1. A horse will drink __________ gallons of water per day.  
   a. 20-25   b. 10-12   c. 4-6   d. 1-3   e. 0-1

2. Name the internal parasite associated with tail rubbing.  
   a. bots   d. ascarids  
   b. pinworms  e. lice  
   c. stomach worms

3. Quidding is:  
   a. breaking the barrel pattern in cloverleaf  
   b. dropping partially chewed food from the mouth  
   c. swallowing air while cribbing  
   d. chronic pulmonary obstructive disease  
   e. a game played by Harry Potter

4. If wood shavings are used as bedding, what type of shavings should be avoided?  
   a. pine   b. black walnut   c. ash   d. balsa   e. oak

5. When boarding a horse, the term “full board” refers to…  
   a. shelter, feeding, stall cleaning, and exercise  
   b. shelter, feeding, and stall cleaning only  
   c. shelter and feeding only  
   d. Shelter only  
   e. Feeding only

6. Which bone is NOT found in the skull of a horse?  
   a. incisive   b. maxillary   c. mandible  
   d. frontal  
   e. ischium

7. What is the term for a row of teeth in a horse?  
   a. set  
   b. line  
   c. arsenal  
   d. arcade  
   e. grinders

8. During the Peakness, Barbaro shattered his right pastern bone into 20 small pieces. What type of fracture did he suffer?  
   a. greenstick  
   b. compound  
   c. comminuted  
   d. hairline  
   e. stress

9. Barbaro survived surgery to repair his shattered leg but almost died because he was carrying more weight on his good left hind leg which lead to a condition known as . . . .  
   a. laminitis  
   b. bowed tendon  
   c. stress fractures  
   d. ringbone  
   e. thrush

10. What is the term commonly used to describe the long hairs on the fetlock and pastern of cold-blooded horses?  
    a. guard hairs  
    b. goat hairs  
    c. fleece  
    d. brush hairs  
    e. feathers
11. How many teeth does a yearling filly have?
   a. 24  b. 26  c. 28  d. 30  e. 36

12. Name the artery that carries oxygen poor blood from the heart to the lungs.
   a. Aorta  d. Superior Vena cava
   b. Inferior Vena cava  e. Pulmonary artery
   c. Pulmonary vein

13. Which area is NOT considered part of the horse's topline?
   a. crest  d. withers
   b. back  e. loin
   c. croup

14. What is the term for the part of the frog closest to the toe?
   a. "V"  b. apex  c. head  d. bulb  e. sole

15. Which is a mucous membrane of a horse?
   a. gums  d. blood vessels
   b. small intestine  e. urethra
   c. ovary

16. What part of the horse's foot lies immediately above the frog?
   a. sole  d. bulbs
   b. digital cushion  e. coffin bone
   c. white line

17. Which bone of the horse's foot serves as a pulley for the deep flexor tendon?
   a. coffin bone  d. distal sesamoid bone
   b. short pastern bone  e. long pastern bone
   c. proximal sesamoid

18. What joint is commonly referred to as the "yes-no" joint?
   a. stifle  d. knee
   b. atlas-axis  e. hock
   c. mandible-skull

19. What conformation fault does a horse usually have is it paddles?
   a. pigeon-toes  d. splay footed
   b. base narrow  e. base wide
   c. knock-kneed

20. The skull and ribs are considered to be what kind of bones?
   a. flat  d. irregular
   b. regular  e. long
   c. short
21. What term is used to describe when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?
   a. monkey mouth  
   b. walrus mouth  
   c. parrot mouth  
   d. undershot jaw  
   e. canary mouth

22. What is the normal resting heart rate of an adult horse in beats/minute?
   a. 8-20  
   b. 18-30  
   c. 28-40  
   d. 38-50  
   e. 48-60

23. What is protected in the cranial cavity?
   a. brain  
   b. eye  
   c. heart  
   d. lungs  
   e. tongue

24. What is the name of the fluid that lubricates joints?
   a. sebum  
   b. semen  
   c. sebaceous  
   d. saliva  
   e. synovial

25. Where on a horse are distal spots found?
   a. croup  
   b. muzzle  
   c. cannon bones  
   d. coronary band  
   e. hooves

26. What is the term used to describe small eyes placed close together on the horse’s head?
   a. pig eye  
   b. bovine eye  
   c. fox eye  
   d. lizard eye  
   e. snake eye

27. What does the horse’s olfactory sense refer to?
   a. smell  
   b. taste  
   c. monocular vision  
   d. touch  
   e. hearing

28. How many cervical vertebrae do horses have?
   a. 4  
   b. 5  
   c. 6  
   d. 7  
   e. 8

29. What is the name of the vertebrae in the croup region?
   a. cervical  
   b. coccygeal  
   c. sacral  
   d. lumbar  
   e. thoracic

30. What term is used to describe a horse with too much slope to the pastern?
   a. coon-footed  
   b. splay footed  
   c. sickle footed  
   d. pigeon-toed  
   e. club footed

31. Which is NOT an accessory organ to the digestive tract of a horse?
   a. teeth  
   b. salivary glands  
   c. liver  
   d. pancreas  
   e. kidney

32. Which choice is NOT a basic horse coat color?
   a. gray  
   b. chestnut  
   c. black  
   d. bay  
   e. brown

33. When judging horses from the rear, what should be the widest part of the hindquarters?
   a. hips  
   b. hocks  
   c. buttocks  
   d. stifle  
   e. gaskin

34. How would your describe a horse that has a yellowish or gold body color, black mane and tail and lower legs, no dorsal stripe?
   a. Palomino  
   b. Dun  
   c. Buckskin  
   d. Cremello  
   e. Perlino
35. A leg marking characterized by white color that extends almost to the knee is?
   a. stocking      b. half stocking      c. sock      d. ankle      e. Leg

36. In the horse, what is the make-up of molars?
   a. 1 premolar and 5 molars        d. 2 premolars and 4 molars
   b. 3 premolars and 3 molars        e. 4 premolars and 2 molars
   c. 5 premolars and 1 molar

37. What part of the horse's heart pumps blood away from the heart?
   a. ventricles      b. auricles      c. atria      d. aorta      e. mitral

Questions 38-45. Match the types of saddles listed below to the descriptions in question.
   a. Dressage saddle        e. Sidesaddle
   b. Saddleseat saddle       f. Barrel racing saddle
   c. All-purpose saddle       g. Endurance Saddle
   d. Close contact saddle     h. Roping saddle

38. The most popular forward seat saddle; can be used for many disciplines; has padded kneerolls.
39. Rugged; seat is medium deep for added security; always has a back cinch
40. Flat saddle that places the rider well behind the withers
41. Lightweight; tall horn for security and high cantle to help rider stay in seat
42. Main purpose is jumping; flat seat with forward short flaps; rider looks perched
43. Gives maximum leg contact with the horse
44. Very light; generally made of synthetic material; designed for comfort of horse and rider
45. A ladies saddle; both legs on the same side of the horse

Questions 46-53. One of the quickest ways to differentiate between horses is by color. For
questions 46-53, match the color or descriptions to the best choice from below. Choices may be
used more than once or not at all.
   a. Liver        d. Roan        g. Bay
   b. Buckskin     e. Overo        h. Gray
   c. Palomino     f. Tobiano      i. Dun

46. Gold or tan with white or near white mane and tail
47. A sprinkling of white hairs within a basic coat color
48. The darkest shade of chestnut
49. Tannish body with black points
50. White usually does not cross the topline between the withers and tail
51. reddish brown body color with black points
52. Progressive silvering of hair
53. Tannish body with dark points (not necessarily black), dorsal stripe striping across withers

54. How tall is a 14.2 hand equine?
   a. 46 inches   b. 48 inches   c. 52 inches   d. 56 inches   e. 58 inches
Questions 55-60. Match the type of clip pictured below to questions 55-60. Pictures from: www.newrider.com

a. Hunter Clip  
b. Neck and Belly Clip  
c. Chaser Clip  
d. Trace Clip  
e. Blanket Clip  
f. Full Clip

(55)  
(56)  
(57)  
(58)  
(59)  
(60)

Questions 61-66. Listed below are common horse show classes. Match the class to the class descriptions in questions. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

a. Hunter Hack  
b. Park Saddle  
c. Horsemanship  
d. Pleasure  
e. Classic Country Pleasure  
f. Equitation

61. Emphasis is placed on the rider’s ability to effectively control the equine.
62. Equines are shown at a walk, normal trot, strong trot and canter. A quiet responsive mount is paramount. Extreme knee action and speed are to be penalized.
63. Equines are shown at a walk, trot, extended trot, canter. Equines are required to jump two fences. Scoring is 30% on the flat and 70% over fences.
64. Equines must perform and individual pattern. Top performances may be called back for rail work.
65. Equines are to be shown at a walk, trot, canter. Equine should show brilliance, collection, and animation in performance.
66. Equine shown at a walk, trot/jog and canter/lope. Poor manners will be penalized.