1. **What is the most accurate method for determining a horse’s age?**
   A: By examining the teeth
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (92)

2. **What is the proper term for the egg stage of lice?**
   A: Nits
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (664)

3. **How does a horse see objects that are close up?**
   A: By raising its head
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1220-1)

4. **What is the transparent membrane that covers the front of the eye?**
   A: Cornea
   SOURCE: NEHWOR (69)

5. **A horse given a numerical body condition score of “9” would be categorized as what?**
   A: Extremely fat
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (710-4, 720-3)

6. **This unsoundness is an enlargement on the point of the hock, usually caused by bruising.**
   A: Capped hock
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (159, 164-165)

7. **On what continent did the genus Equus originate?**
   A: North America
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (4)

8. **What breed is represented by the letters POA?**
   A: Pony of the Americas
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (167B-1)

9. **The tibia and fibula bones form the anatomical basis of which structure?**
   A: Gaskin
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (687)

10. **What is nephritis?**
    A: Inflammation of the kidneys
    SOURCE: NEHWOR (189)

11. **What breed is mainly used today as a harness racing horse?**
    A: Standardbred
    SOURCE: AYHC YL (110-2)
12. What is the term used to describe a professional specializing in equine hoof care?
   A: Farrier
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (555-1)

13. What is another name for excessive granulation tissue?
   A: Proud flesh
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (109-2)

14. Which state is best known for the development of the Fox Trotting Horse?
   A: Missouri
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (41)

BONUS ATTACHED
15. What is another name for the prepuce of the stallion?
   A: Sheath
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (359)

BONUS
16. Name four (4) vital signs you should assess during an examination of an unhealthy horse.
   A: 1. Temperature  
       2. Pulse  
       3. Respiration  
       4. Capillary refill time  
       5. Mucous membranes  
       6. Skin pliability
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (425-1)

17. What is the primary site of fiber digestion in the horse?
   A: Large intestine (large colon)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (199)

18. What is meconium?
   A: A foal’s first stool
   SOURCE: KAINER (52)

19. A concave or sagging back is called what?
   A: Swayback or lordosis
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (152), EVANS 2nd (152)

BONUS ATTACHED
20. What is the major legume harvested for horse consumption?
   A: Alfalfa
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (63)
21. Name four (4) blemishes or unsoundnesses of the hind leg.
   A: 1. Knocked down hip
       2. Stifle lameness or gonitis
       3. Upward fixation of the patella
       4. Stringhalt
       5. Capped hock
       6. Curb
       7. Thoroughpin
       8. Bog spavin
       9. Bone spavin (jack spavin)
      10. Occult spavin (blind spavin)
      11. Blood spavin
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (164-166), NEWHOR (33)

22. What is the name for a type of removable pad screwed into the horseshoe that is used when medication must be applied to the bottom of the foot?
   A: Hospital plate or pad
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (231-3)

23. This part of the horse should ideally be hard with a slick, shiny, and slightly waxy appearance. It is commonly called the horse’s foot.
   A: Hoof
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (104-2)

24. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (or COPD) is also known as what?
   A: Heaves
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (301), AYHC 1st (810-3)

BONUS ATTACHED

25. What color describes a flaxen mane and tail?
   A: Yellow to almost white
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (476)

BONUS

26. Name the five (5) coat color variations.
   A: 1. Dun
       2. Gray
       3. Palomino
       4. Paint/Pinto
       5. Roan
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (80)

27. The Coggin’s test detects what disease?
   A: Equine Infectious Anemia (swamp fever)
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (175)
28. This type of pack saddle is usually rigged for a double cinch and is best suited for hanging panniers.
   A: Crossbuck (sawbuck)
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1125-1)

29. What is another name for Founder?
   A: Laminitis
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (297)

30. How many furlongs are in a one mile race?
   A: 8 furlongs
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (139)

31. What is the recommended height for a horse stall?
   A: 7-8 ft
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (107-2), AYHC 1st (320-5)

32. In what organ of the horse’s body does blood become saturated with oxygen?
   A: Lungs
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (830-1)

END OF ROUND ONE
1. What is the name for an infection of the frog that is common in stabled horses?
   A: Thrush
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (167)

2. In the stallion, what structure near the testicle provides a place for storage and maturation of spermatozoa?
   A: Epididymis
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (358)

3. What is the name for the second cervical vertebrae?
   A: Axis
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (19)

4. Name the breed used as the foundation stock for remount stations of the Conquistadors; it is also known as the “horse with the fine walk.”
   A: Paso Fino
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (165B-1)

5. What is the name for a wound that has torn edges and is irregular in shape?
   A: Laceration
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (109-1)

6. What is the name of the small snaffle bit that is used with a curb bit on the double bridle?
   A: Bridoon (also spelled bradoon)
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (39)

7. Which animal related to the horse has a great deal more reasoning ability than the horse?
   A: Donkey
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1240-7)

8. Buffalo gnats are another term for which type of fly?
   A: Black flies
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (100-2)

9. A mare’s first estrous cycle after foaling is referred to as what?
   A: Foal heat
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (238)

10. Wood shavings from which tree can cause laminitis?
    A: Black walnut
    SOURCE: AYHC 1st (330-1), LEWIS 2nd (323)
11. What is the name for chaps that extend slightly beyond the knee?
   A: Chinks
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (55)

12. What disease is a horse most likely to get from a bite from a raccoon, skunk, or bat?
   A: Rabies
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (445-7)

13. What English breed of horse most likely descended from the chargers used in the middle ages for jousts?
   A: Shire
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (243)

14. What is another name for the shoulder blade?
   A: Scapula
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (97)

15. Name the paint horse color pattern that is a mixture of the Overo and Tobiano patterns.
   A: Tovero
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (159-3)

16. Name three (3) symptoms of tetanus.
   A: 1. Stiffness of head and neck
       2. Constant erectness of ears
       3. Stiff tail
       4. Prominent third eye lid or prolapse of the third eye lid
       5. Inability to eat or drink
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (172)

17. The mouthpiece of a bridle is better known as what?
   A: Bit
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (110-5)

18. The rasping or removal of sharp enamel points on the teeth is known as what?
   A: Floating
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (405-2)

19. The growth of what in a pasture would indicate overgrazing or inadequate fertilization?
   A: Weeds
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (730-2), LEWIS 2nd (107)
BONUS ATTACHED

20. Erythrocytes are another name for what?
   A: Red blood cells
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (117)

BONUS

21. Name four (4) horse colors that result from dilution of a base color.
   A: 1. Buckskin
       2. Dun
       3. Grulla
       4. Palomino
       5. Cremello
       6. Perlino
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (481-482)

22. Goiter can be caused by ingestion of too much or too little of this mineral.
   A: Iodine
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (34)

23. What occurs during the third (3rd) stage of labor or parturition?
   A: The expulsion of the afterbirth or placenta
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (421)

24. Name the official foundation sire of the Tennessee Walking Horse.
   A: Allan F-1 or Black Allan
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (40)

BONUS ATTACHED

25. When using a western saddle it is important for it to fit properly, especially across what part of the horse?
   A: Withers
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (108-1)

BONUS

26. List four (4) methods of processing grain.
   A: 1. Grinding
       2. Dry rolling
       3. Crimping
       4. Roasting
       5. Pelleting
       6. Soaking
       7. Steam rolling
       8. Extruding
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (760-9)

27. What color is a horse with a golden body color, white mane and tail, and no dorsal stripe?
   A: Palomino
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (164B-1)
28. What insect commonly causes problems with alfalfa hay?
   A: Blister beetle
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (760-2), LEWIS 2nd (364-365)

29. If a horse has a retained cap, what is its problem?
   A: It failed to shed (lose) deciduous teeth
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (405-2)

30. What is the name for milk produced by the mare for the first few days after foaling?
   A: Colostrum
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (62)

31. What is the muscle that separates the abdominal and thoracic cavities?
   A: Diaphragm
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (80)

32. This type of wound is superficial and results from scraping against an irritant surface.
   A: Abrasion
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (109-1)

END OF ROUND TWO
1. Which cereal grain is available in regular, heavy and hull-less types?
   A: Oats
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (73)

2. A horse has several blind spots. Name a situation when a rider would need to take the visual limitations of their horse into consideration.
   A: Nearing a jump, crossing a stream, approaching a barrel in a barrel pattern, stepping over an object on a trail
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (58)

3. Why would an owner administer an anthelmintic to their horse?
   A: For internal parasite control or to de-worm them
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (159), NEWHOR (12)

4. What pony breed is known for its jumping ability?
   A: Connemara
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (65)

5. Dressage is the French term meaning what?
   A: Training
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (181D-1), NEWHOR (84)

6. If you see a horse prick up its ears in a certain direction, why should you pay attention?
   A: Horses can hear sounds in ranges that humans cannot; horses can move their ears and hear in almost any direction
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (64)

7. Name the contagious disease caused by infection with Streptococcus equi?
   A: Strangles (distemper)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (596), AYHC 1st (615-1)

8. What is the term for a mare that has never been bred?
   A: Maiden
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (174)

9. What is the common name for the second and fourth metacarpal bones?
   A: Splint bones
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (685)

10. The esophageal sphincter muscle is responsible for the horse’s inability to do what two things?
    A: Vomit and burp
    SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (110)
11. Spermatozoa are transported from the tail of the epididymis to the urethra by what structure?
   A: Vas deferens
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (358)

12. A horse can become infected with this parasite after ingesting an oribatid mite while grazing.
   A: Tapeworms
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (430-4)

13. What is a vector?
   A: A living or non-living thing that can transmit infective agents
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (169)

14. Linseed meal is a by-product of what seed?
   A: Flax
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (85)

BONUS ATTACHED
15. The travel distance to a fire extinguisher from any point in the barn should be no more than how many feet?
   A: 75 feet
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (340-2)

BONUS
16. List four (4) of the seven (7) macro-minerals needed by the body.
   A: 1. Calcium
      2. Phosphorus
      3. Sodium
      4. Chlorine
      5. Potassium
      6. Magnesium
      7. Sulfur
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (19)

17. In what year was the AQHA (American Quarter Horse Association) formed?
   A: 1940
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (153-1)

18. What is the term commonly used to describe the behavioral signs of abdominal pain in horses?
   A: Colic
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (635-1)

19. What surface should you never stand a horse on when measuring height?
   A: Dirt or gravel
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (27)
20. The sex of a foal is determined by which parent?
   A: Sire
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (74)

21. List four (4) advantages of feeding cubed or pelleted hay.
   A: 1. Less wastage
       2. Reduced intestinal fill (thus horse can consume more)
       3. Less storage space needed
       4. Reduced transportation cost
       5. Ease of transport for feeding away from home
       6. Minimal dust (when made properly)
       7. Reduced feces
       8. Reduced mold spores
       9. Reduced cost compared to hay (region dependent)
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (67)

22. What is the term for the louder and deeper vocalization of the donkey?
   A: Bray
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (21)

23. Name the parasite that mainly infects young foals and is ingested via larvae in the mare’s milk.
   A: Threadworms (strongyloides westeri)
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (430-3)

24. Muscles are classified into three (3) categories. Which one is under voluntary control and functions in the movement of the horse?
   A: Skeletal muscle
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (840-1)

25. Chewing wood, eating bedding, or eating feces are behaviors seen in horses that do not have sufficient amounts of what in their diets?
   A: Long-stemmed roughage or hay
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (710-5)

26. Name four (4) of the five (5) basic coat colors.
   A: 1. Black
       2. Bay
       3. Brown
       4. Chestnut
       5. White
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (90)
27. One of the first requirements for registration in the United States Trotting Association is the ability to trot or pace a mile in what amount of time?
   A: 2 minutes 30 seconds
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (160-1)

28. What part of the brain controls coordination of movement?
   A: Cerebellum
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (53)

29. What is the function of vitamin K?
   A: It is needed to produce factors that ensure proper blood clotting
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (125)

30. Which bacterium causes tetanus or lockjaw?
   A: Clostridium tetani
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (601)

31. Describe what is meant by the term “singlefoot gait.”
   A: There is a brief moment where the horse has only 1 foot on the ground
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (81)

32. What is the maximum height of a Shetland pony in inches?
   A: 46 inches
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (58)

END OF ROUND THREE
1. **Body condition in horses is measured on what numerical scale?**
   
   A: 1 to 9  
   
   **SOURCE:** LEWIS 2nd (11), AYHC 1st (720-3)

2. **The oviducts connect the ovary to what structure in the mare?**
   
   A: Uterus  
   
   **SOURCE:** LEWIS 2nd (403)

3. **What is a true Navajo blanket made from?**
   
   A: Wool  
   
   **SOURCE:** AYHC 1st (1100-5)

4. **What is considered to be the normal resting respiration rate of a foal?**
   
   A: 20-40 breaths per minute  
   
   **SOURCE:** GRIFFITHS (155)

5. **This appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisors at about 10 years of age.**
   
   A: Galvayne’s groove  
   
   **SOURCE:** AYHC YL (105-2); EVANS 2nd (93)

6. **2 part question: How many times should you vaccinate a pregnant mare for rhinopneumonitis during her pregnancy and do you need to vaccinate her foal for rhinopneumonitis once it is born?**
   
   A: 3 times (5, 7, and 9 months); yes  
   
   **SOURCE:** EVANS 2nd (614)

7. **Following ovulation, this structure forms on the ovary and secretes progesterone.**
   
   A: The corpus luteum (CL)  
   
   **SOURCE:** LEWIS 2nd (236)

8. **What type of wound is characterized by a small skin opening with soft tissue penetration to various depths?**
   
   A: Puncture wound  
   
   **SOURCE:** AYHC YL (109-1)

9. **Name the hormone secreted by one animal that alters the behavior of another animal.**
   
   A: A pheromone  
   
   **SOURCE:** NEWHOR (211)
10. The leaves of what tree are toxic in the wilted or dried state but are safe for horses to eat when fresh and green?
   A: Red maple tree
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (331)

11. What breed was developed for its smooth gaits, such as the flat foot walk, running walk, and “rocking chair” canter?
   A: Tennessee Walking Horse
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (110-1)

12. Hambletonian is a famous sire from which breed?
   A: Standardbred
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (28-29)

13. What is the bedding of choice for foaling stalls?
   A: Straw
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (330-1)

14. A diet with excessive phosphorus may cause what condition?
   A: Big Head Disease (osteodystrophia fibrosa) or hyperparathyroidism
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (132, 135)

BONUS ATTACHED
15. What is the title of the cowboy who helps the rodeo rider off a bronc when the ride is completed?
   A: Pickup man
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (211)

BONUS
16. Name five (5) types of corrective and therapeutic shoes or modifications that can be made to shoes.
   A: 1. Half-rim
       2. Square toe
       3. Calk at first outside nail hole
       4. Heel calks
       5. Lateral toe extension
       6. Shoe with trailer
       7. Half shoe
       8. Bar across break over point
       9. Rolled toe
       10. Bar shoe
       11. Slippered heels
       12. Chadwick spring
       13. Heart bar shoe
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (166-168)

17. If a horse is cantering in the clockwise direction, what lead would be correct?
   A: Right lead
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (76)
18. Describe the term “tostado.”
   A: A red-colored horse with darker red-colored points
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (45)

19. Melanoma tumors are most commonly associated with what coat color?
   A: Gray
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (514)

BONUS ATTACHED
20. This type of bit has a mouthpiece that is jointed with a ring at each end, giving direct pressure on the corners of the horse’s mouth.
   A: Snaffle bit
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (108-3)

BONUS
21. Name four (4) body areas where fat cover is assessed when using the body condition scoring system for horses.
   A: 1. Back
       2. Ribs at midbarrel
       3. Neck
       4. Behind the shoulders at the forerib
       5. Withers
       6. Tailhead
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (203-2)

22. What is the color marking that extends from the coronary band almost to the knee of the horse?
   A: Stocking
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (140-2)

23. The primary site of fat-soluble vitamin absorption is where?
   A: Small intestine
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (200)

24. During the breeding season, how long is the mare’s estrous cycle?
   A: 21 days (+/- 2 days)
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (236)

BONUS ATTACHED
25. The establishment of dominance hierarchies among groups of horses is commonly referred to as what?
   A: Pecking order
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (677)
BONUS
26. Name four (4) artificial gaits that have four-beats.
   A: 1. Amble
       2. Rack
       3. Stepping pace
       4. Pacing walk
       5. Slow gait
       6. Running walk
       7. Paso
       8. Single foot
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (178)

27. What is the term for inflammation in a joint?
   A: Arthritis
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (350-2)

28. The fundamental purpose of this riding discipline is to develop, through standardized progressive training methods, the horse’s natural athletic ability and willingness to perform.
   A: Dressage
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (181D-1)

29. The rack is a flashy gait performed by which breed?
   A: American Saddlebred
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (40)

30. Concave or rim horseshoes have creasing all the way around the shoe. What is the benefit of this design?
   A: It provides for greater traction
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (231-2)

31. The artery that carries blood from the heart to the lungs is called what?
   A: Pulmonary artery
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (222)

32. Horses with this genetic disease have a defect that causes their skin to be overly stretchable, fragile, and vulnerable to trauma.
   A: Hereditary equine regional dermal asthenia (HERDA) or Hyperelastosis cutis (HC)
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (675-1)

END OF ROUND FOUR
1. What is a common outward sign exhibited by a horse infected with pinworms?
   A: Tail rubbing
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (430-6)

2. What is the main artery of the hind leg?
   A: The femoral artery
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (706)

3. This term is used to describe foaling problems that prevent delivery of the foal by the mare's effort alone.
   A: Dystocia
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (423)

4. What is the term for an infection that is transmissible from animals to humans?
   A: Zoonosis
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (298)

5. What is the name for the sharp beveled heads on some horseshoe nails used to increase traction on icy surfaces?
   A: Frosthead
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (739)

6. What substance accumulates in the muscles and causes soreness and stiffness after an intense exercise workout?
   A: Lactic acid or lactate
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (895-1)

7. At what age do the permanent central incisors erupt?
   A: 2 ½ years
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (405-1)

8. A sudden movement of the horse away from a real or perceived reason for alarm is known as?
   A: Shying or bolting
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (378)

9. What is the outer layer of skin called?
   A: Epidermis
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (128)

10. What is a good source of iodine?
    A: Iodized salt
    SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (138)
11. What cells in the blood are known for their role in blood clotting?
   A: Platelets
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (214)

12. What color results from the single dilution of black?
   A: Grulla
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (81)

13. How does a horse become infected with West Nile Virus?
   A: Through the bite of an infected mosquito
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (665-1)

14. What are the two (2) types of horse trailer hitches?
   A: Gooseneck and bumper pull
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1155-1)

BONUS ATTACHED
15. What is the normal body temperature range of the average adult horse?
   A: 99-101 degrees Fahrenheit
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (155)

BONUS
16. Put the following four (4) bones of the horse in order from proximal to distal: humerus, carpus, ulna, metacarpus.
   A: 1. Humerus
      2. Ulna
      3. Carpus
      4. Metacarpus
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (91)

17. What is the main artery that carries blood away from the heart?
   A: Aorta
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (13)

18. Name the bridle used on gaited horses that is double-bitted and double-reined?
   A: Weymouth bridle or double bridle
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (290)

19. What is the term for a horse with low withers and very heavy shoulder muscling?
   A: Mutton withered
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (184)

BONUS ATTACHED
20. Which small horse breed is native to Sweden and served as a mount for the Vikings?
   A: Gotland
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (74)
21. List four (4) hormones related to reproduction in the stallion.
   A:  1. GnRH
       2. LH (luteinizing hormone)
       3. FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)
       4. Testosterone
       5. Inhibin
       6. Melatonin
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (361-362), AYHC 1st (920-2)

22. What disease is characterized by excessive hair growth that fails to shed?
   A: Cushing’s syndrome
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (450-5)

23. What term describes a bad habit that may affect a horse’s usefulness, dependability, or health?
   A: Vice
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (182)

24. What is necrosis?
   A: Death of skin or tissue
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (109-3)

25. Name the soft, puffy, fluid filled blemish that occurs around a joint capsule, tendon sheath, or bursa.
   A: Wind puff (wind gall, road puff, road gall)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (162)

26. What are the three (3) main goals of wound treatment?
   A:  1. Control hemorrhage or bleeding
       2. Clean wound.
       3. Promote rapid healing.
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (109-4)

27. What coat color is a form of dun with a yellowish or flesh-colored body and a red tail and dorsal stripe?
   A: Red dun
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (140-2)

28. What is the major site for bacterial invasion in a new foal’s body?
   A: Navel stump or umbilicus
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (230-2)

29. Name one muscle that aids in temperature regulation of the testes to ensure proper sperm production.
   A: Cremaster or tunica dartos
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (980-4)
30. What is an example of a non-living vector that can transmit EEE or eastern equine encephalitis?
   A: Hypodermic needle
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (169)

31. What is the simplest and least expensive method of dry processing grain?
   A: Grinding
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (760-9)

32. In general, the angle of the horse’s pastern corresponds to the angle of what other body part?
   A: Shoulder
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (232-2)

END OF ROUND FIVE
1. What term is used to describe competitive games on horseback that are usually based on speed?
   A: Gymkhana
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (126)

2. What is the anatomical name for the hind cannon bone?
   A: Metatarsal bone (third metatarsal)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (684-685)

3. How is an English saddle measured?
   A: From the saddle nail to the mid-point of the cantle
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1100-3)

4. What is the physical appearance of an animal due to the arrangement of muscle, bone, and other body tissues?
   A: Conformation
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (220-1)

5. Name the condition characterized by blood in the respiratory tract after exercise.
   A: Exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage, EIPH, bleeders
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (810-2)

6. Dan Patch was a famous horse from which breed?
   A: Standardbred
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (29-30)

7. What is the term for a horse whose front toes point inward?
   A: Pigeon toed
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (230-1)

8. Sexual receptivity in mares, or showing heat, is also known as what?
   A: Estrus
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (235)

9. Name the bone that fuses with the radius to form the forearm of the horse?
   A: Ulna
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (278)

10. If the middle incisors are so far forward that they do not contact the incisors of the lower jaw, the horse is said to be what?
    A: Parrot-mouthed
    SOURCE: AYHC 1st (405-4)
11. What is the name for the semi-horny structure located above the knee on the medial side of the legs?
   A: Chestnuts
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (688)

12. What is the stored form of glucose called?
   A: Glycogen
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (391)

13. Approximately 60% of the horse’s iron is found in what substance?
   A: Hemoglobin in the red blood cells
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (139)

14. Which part of the digestive system is the site of major nutrient absorption?
   A: Small intestine
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (710-1)

BONUS ATTACHED
15. What is meant by the term ‘anaerobic’ reaction?
   A: A reaction that does not use oxygen
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (850-1)

BONUS
16. Name four (4) of the six (6) joints that comprise the front leg.
   A: 1. Shoulder
      2. Elbow
      3. Carpus (knee)
      4. Fetlock
      5. Pastern
      6. Coffin
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (98)

17. What is the main way horses become infected with Lyme disease?
   A: Through the bite of a tick
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (655-1)

18. Which type of vision allows a horse to see objects in greater detail and in three dimensions?
   A: Binocular vision
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (58)

19. What Native American tribe played an important role in the development of the Appaloosa breed?
   A: Nez Perce
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (152B-1)
20. What is meant by the term ‘stocking-up’?
   A: Swelling of a horse’s lower legs
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (257)

21. Name the four (4) shapes which are used to classify bones.
   A: 1. Long
       2. Short
       3. Flat
       4. Irregular
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (90)

22. Large, heavy-bodied horses with small feet are usually predisposed to what condition?
   A: Navicular disease
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (455-2)

23. What organ is affected by equine encephalitis?
   A: Brain
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (625-1)

24. What is another term for the Fallopian tubes?
   A: Oviduct
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (319)

25. How many beats are in the gait known as the Paso?
   A: Four (4)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (178)

26. Name four (4) hormones related to reproduction in the mare.
   A: 1. GnRH
       2. FSH
       3. LH
       4. Estrogen
       5. Progesterone
       6. Prostaglandin
       7. Oxytocin
       8. Prolactin
       9. Melatonin
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (337-8), AYHC 1st (910-5-7)

27. Age determination of a horse uses the twelve front teeth which are called what?
   A: Incisors
   SOURCE: AYHC YLM (105-1)
28. What condition occurs only in young horses and causes inflammation of the growth plate of the long bones?
   A: Epiphysitis, OCD, osteochondrosis, physitis
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (163), NEWHOR (197)

29. What was the first war in which horses did not play a major part?
   A: World War II
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (14)

30. The North American opossum is the definitive host for what equine disease?
   A: Equine protozoal myeloencephalitis (EPM)
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (670-1)

31. Standing in urine and wet manure will cause a breakdown of the waxy-like waterproof covering of the hoof. What is the proper name for this covering?
   A: Periople
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (LEWIS 2nd 178)

32. The small bones at the rear of the fetlock are called?
   A: Sesamoid bones
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (242)

END OF ROUND SIX
1. To minimize symptoms, horses with hyperkalemic periodic paralysis or HYPP should be fed a diet low in which mineral?
   A: Potassium
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (298)

2. One of the horse’s unique behavioral characteristics is that its primary defense is what?
   A: Flight
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (320-1)

3. What is the term for the area under the fork, swells, or pommel of the saddle?
   A: Gullet
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (125)

4. Which draft breed is known as the breed of blacks and grays?
   A: Percheron
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (69)

5. How is equine influenza transmitted from one horse to another?
   A: Through aerosol droplets when the horse exhales or coughs
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (605-1)

6. Which two (2) minerals are provided together to meet a horse’s salt requirement?
   A: Sodium and chloride
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (25), EVANS 2nd (236)

7. Why are white markings recorded by veterinarians on Coggins and other health documents?
   A: They are an excellent tool for animal identification because no two horses have exactly the same white marking patterns
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (97)

8. What is the principal host of the face fly?
   A: Cattle
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (300-1)

9. Meiosis occurs only in reproductive cells and produces gametes. Name the two organs where this type of cell division occurs.
   A: Ovaries (in the mare) and testes (in the stallion)
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (88)

10. Sole bruises caused by leaving short heeled shoes on too long are called what?
    A: Corns
    SOURCE: AYHC 1st (540-2)
11. Name the two-beat, lateral gait where the left front and left hind feet land at the same time.
   
   A: Pace
   
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (31)

12. What is one (1) reason molasses is added to horse rations?
   
   A: Increase palatability, decrease dust, act as a binder for pelleting (or to keep ingredients from sifting out)
   
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (98), EVANS 2nd (253)

13. Which forage is most commonly infected with a mold that will cause profuse salivation in horses?
   
   A: Red clover
   
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (302)

14. Name the functioning units where gas exchange occurs in the lungs.
   
   A: Alveoli
   
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (810-1)

**BONUS ATTACHED**

15. What is the more common name for an infection that penetrates the white line of the sole and travels under the hoof wall until it abscesses at the coronet?
   
   A: Gravel
   
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (167)

**BONUS**

16. The body of the horse is made up of nine (9) distinct systems – name five (5).
   
   A: 1. Skeletal
       2. Muscular
       3. Respiratory
       4. Circulatory
       5. Digestive
       6. Nervous
       7. Endocrine
       8. Reproductive
       9. Integumentary (skin)
   
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (89)

17. Describe the distinct difference between a horse ‘graying’ and a horse ‘roaning’.
   
   A: Graying is progressive with the horse getting more white hairs as it ages. The number and pattern of white hairs on a roan does not change with age.
   
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (475-476)

18. How long does a horse remain infected with Equine Infectious Anemia?
   
   A: For life
   
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (630-1)
19. Name the miniature horse from Argentina.
   A: Falabella
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (103)

BONUS ATTACHED
20. Name the genetic disease that is only found in colts and results in the inability of the blood to clot, resulting in hematoma, internal bleeding, anemia, and death.
   A: Hemophilia or Hemophilia A
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (99), NEWHOR (138)

BONUS
21. Name four (4) characteristics of a well-conformed horse head.
   A: 1. Short, well-set ears
       2. Large or kind eyes
       3. Short distance from eye to muzzle
       4. Large nostrils
       5. Refined muzzle with a shallow mouth
       6. Sex and/or breed characteristics of the head
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (200)

22. An adult horse has how many total incisors?
   A: 12
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (92)

23. This small, general purpose horse from Austria resembles a small Belgian at first look.
   A: The Haflinger
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (74)

24. Name one (1) of the accessory sex glands found in the stallion.
   A: Vesicular glands, bulbourethral glands, prostate gland
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (360)

BONUS ATTACHED
25. Repeated exposure to sweat, mud, and filth can lead to this skin condition of the fetlock.
   A: Scratches
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (601)

BONUS
26. Name the four (4) GI structures in order that are included in the hindgut of the horse?
   A: 1. Cecum
       2. Large colon
       3. Small colon
       4. Rectum
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (710-2)
27. What is the ratio of respiratory rate to stride rate during the gallop?
   A: 1:1 ratio - with expiration occurring as the front limbs make ground contact
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (325-2)

28. Name one (1) B-vitamin that does not have a number assigned to it.
   A: Biotin, folic acid, niacin, and pantothenic acid
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (128)

29. Cardiac output is the measure of how much blood the heart can pump in one minute. Cardiac output is the product of what two variables?
   A: Heart rate x stroke volume
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (225-2)

30. Name the wound characterized by tearing of skin to cause a loose flap.
    A: Avulsion
    SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (609)

31. English stirrups should be wide enough to allow how much room on either side of the widest part of the rider’s foot?
    A: ¼”
    SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1100-3)

32. The sebaceous glands produce what substance?
    A: Oil
    SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (214)

END OF ROUND SEVEN
1. Which two (2) bones make up the horse’s forearm?
   A: Radius and ulna
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (684)

2. Name the fluid that lubricates a joint.
   A: Synovial fluid
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (90)

3. What does the term ‘olfactory’ refer to?
   A: Sense of smell
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (195)

4. What has to happen for stage 1 of labor to be complete?
   A: Breaking of the “water bag” (fetal membranes, chorio-allantioc membranes)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (417-418)

5. Name the farrier tool that is placed in an anvil hole for the purpose of cutting steel.
   A: Hardy
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (130)

6. Which mineral undergoes uptake and release as an extremely important part of muscle contraction?
   A: Calcium
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (840-1)

7. What is the term for a female donkey?
   A: Jennet
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (75)

8. Where are the turbinate bones located?
   A: In the nose (head)
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (276)

9. Where on the horse would you find ergots?
   A: On the back of each fetlock
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (128)

10. Name the largest salivary gland.
    A: Parotid
    SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (190)
11. What structure is the primary point of attachment of the forelimbs to the equine body?
   A: Scapula or shoulder blades
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (146)

12. The single, double, triple diamond, squaw and Arizona are what?
   A: Types of hitch knots
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1125-1)

13. What is the name of the class in which reining maneuvers are set to music in a format designed by the competitor?
   A: Freestyle
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (183D-2)

14. Name one (1) part of the body where glycogen is stored.
   A: Kidneys, liver, and muscles
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (146)

**BONUS ATTACHED**

15. Individual animals that have identical paired genes for a specific trait are said to be what for that trait?
   A: They are homozygous for that trait
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (335-1)

**BONUS**

16. List four (4) of the letters marking points in the dressage ring.
   A: 1. A
      2. B
      3. C
      4. E
      5. F
      6. H
      7. K
      8. M
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (85)

17. Bile, produced by the liver and secreted into the small intestines, emulsifies what substance?
   A: Fat
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (111)

18. As a horse ages, what direction do the incisors slant?
   A: Forward or outward
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (240-3)

19. Who is the foundation sire of the POA breed?
   A: Black Hand
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (60)
20. Monensin is a substance added to cattle feed to improve feed efficiency. Why should horse owners be aware of this fact?
   A: Monensin is highly toxic to horses
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (282)

21. Name four (4) factors that influence semen production.
   A: 1. Season of the year
       2. Frequency of ejaculation
       3. Age
       4. Testicular size
       5. Sexual stimulation
       6. Exogenous steroids
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (368-374)

22. When used in reference to an animal, what term describes a glossy hair coat, healthy appearance, and good body condition?
   A: Bloom
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (382), NEWHOR (33)

23. What is the most commonly used metal for manufacturing bits?
   A: Stainless steel
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (1100-10)

24. Where would hippomanes be found?
   A: In the allantoic fluid; passed out during parturition with the foal
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (342)

25. This genetic condition results from an incompatibility of the mare’s and foal’s blood type and causes destruction of red blood cells in the newborn foal.
   A: Neonatal isoerythrolysis
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (102)

26. List the four (4) fat soluble vitamins.
   A: 1. A
       2. D
       3. E
       4. K
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (42)

27. Most equine nutritional problems in the United States are associate with what practice?
   A: Overfeeding
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (106)
28. What is the most economical source of supplemental protein for horses?
   A: Soybean meal
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (103-1)

29. What is the unit of energy representing the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water one degree centigrade?
   A: A calorie
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (384)

30. Venezuelan, Eastern, and Western are the three most common types of which equine disease?
   A: Equine encephalomyelitis or sleeping sickness
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (599)

31. What grain processing method uses rollers with corrugated surfaces?
   A: Crimping
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (760-9)

32. Why do animals that go into shock have a lower capillary-refill time?
   A: All the available blood is moving away from the extremities and toward the center of the body to maintain function of the vital organs
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (163)

END OF ROUND EIGHT
1. Why should gates be located in the middle of a fence line rather than at a corner?
   A: Horses tend to congregate at gates, so this prevents them from being trapped in a corner by aggressive horses
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (350-6)

2. What is the largest tissue mass in the horse’s body?
   A: The muscles
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (99)

3. What registry resulted from crossing the Arabian and Morgan horse?
   A: The Morab registry
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (45)

4. The crossing of what two (2) specific equine parents can result in a foal having Lethal White Foal Syndrome?
   A: Two (2) overo horses
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (513)

5. What is an androgen?
   A: A male sex hormone (secreted by the testes)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (127)

6. What is the common name for this foot infection caused by the anaerobic bacteria, Fusobacterium Necrophorum?
   A: Thrush
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (540-1)

7. What is the purpose of a flexion test?
   A: To detect lameness or problems with a joint
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (110)

8. What is the term for the eye of the lariat through which the rope is passed to form a loop?
   A: Honda
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (141)

9. A small amount of white hair located on the horse’s muzzle is known as what?
   A: Snip
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (140-2)

10. The young horse has how many deciduous or milk teeth?
    A: 24
    SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (92)
11. Give one (1) example of a meat industry waste product that can be used as a protein source for your horse.
   A: Bone meal or blood meal
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (122)

12. When should the Galvayne’s groove reach the wearing surface of the horse’s teeth?
   A: At 20 years of age
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (240-2)

13. Why do most horsemen prefer to ride a shallow-mouthed horse?
   A: A shallow-mouthed horse is softer and more responsive to the bit
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (323-2)

14. Amino acids are made from carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and one additional element that makes them different from carbohydrates and fats. What is the other element?
   A: Nitrogen
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (117)

BONUS ATTACHED
15. Name the substance that lubricates the horse’s eye.
   A: Lacrimal fluid or tears
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (125)

BONUS
16. List four (4) aspects of performance that are given credit when scoring a reining horse competition.
   A: 1. Smoothness
       2. Finesse
       3. Attitude
       4. Quickness or speed
       5. Authority
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (162-2)

17. What is a chemical substance produced in the body that has a specific effect on the function of a certain organ? They are produced by ductless glands that are part of the endocrine system and are transported via the circulatory system.
   A: Hormone
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (143), EVANS 2nd (126)

18. Describe the behavior of a proud-cut horse.
   A: Stallion-like; aggressive
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (400)

19. What organ in the horse is most affected by moldy corn poisoning?
   A: Brain
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (357)
20. What conformation fault has a short steep croup that narrows at the point of the buttocks?
   A: Goose-rumped
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (123)

21. List four (4) early signs of infection in the foal.
   A: 1. Decreased appetite
       2. Generalized weakness
       3. Weakened suck reflex
       4. Mild dehydration
       5. Fever
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (595)

22. Why would a farrier use a hoof gauge?
   A: To determine the angle of the hoof
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (142)

23. This breed of horse has four identifiable characteristics: mottled skin, vertically striped hooves, a white sclera, and a coat pattern.
   A: Appaloosa
   SOURCE: AYHC YL (110-2), EVANS 2nd (32)

24. What is another name for the third phalanx?
   A: Coffin or pedal bone
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (98)

25. What is the name of the outer covering of a grain?
   A: Hull
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (393)

26. Name four (4) of the five (5) walk gaits in a dressage test.
   A: 1. Working walk
       2. Collected walk
       3. Medium walk
       4. Extended walk
       5. Free walk
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (174)

27. The Agouti gene is responsible for the color of the hair on what part of the horse’s body?
   A: The points (mane, tail, lower legs, and ear rims)
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (96)

28. What is produced from 75-80% of the energy used in the horse’s body?
   A: Heat
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (199)
29. To ensure the security of a new shoe, the horseshoe nail should exit the hoof how far above the old nail hole?
   A: 3/8 inches
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (535-5)

30. Name the hardest working joint in the horse’s body?
   A: Hock joint
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (154)

31. Where on a horse would you look for a heave line?
   A: Along the abdominal muscles from the middle of the flank running forward and down the rib cage to the point of the elbow
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (292)

32. 2 part question: What is the average speed for a horse at the trot and what is the average speed at which Standardbreds trot?
   A: 8 miles per hour, 30 miles per hour
   SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (72)

END OF ROUND NINE
1. An abnormality that does not affect the intended use or performance of a horse is called what?
   A: Blemish
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (230-1)

2. What substance is applied to horseshoes to increase their gripping properties on ice?
   A: Borium
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (738)

3. Name the tubular structure in the center of the tooth that can trap feed, leading to tooth infection.
   A: Infundibula
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (405-3)

4. What type of shoe distributes weight from the hoof wall to the frog temporarily while the wall area is healing?
   A: Heart bar
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (515-4)

5. What breed of horse was the famous stallion, Three Bars?
   A: Thoroughbred
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (267)

6. The white facial marking called a ‘race’ consists of what three common markings?
   A: Star, strip, and snip
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (177)

7. What is the common name for suture repair of a wound?
   A: Stitches
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (440-3)

8. What allows the horse to sleep in a standing position without falling over?
   A: Stay mechanism
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (708)

9. What is parturition?
   A: The act of giving birth
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (399)

10. What are the stirrups on an English saddle called?
    A: Irons
    SOURCE: NEWHOR (155)
11. What is the term for grasping food with tongue or lips for ingestion?
   A: Prehension
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (400)

12. Name one of the most common tumors found in old horses.
   A: Thyroid or pituitary adenomas
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (191)

13. What is the age range for a junior horse in performance classes?
   A: Five years of age or younger
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (159)

14. In the mare, what structure produces prostaglandin F2α (F2 alpha)?
   A: Uterus
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (236); EVANS 2nd (127)

15. A very dark brown chestnut is also referred to as what color?
   A: Liver chestnut
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (color pages between 496-497)

16. All Thoroughbred racehorses have a permanent ID. Where would an owner look to see it?
   A: Inside of the upper lip
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (809)

17. What term is used to describe a horse with ears positioned too far to the side of the head?
   A: Lop eared
   SOURCE: AYHC 1st (220-3)

18. Beta-carotene is a precursor to which vitamin?
   A: Vitamin A
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (46)

19. Where on a horse’s body is a weight tape applied to estimate weight?
   A: Around the heart girth
   SOURCE: LEWIS 2nd (119)

20. What are the two different forms of melanin?
    A: Pheomelanin and eumelanin
    SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (93)

21. Name a disease caused by a rickettsial infection.
    A: Equine ehrlichiosis or Potomac Horse Fever
    SOURCE: GRIFFITHS (175)

22. What is the outermost membrane of the placenta?
    A: Chorion
    SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (340)
23. Which hormone in the mare stimulates follicular development? This includes the growth of ovarian follicles and the production of estrogenic substances.
   A: Follicle stimulating hormone or FSH
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (337)

24. Cachexia is a term meaning what?
   A: Wasting and malnutrition
   SOURCE: NEWHOR (45)

25. What structure separates the vagina proper from the vestibulum vaginae?
   A: Hymen
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (321)
1. Name the five (5) spinal column segments in order beginning at the horse’s cranium.
   A: 1. Cervical
       2. Thoracic
       3. Lumbar
       4. Sacral
       5. Caudal or Coccygeal
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (96)

2. Name four (4) materials that a bit may be made of.
   A: 1. Stainless Steel
       2. German silver
       3. Nickel
       4. Copper
       5. Aluminum
       6. Rubber
       7. Vulcanite rubber
       8. Happy mouth rubber
   SOURCE: AHYHC 1st (1100-10)

3. Name the breed that is identified with the following five (5) nicknames or identifications:
   1. Peacock of the horse world
   2. Prince of ponies
   3. Breed of blacks and grays
   4. Palouse horse
   5. Aristocrat of the show ring
   A: 1. American Saddlebred
       2. Hackney Pony
       3. Percheron
       4. Appaloosa
       5. Hackney (horse not pony)
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (38, 61, 69), AYHC 1st (158-2, 170-1)

4. What four (4) bones form the stifle joint?
   A: 1. Femur
       2. Patella
       3. Tibia
       4. Fibula
   SOURCE: EVANS 2nd (91), KAINER (6)