2013 Junior Hippology Exam KEY

Carefully read each of the following questions and enter the correct answer on your scantron sheet. **Please completely fill in the space of your preferred answer on your scantron and circle your answer on this exam using a No. 2 pencil.** Please make sure YOUR NAME and PARTICIPANT NUMBER are bubbled in correctly on your scantron and written on this exam. Good luck!

EXAM I

1. **What is another term used to describe a horse’s sense of taste?**
   A. tactile sense
   B. auditory sense
   C. olfactory sense
   D. visual sense
   E. palatability  
   (EqSci 66)

2. **Which of the following is described as the first “true horse?”**
   A. Mesohippus
   B. Pliohippus
   C. Eohippus
   D. Equus  
   (EqSci 6)
   E. Merychippus

3. **What term describes a part of the horse’s ration that is a concentrated form of one or more of the essential nutrients?**
   A. antibiotic
   B. by-product
   C. supplement  
   (HS 2001 33)
   D. concentrate
   E. anthelmintic
4. Which of the following is NOT a common action defect?
   A. forging
   B. fox trotting (H&H 2001 13)
   C. paddling
   D. scalping
   E. interfering

5. Which of the following gaits has three (3) beats?
   A. walk
   B. jog
   C. trot
   D. canter (H&H 2001 18)
   E. gallop

6. What does the term “haploid” mean?
   A. one (EqSci 88)
   B. two
   C. three
   D. four
   E. five

7. What is a vein?
   A. a blood vessel that carries blood away from the heart
   B. a blood vessel that carries blood to the heart (Look 59)
   C. a blood vessel that carries blood away from the brain
   D. a blood vessel that carries blood away from the brain
   E. answers C & D

8. Which of the following color patterns describes a paint horse that has white crossing the back?
   A. ruano
   B. grullo
   C. tostado
   D. overo
   E. tobiano (EqSci 48)
9. Which of the following is used to remove finer bits of dirt and dust from a horse’s coat?
   A. hard-bristled brush
   B. soft-bristled brush
   C. currycomb
   D. mane and tail comb
   E. hoofpick
   (BH 25)

10. Which of the following terms describes the exercising of a horse on the end of a long rope or line in a circle?
    A. gymkhana
    B. longe
    C. chukker
    D. remuda
    E. dressage
    (H&H 2001 40)

11. Which of the following is NOT part of the horse’s eye?
    A. vas deferens
    B. retina
    C. sclera
    D. lens
    E. cornea
    (EqSci 214)

12. Which of the following is a saddlepad cut to fit the shape of the saddle?
    A. fiadore
    B. corona
    C. fender
    D. bosal
    E. cavesson
    (H&H 2001 27)

13. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a successful horse judge?
    A. clear knowledge of breed standards
    B. ability to evaluate a horse accordance to its appearance on the day of judging
    C. ability to visualize multiple individual animals and rank them comparatively
    D. quick and accurate powers of observation
    E. personal knowledge of exhibitors
    (4-HJM 4)
14. Which of the following diseases is a highly contagious viral disease that is primarily observed in young horses? Vaccination may reduce the severity of the disease, but must be administered frequently.
   A. Strangles
   B. Equine Infectious Anemia
   C. **Equine Influenza** (HS 2001 49)
   D. West Nile Virus
   E. Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis

15. What term describes the art of riding the horse and of understanding its needs?
   A. appointments
   B. aids
   C. riding
   D. **horsemanship** (H&H 2001 20)
   E. equitation

Please match the following parts of the equine digestive tract to their correct function. Each answer will be used only one time. (EqSci 109-114)

16. **Esophagus**
   A. The “fermentation vat.” Microbes run the fermentation process located here.

17. **Small Intestine**
   B. Digests and absorbs proteins, vitamins, minerals and energy.

18. **Stomach**
   C. The tube that takes food from the mouth to the stomach.

19. **Cecum**
   D. Responsible for the excretion of waste material out of the body.

20. **Rectum**
   E. Secretes acids & enzymes to help breakdown food & continue the digestive process.

21. Which of the following equipment would be ILLEGAL in the Western Division at the 2013 NC State 4-H Horse Show?
   A. leather curb strap
   B. tom thumb bit
   C. loose ring snaffle
22. Which of the following is not part of the four-stage parasite life cycle?
   A. egg
   B. hatchling       (EqSci 184)
   C. larvae
   D. pupa
   E. adult

23. What is sex cell (gamete) division called?
   A. inheritance
   B. mitosis
   C. loci
   D. meiosis       (HS 2001 19)
   E. genetics

24. What is the major energy source of the horse?
   A. dietary fats/lipids
   B. protein
   C. carbohydrates      (EqSci 144)
   D. vitamins
   E. minerals

25. What is a “goose-rump?”
   A. a horny growth behind the fetlock joint
   B. the top of a horse’s head, just back of the ears
   C. a thin, sharp, arched back
   D. a flat, long hip
   E. a short, steep croup       (H&H 2001 9)
EXAM II

26. How many pairs of chromosomes does the donkey have?
   A. 11
   B. 21
   C. 31
   D. 41
   E. 51
   (EqSci 16)

27. What term describes a mass of tubes connected to the testicle that is used for sperm storage?
   A. cervix
   B. corpus luteum
   C. uterus
   D. vas deferens
   E. epididymis
   (HS 2001 22)

28. What term refers to a smooth biting surface of the upper and lower incisors after the cups have disappeared at eleven (11) years of age or older?
   A. wolf mouth
   B. interdental space
   C. smooth mouth
   D. full mouth
   E. in wear
   (HS 2001 15)

29. Which of the following would be considered an unsoundness?
   A. roaring
   B. splint
   C. capped elbow
   D. thrush
   E. quarter crack
   (HS 2001 13)

30. What term describes a bruise of the sole at the angle of the wall and the bar of the hoof? This bruising is more common on the front feet then the rear feet.
   A. corn
   B. founder
   C. navicular disease
   D. gravel
   E. ringbone
   (H&H 2001 50)
31. Which of the following colors is considered one of the three basic coat colors?
   A. buckskin
   B. brown
   C. bay
   D. dun
   E. palomino

32. Which of the following is a given amount of feed that furnishes just enough of each of the nutrients required to support an animal, which is doing no work and yielding no product, so that it will neither gain nor lose weight?
   A. ration
   B. maintenance ration
   C. balanced ration
   D. total digestible nutrients
   E. total nutrients

33. Which of the following teeth is described as a slender tooth located at the front of the horse’s mouth, which is used for biting grass, feeds, etc?
   A. canine
   B. molar
   C. wolf
   D. incisor
   E. crown

34. What term describes when an excess of granulation tissue bulges above the area of a healing wound?
   A. caustic tissue
   B. edema
   C. proud flesh
   D. hemorrhage
   E. abrasion

35. What is the average length of the mare’s estrus cycle in days?
   A. 12 days
   B. 17 days
   C. 21 days
   D. 26 days
   E. 32 days
Please match the following internal parasite to its correct description. Each answer will be used only one time.  

(\text{EqSci 188-190})

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. Bots</td>
<td>A. This parasite is commonly transmitted from donkeys and commonly affects the bronchial tubes, lungs and digestive tract.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37. Lungworms</td>
<td>B. Both an internal and external parasite that primarily affects the legs, mouth, tongue, stomach and small intestine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>38. Large Strongyles</td>
<td>C. There are three main types of this parasite, which may cause severe damage to the blood vessels, liver, pancreas and muscles.</td>
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<td>39. Pinworms</td>
<td>D. These parasites are also referred to as ascarids, and primarily affect foals and young horses.</td>
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<td>40. Large Roundworms</td>
<td>E. This parasite migrates to the anus of the horse, where it lays its eggs, causing severe itching.</td>
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41. What is the term applied to the accumulation of dried colostrum on the end of a mare’s teats prior to foaling?  
   A. kumiss  
   B. mastitis  
   C. first milk  
   D. goo  
   E. waxing  

(\text{BYOV 75})

42. What is another term for a nosebleed?  
   A. pulmonary hemorrhage  
   B. epistaxis  
   C. distemper  

(\text{BYOV 240})
D. hemiplegia
E. emphysema

43. Which of these grains contains twice as much energy as the same volume of oats?
   A. rye
   B. barley
   C. sorghum
   D. corn
   E. wheat (HS 2001 38)

44. Which method of restraint works by producing a certain amount of pressure on the sensitive nerves of the upper lip?
   A. twitching (BYOV 170)
   B. hobbling
   C. laying down
   D. roping
   E. cross-tying

45. Which of the following traits is determined solely by the sire, or male parent?
   A. coat color
   B. height
   C. speed
   D. temperament
   E. gender (EqSci 91)

46. Standing in muddy conditions for long periods of time predisposes a horse to which of the following hoof conditions?
   A. founder
   B. navicular disease
   C. hoof cracks
   D. thrush (EqSci 183)
   E. corns

47. What anatomical term references a structure in relation to the horse’s back or topline?
   A. dorsal (LOOK 19)
   B. ventral
   C. lateral
   D. cranial
   E. caudal
48. Which of the following is NOT part of an English saddle?
   A. pommel  
   B. cantle  
   C. seat  
   D. gullet  
   E. fender  

49. Which of the following terms refers to a horse’s ability to see out of the right and the left eyes independently?
   A. binocular  
   B. monocular  
   C. hindsight  
   D. range of vision  
   E. panoramic vision  

50. Which of the following terms describes a tough, fibrous band connecting or supporting bone?
   A. ligament  
   B. flexor  
   C. tendon  
   D. extensor  
   E. septum  

Yay! You have completed the 2013 Junior Hippology written exam.

Please **double check all your answers** and MAKE SURE YOUR NAME and PARTICIPANT NUMBER ARE BUBBLED IN CORRECTLY.