiled accept either)

(Easy) HH710-5  
Q: At what height should you tie a hay net?  
A: Eye level so horse can't get foot caught

(Easy) HSG2-26  
Q: When riding, if an obstacle frightens your horse, what should you do?  
A: Steady him, give him time to overcome his fear, then ride by the obstacle

(Easy) HSG2-26  
Q: Why is it important to keep your horse under control & to keep a secure seat?  
A: Horses are easily frightened by unusual objects & noises

(Easy) HH340-1  
Q: Barn fires have many causes such as spontaneous combustion or smoking. According to the Horse Industry Handbook, the underlying cause of the majority of these fires is what?  
A: Carelessness

(Easy) HH21  
Q: Why is it a good safety practice to face the rear of the horse when mounting?  
A: Easier to keep your balance /control the horse

(Easy) HSG2-12  
Q: What are 2 basic knots that every horseperson should know?  
A: Bowline & quick release

(easy) HSg2-14  
Q: When tying your horse to a fence, to what part of the fence should tie him and why?  
A: To the post – rails may break or come loose & frighten the horse

(Easy) HSG2-10  
Q: Where should you be in relation to your horse when you're leading him?  
A: Next to him at his shoulder OR even with head OR ½ way between neck & shoulder (accept any)

(Easy) HSg2-5  
Q: When catching a horse, what area of the horse should you walk towards?  
A: Neck or shoulders

(Easy) HH54  
Q: If a rider should fall from the horse when jumping, what should be done?  
A: He shouldn't be moved until checked by nurse or doctor

(Easy) HSG2-14  
Q: What type knot would you use when you need a loop that won't slip or tighten?  
A: Bowline

(Easy) HSG2-15  
Q: Why should you never tie a horse with the reins?  
A: He may pull back & break reins or injure his mouth

(Easy) HSG2-15  
Q: When saddling, if you drop the saddle down too quickly or hard, what may happen?  
A: It might scare the horse or hurt his back

(Easy) HSG2-18  
Q: When using an English saddle, in what position should the stirrup safety bar be?  
A: It should be down/open

(Easy) HSG2-11  
Q: What is the safest way to turn your horse loose in a pasture or stall?  
A: Lead horse completely through gate or door. Turn horse around to face direction from which you've just come, then remove halter or bridle. (Never let horse bolt away from you)

(Easy) HSG2-19  
Q: How do you control your horse when bridling?  
A: Refasten the halter around the neck OR put reins around neck

(Easy) HSG2-21  
Q: Why should you never mount or dismount near fences, barns or overhanging projections?  
A: Sidestepping or rearing horse may injure rider

(Easy) HSG2-29  
Q: If a rider falls off & the horse runs away, what should you do in order to catch the loose horse?  
A: Halt & wait as he might return to the group. If he doesn't, send one rider to quietly catch him

(Easy) HSG2-29  
Q: When riding a young or green horse, what is the safest way to cross a paved road or street?  
A: Dismount & lead him across

(Easy) HH54  
Q: What part of the horse's body should you NEVER strike or kick?  
A: About the head or legs

(Easy) HSG2-16  
Q: Why should you check your saddle blanket & other equipment when tacking up?  
A: Look for foreign objects (burrs, etc) OR look for unsafe equipment (cracks, broken stitches)

(Easy) HSG2-10  
Q: If it is absolutely necessary to leave a halter on a loose horse, what is the only type you should use?  
A: Leather or break-away (they will break if caught on something)

(easy) TH719-20  
Q: Why should a hoofpick only be used from heel to toe?  
A: Safety for horse & handler – if held the opposite way, the pick could slip & gouge the handler or horse

(easy)\* HSG2-29  
Q: On what side of the road should you ride?  
A: The side required by state law OR generally with traffic (right side)

(easy) HSG2-24  
Q: What personal equipment can you use to safeguard against infections, cuts, scratches, splinters and rope burns?  
A: Gloves

## STABLE & PASTURE MANAGEMENT - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HHH 320-3  
**Q: What is the minimum size recommended for a box stall?**  
A: 10' x 10'

(junior) HHH320-3/BEG107-2/TH778  
Q: What is the most popular box stall size?  
A: 12 x 12

(junior) BEG107-2/TH779  
Q: Name a disadvantage to wood floors in stalls  
A: Slippery when wet, prone to attract rodents, difficult to clean, harbor odors

(junior) TH754  
Q: When planning a horse facility, what should be the main consideration?  
A: Safety

(junior) TH765-66  
Q: Name a disadvantage of electric fencing?  
A: Not very visible, shorts out easily

(junior) TH766  
Q: What is the biggest disadvantage of PVC or vinyl fencing?  
A: Expensive (2 times the cost of board)

(junior) TH776  
Q: In which direction should stall doors open?  
A: Slide or open outward

### Easy

(easy) HHH320-5  
Q: What is one of the most desirable materials for building a stall?  
A: Wood (rough cut oak is the strongest)

(easy) HHH320-6  
Q: What is the major purpose of a stall door?  
A: That it keeps the horse safely within the stall

(easy) HHH330-1  
Q: What is the most popular kind of bedding?  
A: Straw

(Easy) HHH340-1,2  
Q: Why should electric wiring in barns be inside conduits?  
A: So horses/rodents can't chew them or rub on them

(easy) HHH110-5  
Q: What is a general term for material used to cover a stall floor to provide comfort & absorb moisture?  
A: Bedding

(easy) HIH210-3  
Q: Which is generally higher – purchase price or yearly maintenance costs for horses?  
A: Maintenance cost

(Easy) BEG107-2  
Q: The temperature inside a barn should be no more than 5 degrees above what?  
A: The outside temperature

(Easy) BEG107-3  
Q: If you store hay above stalls, how much space must be left between the hay & walls for air passage?  
A: At least 12”

(Easy) BEG107-2  
Q: What size should a stallion stall be?  
A: 14 x 14 feet

(Easy) BEG107-2  
Q: In order to resist pawing, how thick should rubber mats used as stall flooring be?  
A: 5/8 inch

(easy) TH757  
Q: If you let horses on the pasture during very wet weather, what can result?  
A: Turf damage

(easy) TH770-71  
Q: What can you do to prevent mudholes around gates, water tanks & feeding areas?  
A: Fill them with gravel

(easy) HIH365-6  
Q: What do you call an unwanted or out-of-place plant?  
A: Weed

(easy) HIH110-3  
Q: What is meant by the term “full board”?  
A: Stable where horse is kept will take care of all your horse’s needs

(easy) BEG104  
Q: To what direction should the open side of a 3-sided shelter face?  
A: Away from prevailing winds

(easy) TH761  
Q: What type of fence is strongly discouraged for use with horses?  
A: Barbed wire OR mesh with large holes

(easy) HIH350-2  
Q: On which side of the post should the wooden boards be placed when building a horse fence?  
A: Inside

(easy) HIH730-2  
Q: What do weeds & brush in a pasture often indicate?  
A: Pasture has been poorly managed, overgrazed or inadequately fertilized

## TACK & EQUIPMENT - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HH32  
Q: A forward seat saddle places the rider's weight over what part of the horse?  
A: Withers

(junior) FCH395/LTJ10  
Q: A strap or rope 25-30 feet long that's used to circle a horse is called what?  
A: Longe line

(junior) HH54  
Q: What piece of equipment is a must for jumping?  
A: Helmet

(junior) HSG2-19  
Q: When putting the bridle on, in which hand do you hold the bit?  
A: Left

(junior) HSG2-19  
Q: Which ear of the horse should you pull the crown on the bridle over first?  
A: Right

(junior) HH29  
Q: What is Spanish for lasso?  
A: Reata

(junior) HIIH1100-2,4  
Q: What is the term for the wide piece of leather on an English saddle – similar to the fender on a Western saddle?  
A: Flap

(junior) HIIH1100-8-10  
Q: What is a curb chain?  
A: Chain strap attached to a curb bit that applies pressure to underside of the horse's jaw

(junior) HIIH535-2  
Q: What is the name for the piece of equipment that is used to clean out a horse's foot?  
A: Hoofpick

(junior) HIIH1100-6  
Q: What is the function of a cavesson?  
A: To keep the horse's mouth closed

(junior) HIIH1100-1  
Q: Name at least 3 items you will see at a tack shop  
A: Saddles, bridles, blankets, brushes, saddle pads, medicines, hoofpicks, apparel, etc

(junior) HH39/HIIH1100-16  
Q: What is the purpose of a horse blanket?  
A: To keep the horse warm in cold weather



(junior) HH29  
Q: What are rowels?  
A: Toothed wheels on spurs

(junior) H1H1100-4  
Q: What do you call the front part of the saddle – just below the horn?  
A: Pommel

(junior) H1H1100-10  
Q: What is the Western version of a standing martingale?  
A: Tiedown

(junior) HH29  
Q: What is the name for the cover on a stirrup?  
A: Tapadera

(junior) H1H1100-1  
Q: What does it mean to tack up?  
A: Put on saddle & bridle

(junior) HH29  
Q: Referring to saddles, what is a tree?  
A: (Wooden or metal) frame of a saddle

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: How long should a longe strap or rope be?  
A: About 30 feet

(junior) H1H1100-10  
Q: What is the part of the bit mouthpiece that curves up over the tongue?  
A: Port

(junior) H1H1100-10  
Q: Define shank  
A: The portion of the cheek of the bit from the mouthpiece down

(junior) HH29  
Q: What is a rope, often made of rawhide, with a running noose that's used for catching cattle?  
A: Lariat

(junior) H1H1100-10  
Q: A strap running from the girth between the front legs to the bridle is called what?  
A: Martingale OR tie-down

(junior) H1H1100-4  
Q: What are the wide pieces of leather along the stirrup leathers called?  
A: Fenders

(junior) H1H1100-4  
Q: Where is the cantle located on a saddle?  
A: Back of the saddle – just behind the seat

(junior) H1H1100-3  
Q: What do you call the wide cord girth used on Western saddles?  
A: Cinch

(junior) hidden HH20  
Q: What are chaps?  
A: Seatless overalls made of leather (used to protect the legs & for warmth)

(junior) common knowledge  
Q: What other piece of equipment – besides the longe line & halter - might you need when teaching a foal to longe?  
A: Whip

(junior) HHH 1100-10  
Q: What kind of bridle is most often used in saddle seat classes?  
A: Weymouth (also accept – double bridle, full bridle)

(junior) HH34  
Q: Under what conditions should leather halters & rope halters be stored?  
A: Dry place

(junior) HH29  
Q: What is the ring of rope or rawhide on a lasso through which the loop slides?  
A: Honda

(junior) HH27  
Q: A strap fastening the front legs of a horse together so that he can't stray is called what?  
A: Hobbles

(junior) HH31  
Q: On the Western saddle, what is the D-ring & where is it located?  
A: Located under the fender, it holds the cinch strap

(junior) HHH1100-4  
Q: Where is the fork of a saddle located?  
A: Front part of the saddle in front of the seat

(junior) HSG2-16  
Q: In using a double-rigged saddle, which cinch should you buckle last?  
A: Rear

(junior) HHH1100-10  
Q: What kind of bridle uses 2 bits?  
A: Weymouth or double bridle

(junior) HHH1100-9  
Q: What are cheekpieces?  
A: Side pieces of the bridle

(junior) HHH1100-6  
Q: What do you call the leather bridle straps without the bit & reins?  
A: Headstall

(junior) HH29  
Q: What is an emergency bridle made of rope called?  
A: War bridle

(junior) HHH1100-8  
Q: What bit is most widely used?  
A: Snaffle

(junior) HH34

Q: Where is leather tack most likely to fail?

A: Around buckles, bends & attachments

(junior) HH34

Q: What one thing should never be done to leather, no matter how wet it gets?

A: Never place it near heat

(junior) HHH1100-8

Q: In general, how do bits operate?

A: By putting pressure on one or more points of the horse's head

(junior) HHH1100-9

Q: What do you call the strap that goes around the horse's forehead?

A: Browband

(junior) HHH1100-8

Q: What is the most important part of the bridle?

A: Bit

(junior) HHH1100-8

Q: How can you tell if the bit is adjusted correctly?

A: High enough to create 1-2 small wrinkles on each side at lip corners

(junior) HHH1100-6

Q: What part of the bridle keeps the horse from rubbing it off?

A: Throatlatch

(junior) HHH1100-9

Q: What is the piece of the bridle behind the ears of the horse called?

A: Crownpiece

(junior) HHH1100-2

Q: What are billets?

A: Straps used to tighten the girth on an English saddle (located between the flap & sweat flap)

(junior) HHH1100-10

Q: What is another name for an English double bridle?

A: Weymouth

(junior) HHH1100-10

Q: What is the braided rawhide or rope noseband of a hackamore called?

A: Bosal

(junior) HH20

Q: Seatless overalls made of leather used for protection when riding in brush or for protection from the cold are called what?

A: Chaps

(junior) HHH1100-6

Q: What is the noseband on a bridle, most common on English equipment?

A: Cavesson

(junior) HSG2-20

Q: How tight should the cavesson on an English bridle be?

A: You should be able to put one finger between cavesson & nose

(junior) HH1100-8

Q: What are the most commonly used type of reins?

A: Split reins

(junior) HH1100-3

Q: Where do most saddle fitting problems occur?

A: Withers

(junior) HH27,28/HH1100-7.9

Q: Name the part of the bridle that is found on an English bridle, but not on most Western ones?

A: Noseband or cavesson

(Junior) HH1100-2

Q: How many billets are usually on a forward seat saddle?

A: Three

(junior) HH1100-8

Q: In addition to ropers, what other type of rider would you see using roping reins?

A: Gymkhana (games) riders

(junior) HH1100-1

Q: What is the general term for all of the leather equipment used to ride and/or drive a horse?

A: Tack

(junior) HH1100-8

Q: What piece of equipment is used in conjunction with a curb bit, but not normally used with a snaffle bit?

A: Curb strap/chain

## Easy

(Easy) HH27

Q: A saddle pad cut to fit the shape of the saddle sometimes has a large colorful roll around the edges. This roll is called what?

A: Corona

(Easy) HH1100-3

Q: What does a safety stirrup do?

A: In the event of a fall, a heavy rubber band releases which lets the rider's foot come free of the stirrup

(Easy) HH1100-8

Q: Describe a slip ear headstall

A: A small loop is added to the crownpiece to go around the ear

(Easy) HH1100-1

Q: What is the strictest definition of the word "tack"?

A: All leather equipment used to ride or drive

(easy) HH20

Q: What is the rein called that's pushed against the neck in the direction of the turn?

A: Bearing rein or neck rein

(Easy) HH1100-1

Q: What is another name for a saddle seat saddle?

A: Cutback saddle

- (Easy) HH1100-1  
 Q: What is another name for a hunt seat saddle?  
 A: Forward seat
- (Easy) HH1100-12  
 Q: What piece of equipment is used to keep your saddle or your pack from slipping backwards?  
 A: Breastcollar
- (easy) HH27  
 Q: A Western saddle with the cinch hung from the center is called what?  
 A: Centerfire
- (Easy) HH 29  
 Q: What is a surcingle?  
 A: A broad strap about the girth (to hold the blanket in place) -
- (Easy) HH1100-10  
 Q: Which martingale needs “stops” added to each rein to prevent the rings from interfering with the bit?  
 A: Running
- (Easy) HH1100-4  
 Q: Referring to a saddle, what is a jockey?  
 A: Small flaps on the side of the saddle
- (Easy) HH29  
 Q: What is a chin chain made of flat, large links called?  
 A: Polo chain
- (Easy) HH29  
 Q: What is the lead rope on a hackamore called?  
 A: Mecate
- (Easy) HH29  
 Q: What is an oil (made of suet, feet & bones of cattle), that’s used for softening leather?  
 A: Neats foot oil
- (Easy) HH1100-10  
 Q: What is the Spanish word for hackamore?  
 A: Jaquima
- (Easy) HH28  
 Q: What influences the severity of a bosal?  
 A: The stiffness
- (Easy) HH27  
 Q: What do you call a combination of bridle, harness pad & crupper?  
 A: Bitting rig (used to teach a horse to flex at the poll)
- (Easy) HH20  
 Q: What do you call the part of the reins passing between thumb & fingers and out the top of the hand?  
 A: Bight of reins
- (easy) HH23  
 Q: When mounting a Western saddle, on what part of the saddle do you place the right hand?  
 A: Saddle horn

(Easy) HH27  
Q: What is the special knot on a hackamore called that exerts pressure at the rear of the jaws?  
A: Fiadore

(Easy) HH28  
Q: What is the primary pressure point of a mechanical hackamore?  
A: Underside of horse's jaw

(easy) H1H1100-3  
Q: How can a saddle pinch your horse?  
A: Riding too high on sides of withers

(Easy) H1H1125-3  
Q: What do you call a leather strap that's fastened to the rear of a saddle and looped under the base of the tail?  
A: Crupper

(Easy) H1H1100-3  
Q: Which English saddle promotes a longer stirrup?  
A: Dressage or saddle seat

(Easy) H1H1100-2  
Q: What is a sweat flap?  
A: Underneath flap of an English saddle

(Easy) H1H1100  
Q: What is the first step in selecting a saddle?  
A: Determining which style of riding is preferred

(Easy) H1H1100-8  
Q: The severity of a snaffle bit comes from what?  
A: Thickness of the mouthpiece (thinner is more severe)

(Easy) H1H1100-8  
Q: When using the terms D-ring, round or full cheek, you are referring to what type of bit?  
A: Snaffle

(Easy) H1H1100-8  
Q: A rider's pull on the reins of a snaffle causes what kind of pressure?  
A: Direct

(Easy) HH31  
Q: What is the basic foundation of all stock saddles?  
A: Tree

(Easy) H1H1100-8  
Q: When shanks are added to a bit, what is created?  
A: Leverage

(Easy) H1H1100-10  
Q: What bit is capable of acting as 2 bits in one mouthpiece – with 2 sets of reins you have both snaffle & curb action?  
A: Pelham (not Kimberwicke! – it only uses one rein)

- (Easy) HHH1100-10  
 Q: What is another term given to the small ring snaffle which combines with a curb bit to make up a Weymouth set used by many gaited breed riders?  
 A: Bridoon
- (Easy) HHH1100-10  
 Q: What is the name for a headstall with a bosal noseband which is sometimes used to train young horses?  
 A: Hackamore or jaquima
- (easy) HHH1100-2  
 Q: What material are most English saddles made of?  
 A: Leather
- (Easy) HHH1100-6  
 Q: What is the main function of a headstall?  
 A: To hold the bit in place
- (Easy) HH33  
 Q: Name one thing a poor fitting saddle could cause  
 A: Sores, saddle rolling during mounting or dismounting, saddle slip & slide during use, horse bucking, horse head tossing, cinchiness
- (Easy) HHH1100-12  
 Q: Which type martingale has rings through which the reins pass?  
 A: Running
- (easy) HHH1100-10  
 Q: The upper end of a standing martingale connects to what part of the bridle?  
 A: Cavesson (noseband)
- (Easy) HSG2-16  
 Q: When should you fasten accessory straps such as breastcollar, martingale, etc?  
 A: After the saddle is cinched on
- (Easy) HH34  
 Q: Why should you sponge your tack after use?  
 A: To remove dirt & sweat
- (Easy) HH34  
 Q: What practice can add to the use & life of any leather article?  
 A: Regular cleaning & inspection
- (Easy) HHH1100-8  
 Q: What is the mildest type of snaffle?  
 A: Bar mouthpiece (straight/solid bar/one that's not broken in middle)
- (Easy) HHH  
 Q: When teaching a horse to neckrein, what is the rein called that pulls in the direction of the turn?  
 A: Leading rein or direct rein
- (Easy) HH30  
 Q: What kind of bit is a Tom Thumb?  
 A: Curb (jointed curb)

(Easy) HH29  
Q: What is a snaffle key bit?  
A: Snaffle bit with small metal pieces dangling from the center. It's used in training colts to the bit

(Easy) HH30  
Q: How should a horse respond to a curb bit?  
A: By flexing at the poll

(Easy) HH31  
Q: How can you remove rust spots from a bit?  
A: Wipe with steel wool

(Easy) H1100-5  
Q: What was the original purpose of the horn on a Western saddle?  
A: To tie & hold roped calves & cows

(Easy) HH34  
Q: Which type saddle does not necessarily require a saddle pad?  
A: English saddle

(Easy) H1125-3  
Q: What is the purpose of a crupper?  
A: To prevent the saddle from slipping forward

(Easy) HH34  
Q: What is the purpose of splint boots?  
A: To support & protect the splint bone during work

(Easy) HH34  
Q: What type boots protect the back of the rear fetlocks from abrasions during sliding movements?  
A: Skid boots (sliding boots)

(Easy) H1125-2  
Q: Which piece of tack is used to keep the load from slipping when going downhill?  
A: Breeching

(easy) H1125-3  
Q: Which piece of tack is used to keep the load from sliding when going uphill?  
A: Breastcollar

(Easy) H1100-10  
Q: All snaffle bits have a common feature – what is it  
A: A mouthpiece with rings at each end to which the reins attach

(easy) TH783  
Q: What is the proper name for a storage room where bridles, saddles & other equipment used in horseback riding are kept?  
A: Tack room

(easy) BEG108  
Q: Where on a horse should the girth of an English saddle be?  
A: Heart girth area (belly area directly behind the front legs)

(easy) H1100-8  
Q: What is the name for the flexible quirt that is attached to California-style reins?  
A: Romal



(easy)

HHH1100-10

Q: What is another name for a true hackamore?

A: Jaquima

## AGE DETERMINATION/TEETH - JUNIOR STUDY

### junior

(junior) HIH240-1  
Q: What do you call the third set of incisors (those next to the interdental space)?  
A: Corners

(junior) BEG105/HS15  
Q: Where is the interdental space?  
A: Gum space between incisors & molars

(junior) HIH240-1  
Q: The second set of incisors are called what?  
A: Intermediates

(junior) HIH240-1  
Q: Define incisor  
A: Slender teeth in front used for biting grass, feed, etc

(junior) HIH240-1  
Q: How do you tell a horse's age?  
A: By its teeth

(junior) TH92  
Q: How many teeth does a mature male horse have?  
A: 40

(junior) TH92  
Q: How many teeth does a mature female horse have?  
A: 36

(junior) HIH240-1  
Q: What are the first centrally located incisors called?  
A: Centrals

(junior) HIH405-2  
Q: Filing off the sharp edges of a horse's teeth is known as what?  
A: Floating

(junior)  
Q: What teeth does a male horse have that a mare seldom has?  
A: Canine teeth HIH240-3

(junior)  
Q: What is another name for the horse's grinder teeth?  
A: Molars HIH240-1

(junior) CAHA48  
Q: In horses, what type of teeth are permanent & never shed?  
A: Molars

**Easy**

(Easy) TH92-3  
Q: Age of the horse can best be estimated by examining what things about their teeth?  
A: Wear & slant of the incisor teeth

(Easy) HIIH240-3  
Q: What is the angle of incidence?  
A: The outer angle at which the upper & lower incisors meet

(Easy) HIIH240-3  
Q: Referring to teeth, what is another name for a tush?  
A: Canine tooth

(Easy) TH92/HIIH240-2  
Q: How many teeth does a yearling have?  
A: 24 teeth

(Easy) CAHA48  
Q: What is the part of the tooth between the crown & root – located at the surface of the gums?  
A: Neck of tooth

(Easy) HIIH240-1  
Q: Which teeth can be examined for wear & slant to best estimate the age of a horse?  
A: Incisors

(Easy) HIIH240-2/HS 14  
Q: What is meant by the term “full-mouth”?  
A: The horse has a complete set of permanent incisors (5 years old)

(Easy) HIIH240-3  
Q: The hollow space on the wearing surface of the incisor is called what?  
A: Cups

(Easy) HIIH405-1  
Q: What is the small rudimentary tooth just in front of the upper teeth called?  
A: Wolf tooth

(Easy) HIIH405-2  
Q: How often is it recommended to float teeth?  
A: Once yearly

(Easy) HIIH240-2  
Q: Referring to teeth, what does the term “in wear” mean?  
A: Upper & lower teeth have contact

(easy) TH92/FCH396  
Q: What is another name for a temporary tooth?  
A: Milk tooth

(easy) HSG2-19  
Q: How do you ask a horse to open its mouth?  
A: Put 1-2 fingers in the corner (interdental space) – apply pressure if needed

(easy)

CAHA48

Q: The first upper premolars are also called what?

A: Wolf teeth

(easy)

hidden

CAHA48

Q: What type of tooth is usually not present in a mare?

A: Canine or tush

(easy)

FCH400

Q: A horse that has all of its' permanent teeth is referred to as what?

A: Full mouthed

## TRAILERING - JUNIOR STUDY

### junior

(junior) HSG15  
Q: When should you check the trailer hitch?  
A: At every stop you make & before leaving on the haul

(junior) HHH1155-2  
Q: How high should the ceiling of a horse trailer be?  
A: High enough to allow ample head & neck room or 10" higher than horse's head in normal resting position

(junior) HHH1150-3  
Q: What is a good safety measure for your horse's legs when you're trailering him?  
A: Wrap legs, use shipping boots

(junior) HHH1155-2  
Q: When trailering your horse, what can you use on the floor to reduce concussion on your horse's legs?  
A: Rubber mats OR shavings, sawdust

(junior) HHH1150-3  
Q: When unloading a horse from a trailer, what should you do before you release the butt chain?  
A: Untie the horse

(junior) HHH1155-1  
Q: When trailering horses, what is one of the most important things to check?  
A: The hitch

(junior) HSG2-34  
Q: Why should you never undo the butt chain or bar before untying your horse?  
A: Horse might try to back out as soon as the trailer door is open

(junior) HHH1150-2  
Q: If you tie your horse in a trailer, what kind of knot should you use?  
A: Quick release (or panic snap)

(junior) HHH1155-3  
Q: Which type trailer is fast becoming the most popular type?  
A: Slant-load

(junior) HHH1155-1  
Q: Besides the hitch, what else is used to attach the trailer to the tow vehicle?  
A: Safety chains

(junior) HHH1155-1  
Q: What is the most important consideration when trailering your horse?  
A: Safety

### Easy

(Easy) HHH1150-2  
Q: When trailering, horses are like people – some get sick from motion. What can you do to prevent this?  
A: Adjust the feeding schedule to avoid traveling when horse is full of feed & water. Feed smaller amounts more often if necessary. Other possible answers: limit grain, give free-choice hay, bran mash before travel, tube with oil (do not need to give all answers)

(Easy) HSG2-34  
Q: On which side should you load the single or heavy horse in a straight load trailer?  
A: On the left

(easy) H1H1150-3  
Q: To prevent horses from getting too hot, trailers should be what?  
A: Well ventilated

(Easy) H1H1155-1  
Q: Which type trailer attaches to the truck bed?  
A: Gooseneck

(Easy) H1H1150-3  
Q: Leg wraps for shipping should extend from the knees/hocks down past what part of the horse?  
A: Coronary band

(Easy) H1H1155-1  
Q: To what part of the tow vehicle should bumper pull hitches be attached?  
A: Frame

(easy) H1H1155-3  
Q: Describe a slant-load trailer  
A: Horses ride side by side on a slant with dividers separating them

(Easy) H1H1155-2  
Q: How much room should there be on each side of a horse in a trailer stall?  
A: 3 inches

(Easy) H1H1150-2  
Q: What can be used to mask changes in water taste when traveling with your horse?  
A: Lemonade, sports drink powders/Gatorade, soft drinks, kool-aid (only need to name one)

(Easy) H1H1150-3  
Q: Name a safety precaution that keeps a horse from injuring its head in a trailer  
A: Head bumper

(easy) HSG2-33  
Q: What is one of the most common mistakes when teaching a horse to load in a trailer?  
A: Not allowing enough time (rushing)

(easy) ADV301-1  
Q: In addition to the truck bed, to what other part of the truck should a gooseneck trailer hitch be attached?  
A: Frame (under the truck bed)

## TRAINING/CONDITIONING - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) TH53

Q: What is the name given to a horse that cannot be broken?

A: Outlaw

(junior) FCH395/LTJ10

Q: What is the procedure in which the horse travels around the handler in a large circle on a longe strap or line?

A: Longeing

(junior) common knowledge

Q: When longeing, where should you stand to keep the horse moving forward?

A: Out from the hip

(junior) HS7/common sense

Q: How must you start any training procedure involving quick motions?

A: Slowly

(junior) common knowledge

Q: What does it mean to sack out?

A: To slap a horse with a sack, saddle blanket or tarp as a part of gentling & training

(junior) FCH391

Q: What is a green horse?

A: One with little training (inexperienced or newly trained)

(junior) common knowledge

Q: When working with a young foal, how long should the lesson be each day?

A: Not more than a half hour

(junior) TH672

Q: In training, how does a foal learn?

A: By repetition & in step by step order

(junior) HHH950-4

Q: How do you teach a young foal to lead?

A: Use a rump rope (non-skid loop over hindquarters, pulling gently forward)

(junior) common knowledge

Q: How do you halter break a young foal?

A: Pull gently to one side & after he takes a step or two, ease up, pet him, then try other direction

(junior) common knowledge

Q: When longeing, where do you step to signal a horse to stop?

A: Step forward (to get ahead of horse)

### Easy

(easy) HS7

Q: What is the basis of horse training?

A: Power of association

(easy) common knowledge  
Q: A horse learns best at what gaits?  
A: Walk, trot

(easy) H1H851-9  
Q: How should a workout conclude?  
A: With a warm-down period (light work that will gradually bring horse back to resting state)

(easy) H1H851-1  
Q: What provides a good monitor of how horses respond to exercise?  
A: Heart rate

(easy) H1H851-2  
Q: When beginning a conditioning program, what should you keep in mind?  
A: Your goal

(easy) H1H950-4  
Q: What is a tail rope?  
A: Large diameter cotton rope that is wrapped around foal's rear quarters to aid in teaching it to lead. OR: rope tied to tail to help get animal to it's feet or to restrain the tail



## UN SOUNDNESSES, BLEMISHES & LAMENESS - JUNIOR STUDY

### Junior

(junior) HIH540-2

Q: What is a quarter or sand crack crack?

A: Vertical crack in the side of the hoof

(junior) HH9/HIH220-4

Q: Describe undershot jaw

A: Upper jaw is shorter than lower jaw

(junior) HIH455-1

Q: What do you call any irregularity in gait that results from moving with pain or difficulty?

A: Lameness

(junior) HS12

Q: Give an example of a blemish

A: Scar or rope burn (accept other reasonable answers)

(junior) HIH640-1

Q: What is another name for laminitis?

A: Founder

(junior) HIH1060-5

Q: Name the unsoundness described as the lower jaw being shorter than the upper jaw

A: Parrot mouth

(junior) TH166/HH9

Q: What is the downward rotation of the coffin bone due to chronic founder or laminitis?

A: Dropped sole

(junior) HIH455-1

Q: Most lamenesses can be detected at what gait?

A: Trot

(junior) HIH230-1

Q: Explain unsoundness in a horse

A: An abnormality that interferes with the usefulness of the horse

(junior) HS13

Q: If a horse is lame on a front foot, describe the way he would walk

A: Head bobs when the lame foot strikes the ground

(junior) HIH230-1

Q: Define blemish

A: Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty but not the usefulness of a horse

(junior) TH156

Q: Define defect

A: Any mark or blemish that impairs usefulness; unsoundness

(junior) TH159

Q: Are most splints found on the inside or outside of the cannon?

A: Inside

(junior) TH159  
Q: What is one of the most common defects of the front legs?  
A: Splint

(junior) TH 160  
Q: What is the main treatment for a bowed tendon?  
A: Rest

(junior) HS12  
Q: What common term refers to a horse that is said to be free from injury and flaws?  
A: Sound

**Easy**  
(Easy) TH164  
Q: Define stringhalt  
A: Excessive jerking of the hind legs

(Easy) HIH230-4  
Q: What is a bony growth on either or both sides of the pastern?  
A: Ringbone

(easy) HIH230-1  
Q: Referring to horses, concussion is the primary cause of what?  
A: Lameness or leg injuries

(Easy) HS50/TH162/HIH540-3  
Q: What is navicular disease?  
A: Inflammation of the small navicular bone (pain in area of navicular bone)

(Easy) TH163  
Q: Where would you find a shoe boil?  
A: On the elbow of a horse

(Easy) HIH230-4  
Q: Name the unsoundness described as a hard swelling below the point of the hock  
A: Curb

(Easy) TH167/ADV334-1 leader  
Q: What is another name for a sole bruise located at the angle of wall & bar?  
A: Corn

(Easy) HIH540-3  
Q: Explain the phrase “go short”  
A: To take short steps – indicative of lameness

(Easy) HIH455-2/540-3  
Q: What term is used when, as a sign of lameness, the horse stands with a front leg extended more than normal?  
A: Pointing

(Easy) HS 13  
Q: How may the exact location of lameness be found?  
A: Comparing the opposite leg; swelling, heat use of hoof testers (do not need to give all answers)

(Easy) TH162

Q: What are the causes of windpuffs?

A: Trauma or heavy work

(Easy) TH162

Q: What are soft puffy, fluid filled swellings around a joint – usually fetlock or pastern?

A: Windpuffs

(Easy) TH163

Q: What is the main cause of shoeboil or capped elbow?

A: Elbow being irritated by the shoe or hoof of front foot when lying down

(easy) TH163

Q: Atrophy of the shoulder muscle due to nerve paralysis is called what?

A: Sweeny

(Easy) TH164

Q: What is hipdown?

A: One hip lower than the other

(Easy) TH164

Q: What is the cause of hipdown?

A: Usually a direct blow that causes a fracture

(Easy) TH 164

Q: What is the main cause of hind leg unsoundness?

A: Sprain, strain or twists

(easy) ADV334-1 leader

Q: In reference to a horse's foot, where would you find a corn?

A: Heel area of sole

(easy) TH297

Q: If a horse is said to be "walking on eggs" what condition may be affecting it?

A: Laminitis (founder ) or navicular

(easy) CAHA40

Q: What specific type of ringbone is located at the coffin joint?

A: Low