Equine Management and General Facts

1. What is the approximate average temperature of a horse?
   a. 97 – 98.5°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 EXCEPT:
   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 Myeloencephalitis:
   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. Hemophilia
   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 syndrome
   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 Amateur 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

1. C 35. C 69. A
2. B 36. A 70. A
7. B 41. A 75. C
8. C 42. C 76. A
9. A 43. B 77. A
10. C 44. D 78. B
11. A 45. C 79. C
12. B 46. A 80. A
13. D 47. D 81. D
15. C 49. A 83. B
17. D 51. C 85. B
18. C 52. C 86. C
21. B 55. A 89. A
22. C 56. D 90. C
23. B 57. B 91. D
25. C 59. B 93. A
26. C 60. C 94. D
27. D 61. D 95. A
30. C 64. C 98. D
32. B 66. B 100. D
33. B 67. A
34. A 68. A