

Equine Management and General Facts

- 1. What is the approximate average temperature of a horse?
 - a. $97 98.5^{\circ}F$
 - b. 98.5 100°F
 - c. 100 101.5°F
 - d. 101.5 103°F
- 2. True or False: A horse's respiration rate should always be higher than the pulse rate.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 3. What is the normal respiration rate for a resting horse?
 - a. 0-8 breaths per minute
 - b. 8-15 breaths per minute
 - c. 15-23 breaths per minute
 - d. 23-30 breaths per minute
- 4. Which of the following is **NOT** a vital sign of a horse?
 - a. Movement
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Skin Pliability
 - d. Respiration
- 5. A horse that has a crease down the back; difficult to feel ribs; fat around tailhead very soft; area along withers filled with fat; area behind shoulder filled with fat; noticeable thickening of neck; fat deposited along inner thighs; describes what body condition score?
 - a. Poor 1
 - b. Thin 3
 - c. Moderate 5
 - d. Fat 8
- 6. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of colic?
 - a. Displacement
 - b. Laceration
 - c. Telescoping
 - d. Twisting
- 7. True or False: Vaccination alone is sufficient to prevent infectious diseases.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 8. Which of the following is **NOT** a sign of old age in a horse?
 - a. Drooping of the lower lip
 - b. Lower or swayed back
 - c. Tying up
 - d. Deepening of the hollows above the eyes



- 9. What does it mean when a horse travels in a manner inconsistent with its natural way of going?
 - a. Lameness
 - b. Structural fault
 - c. Colic
 - d. Equine Influenza
- 10. What is an inflammation of the sensitive laminae in the hoof?
 - a. Colic
 - b. Rabies
 - c. Laminitis
 - d. Tying Up
- 11. True or False: Horse can move each ear separately.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 12. Which of the following is NOT a concern with concrete floors?
 - a. More bedding needed
 - b. Easily sanitized
 - c. Can be cold and slippery
 - d. Increased leg problems
- 13. Which of the following is NOT a type of sliding door?
 - a. Half-wood, half-bar door
 - b. Full wooden door
 - c. Mesh door
 - d. Hinged double door
- 14. What is the minimum desired height of a pasture fence?
 - a. 4 ft
 - b. 5 ft
 - c. 6 ft
 - d. 8 ft
- 15. Which of the following is NOT a determining factor in deciding what type of bedding to use?
 - a. Availability and price
 - b. Ease of handing
 - c. What you have always used
 - d. Absorption capability
- 16. Which of the following is not a proper way to manage manure:
 - a. compost
 - b. stockpile
 - c. bury it
 - d. daily land application
- 17. What term describes a part of the horse's ration that is a concentrated form of one or more of the essential nutrients?
 - a. Supplement
 - b. By-product
 - c. Antibiotic
 - d. concentrate



- 18. Which of the following is NOT a type of overheating in the horse?
 - a. Hyperthermia
 - b. Heat exhaustion
 - c. Tying up
 - d. Heat cramps
- 19. The horse is all of the following EXECPT:
 - a. Omnivore
 - b. Herbivore
 - c. Non-Ruminant
 - d. Prey
- 20. What is the term for filing sharp points on a horse's teeth?
 - a. Trimming
 - b. Smoothing
 - c. Floating
 - d. Sanding
- 21. Where is a horse's height measured from?
 - a. At the top of his head
 - b. At the withers
 - c. At the back
 - d. At the hip
- 22. Which of the following internal parasite is associated with tail rubbing?
 - a. Bots
 - b. Ascarids
 - c. Pinworms
 - d. Lice
- 23. How much water does a mature horse drink in one day?
 - a. 6-8 gallons
 - b. 8-10 gallons
 - c. 10-12 gallons
 - d. 12-14 gallons
- 24. What is a male horse up to three years of age called?
 - a. Filly
 - b. Colt
 - c. Stallion
 - d. Mare
- 25. Horses have which kind of vision?
 - a. Monocular vision
 - b. Binocular vision
 - c. Both Monocular and Binocular
- 26. How many bones are in the skeleton of the horse?
 - a. 58
 - b. 162
 - c. 205
 - d. 335



Nutrition

- 27. How long is a horse's esophagus?
 - a. 20-30 inches
 - b. 30-40 inches
 - c. 40-50 inches
 - d. 50-60 inches
- 28. What volume is a horse's stomach?
 - a. 0-2 gallons
 - b. 2-4 gallons
 - c. 4-6 gallons
 - d. 6-8 gallons
- 29. How much does the large colon hold?
 - a. 10 gallons
 - b. 15 gallons
 - c. 20 gallons
 - d. 25 gallons
- 30. It is a general rule to graze horses when grasses are how tall?
 - a. 2-4 inches high
 - b. 4-6 inches high
 - c. 6-8 inches high
 - d. 8-10 inches high
- 31. As stated in the Horse Industry Handbook, how many acres are required per horse?
 - a. .5 acres
 - b. 1-2 acres
 - c. At least 2-3 acres
 - d. Over 15 acres
- 32. Horses require what percentage of their body weight in feed each day?
 - a. 1-2 %
 - b. 2-3 %
 - c. 3-4 %
 - d. Over 4%
- 33. What is the desired ratio of calcium to phosphorus in a ration in an average horse?
 - a. 1:1.1 1:2
 - b. 1.1:1 2:1
 - c. 2:1-3:1
 - d. 1:2 1:3
- 34. All horses should consume at least what percentage of their body weight in feed per day?
 - a. 1.5 % 3%
 - b. 6% 9.5%
 - c. 12% 16%
 - d. 18% 22.5%



- 35. What are the two basic classifications of forages?
 - a. Timothy and orchard
 - b. Brome and Kentucky bluegrass
 - c. Legumes and grasses
 - d. Alfalfa and Bermuda grasses
- 36. Which of the following is a warm season forage?
 - a. Bermudagrass
 - b. Alfalfa
 - c. Kentucky Bluegrass
 - d. Orchardgrass
- 37. When reading a feed tag, what provides information on concentrations of specific nutrients?
 - a. Ingredient list
 - b. Name of feed
 - c. Feeding directions
 - d. Guaranteed analysis

Foot Care

- 38. What discipline are sliding plates used for?
 - a. Dressage
 - b. Driving
 - c. English Pleasure
 - d. Reining
- 39. A sloping shoulder or pastern:
 - a. Create less and absorb more concussion in the hoof than straighter ones
 - b. Make a rougher riding horse
 - c. Are an undesirable trait
 - d. Have a shorter, choppier stride
- 40. A pus pocket or an infection of the sensitive structures of the hoof describe what?
 - a. Corns
 - b. Sand Crack
 - c. Abscess
 - d. White Line Disease
- 41. What kind of shoe is usually used on a horse with navicular?
 - a. Bar shoe with heel support
 - b. Polo Plate
 - c. Shoe with toe and heel chalks
 - d. Concave-fullered rim
- 42. An infection in the hoof wall caused by bacteria, hoof digesting fungi or both
 - a. Navicular
 - b. Founder
 - c. White line disease
 - d. Laminitis



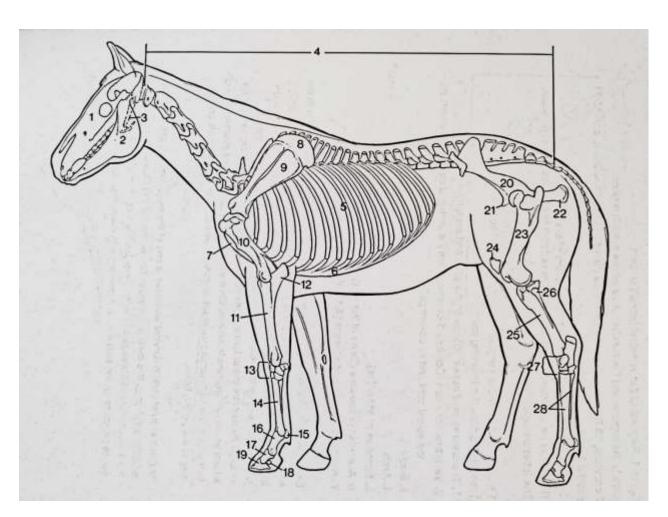
- 43. This is caused by excessive concussion to the sole of the hoof:
 - a. Thrush
 - b. Sole bruise
 - c. White line disease
 - d. Laminitis
- 44. Which of these refers to an infection of the frog?
 - a. Founder
 - b. Gravel
 - c. Laminitis
 - d. Thrush

Diseases

- 45. Tetanus
 - a. Blood-sucking insects transmit the virus to horses
 - b. Infects the respiratory tract causing signs of mild fever
 - c. Usually caused by deep puncture wounds
 - d. mosquitos primarily transmit the virus
- 46. West Nile Encephalitis:
 - a. Mosquitos primarily transmit the virus
 - b. Is one of the most common respiratory diseases of horses
 - c. Usually caused by deep puncture wounds
 - d. Primary host is the opossum
- 47. Equine Protozoal Myloencephalitis:
 - a. Mosquitos primarily transmit the virus
 - b. Is one of the most common respiratory diseases of horses
 - c. Usually caused by deep puncture wounds
 - d. Primary host is the opossum
- 48. Rabies:
 - a. Blood-sucking insects transmit the virus to horses
 - b. Neurological disease
 - c. Infection of the respiratory tract
 - d. Primarily affects older horses
- 49. Equine Herpesvirus (Rhinopneumonitis):
 - a. Affects the respiratory tract
 - b. Mild to profuse diarrhea
 - c. Lock Jaw
 - d. Paralysis can develop
- 50. A pituitary tumor in horses can result in what disease?
 - a. Melanoma
 - b. Laminitis
 - c. Hemphilia
 - d. Cushing's Syndrome



- 51. How is influenza spread?
 - a. By insect bite
 - b. By water troughs
 - c. By aerosol over short distances
 - d. By nasal discharge
- 52. Which of the following is NOT a clinical sign of tetanus?
 - a. Hyper-responsiveness to light
 - b. Flared nostrils
 - c. Muscle spasms
 - d. Biting at stomach
- 53. Name an infectious disease that horses cannot be vaccinated for:
 - a. Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)
 - b. Clostridium (type C & D)
 - c. Rhinopneumonitis
 - d. Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)





Anatomy

- 54. Please identify number 2 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Sternum
 - b. Tibia
 - c. Mandible
 - d. Radius
- 55. Please identify number 7 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Sternum
 - b. Skull
 - c. Femur
 - d. Tibia
- 56. Please identify number 9 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Humerus
 - b. Ribs
 - c. Femur
 - d. Scapula
- 57. Please identify number 12 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Humerus
 - b. Ulna
 - c. Patella
 - d. Metatarsal Bones
- 58. Please identify number 14 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Cannon Bone
 - b. Tibia
 - c. Distal Phalanx
 - d. Femur
- 59. Please identify number 18 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Radius
 - b. Navicular Bone
 - c. Sternum
 - d. Tarsal Bones
- 60. Please identify number 19 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Tibia
 - b. Scapula
 - c. Distal Phalanx
 - d. Ribs
- 61. Please identify number 22 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Fibula
 - b. Proximal Phalanx
 - c. Humerus
 - d. Ischium



- 62. Please identify number 24 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Fibula
 - b. Patella
 - c. Sternum
 - d. Radius
- 63. Please identify number 26 in the picture on page 7:
 - a. Fibula
 - b. Ulna
 - c. Scapula
 - d. Radius
- 64. What is the largest joint in the horse?
 - a. Hock
 - b. Knee
 - c. Stifle
 - d. Shoulder
- 65. The skull of a horse contains how many bones?
 - a. 12
 - b. 24
 - c. 34
 - d. 40
- 66. What bones make up the knee of the horse?
 - a. Tarsus bones
 - b. Carpal bones
 - c. Phalanx bones
 - d. Metacarpus bones
- 67. Where on the horse would you find the poll?
 - a. At the highest point of the horses head
 - b. At the top of the shoulder
 - c. The point of hip
 - d. At the back of the knee
- 68. What effect does a steep shoulder angle have on the horse's conformation?
 - a. A shorter neck and a longer back
 - b. A longer neck and shorter back
 - c. Longer legs with more action
 - d. Shorter legs with more action
- 69. What is the hardest working joint in the horse's body?
 - a. The hock
 - b. The knee
 - c. The hip
 - d. The shoulder



- 70. When viewed from the side, what does it mean for a horse to be post legged?
 - a. The hind legs are too straight
 - b. The hind legs are set too far out behind
 - c. The front legs are set too wide
 - d. A post legged horse may only be viewed from the front
- 71. Which of the following is NOT a basic classification of bones in a horse?
 - a. Long
 - b. Round
 - c. Short
 - d. Irregular
- 72. It is estimated that 70% of all lameness is located where on the horse?
 - a. Shoulder
 - b. Front legs
 - c. Stifles
 - d. Hocks

Terms

- 73. A rein designed to keep a horse's head in a certain position by attaching to the bridle and then to the saddle or harness
 - a. Cold back
 - b. Checkrein
 - c. Tie down
 - d. Lock jaw
- 74. The angle at which the head and neck meet
 - a. Collection
 - b. Long lines
 - c. Mitbah
 - d. Jibbah
- 75. A foal that stands and nurses
 - a. Dummy foal symdrome
 - b. Long-day breeder
 - c. Live foal
 - d. Equine
- 76. A shock from impact
 - a. Concussion
 - b. Broke
 - c. Pulse
 - d. Maiden
- 77. The bulge on the head of an Arabian horse
 - a. Jibbah
 - b. Mitbah
 - c. Forehead
 - d. Skull



- 78. The enzyme in intestinal fluids that breaks down the milk sugar, lactose, to form glucose and galactose
 - a. Lactating mare
 - b. Lactase
 - c. Culture
 - d. Endoscopic
- 79. A condition when the knees protrude too far forward
 - a. Knock kneed
 - b. Sickle hocked
 - c. Knee sprung
 - d. Cross fire
- 80. What term best describes a mare that is not cycling?
 - a. Anestrus
 - b. Diestrus
 - c. Monoestrus
 - d. Polyestrus

Exercise Physiology

- 81. Which of the following is NOT a non-infectious respiratory disorders?
 - a. Exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage
 - b. Laryngeal hemiplegia
 - c. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - d. Muscle hypertrophy
- 82. The two most important dietary energy components in feeds are:
 - a. Carbohydrates and fat
 - b. Fiber and calcium
 - c. Fiber and protein
 - d. Carbohydrates and sugars
- 83. What does EIPH stand for?
 - a. Equine initial pulse height
 - b. Exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage
 - c. Exercise induced pulse height
 - d. Equine injury pulse hypoxia
- 84. True or False: During exercise a horse can release additional red blood cells from their kidneys.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 85. What is the largest tissue mass in the horse's body?
 - a. Heart
 - b. Muscles
 - c. Lungs
 - d. Veins



- 86. Which of the following is NOT a type of muscle in the horse?
 - a. Smooth
 - b. Cardiac
 - c. Rigid
 - d. Skeletal
- 87. What is the ideal body score of a horse in intense training?
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7

Reproduction

- 88. How long is a mare's estrous cycle?
 - a. 19-21 days
 - b. 21-23 days
 - c. 25-27 days
 - d. 28-30 days
- 89. The reproductive habits of a mare are:
 - a. Seasonally polyestrous
 - b. Estrus cycle
 - c. Anestrus
 - d. Hormones
- 90. How long is a mare in heat?
 - a. 1-3 days
 - b. 3-5 days
 - c. 5-7 days
 - d. 7-10 days
- 91. Which of the following describes a maiden mare:
 - a. A mare which will foal in the current year or the following year
 - b. A mare currently nursing a foal
 - c. A mare not pregnant in the current year
 - d. A mare that has never delivered a foal
- 92. What is the average gestation length of a mare?
 - a. 290-312
 - b. 312-335
 - c. 335-342
 - d. 380-415
- 93. What is the main purpose of the scrotum on a stallion?
 - a. Thermoregulation
 - b. Breeding
 - c. Flagging
 - d. Flehmen response



- 94. Which is not a criteria used during semen evaluation?
 - a. Concentration
 - b. Motility
 - c. Morphology
 - d. Temperature
- 95. When talking about DNA, what is it called when one allele has the ability to cover up another?
 - a. Dominance
 - b. Recessive
 - c. Codominance
 - d. Incomplete Dominance
- 96. A mare that was bred on May 20 should foal in what month next year?
 - a. February
 - b. March
 - c. April
 - d. May

Arabian Horse Rules

- 97. Which of the following is NOT cause for elimination in an equitation class?
 - a. Fall of horse or rider
 - b. Failure to complete part of the pattern
 - c. Illegal use of hand on reins
 - d. Excessive schooling or training
- 98. Which gait is NOT called for in an Ameatur Country English Pleasure class?
 - a. Walk
 - b. Normal Trot
 - c. Canter
 - d. Strong Trot
- 99. In a Country English Pleasure class what type of a saddle is used?
 - a. Hunter seat saddle
 - b. Dressage saddle
 - c. Saddle seat saddle
 - d. Reining saddle
- 100. When must the pattern for an equitation class be posted at a National show?
 - a. 6 hours before the session
 - b. 12 hours before the session
 - c. 18 hours before the session
 - d. 24 hours before the session



Key

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	1.	С
	2.	В
	3.	В
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	14.	В
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	16.	С
	17.	D
	18.	С
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	22.	C
	23.	В
	24.	В
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	31.	C
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35.	С
36.	Α
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38.	D
39.	Α
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