2009 New York State Hippology Contest
Junior Written Test

For each question, place the LETTER of the best answer on the answer sheet.

1. Which fat soluble vitamin is associated with selenium?
   a. Vitamin A                b. Vitamin D
   c. Vitamin E                d. Vitamin K

2. What term best describes when a mare is not cycling?
   a. Anestrus                  b. Diestrus
   c. Monestrus                d. Polyestrus

3. What vitamin does not need to be in the equine diet?
   a. Vitamin A                b. Vitamin B
   c. Vitamin C                d. Vitamin E

4. What is coprophagia?
   a. eating of wood       b. eating of stones
   c. eating of bedding      d. eating of feces

5. During a normal foaling, will the back feet or front feet come out first?
   a. front feet       b. back feet

6. Which disease has the shortest history in the United States?
   a. Salmonellosis              b. West Nile Virus
   c. Sleeping sickness              d. Swamp fever

7. What is the best description of the horse’s digestive system?
   a. non-ruminant              b. ruminant
   c. monogastric                d. non-ruminant herbivore

8. Which part of the equine digestive tract is small in relation to the rest of the tract?
   a. stomach                b. small intestine
   c. large intestine     d. cecum

9. Where is the primary site of nutrient absorption in the digestive tract?
   a. stomach               b. small intestine
   c. large intestine     d. cecum

10. Which class of horse has the highest nutritional needs?
    a. working                 b. idle
    c. growing                d. producing
11. Which body score is the healthiest for the horse?
   a. 2               b. 5
   c. 7               d. 9

12. What is a complete feed?
   a. forage and concentrate in one feed
   b. has all of the concentrates in one feed
   c. has all of the forage in one feed
   d. meets the complete requirements for all horses

13. Which is a legume?
   a. timothy              b. fescue
   c. birdsfoot trefoil             d. kentucky bluegrass

14. What part of the hoof absorbs shock?
   a. periople              b. hoof wall
   c. frog               d. sole

15. What breed of horses are used in harness racing?
   a. Standardbred              b. Saddlebred
   c. Thoroughbred             d. Hackney

16. The gestation period of a mare is approximately how many months?
   a. 9 months              b. 10 months
   c. 11 months     d. 12 months

17. 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

18. What color horse has a yellowish or gold body, black mane and tail, black lower legs, and no dorsal stripe?
   a. buckskin              b. dun
   c. palomino              d. grullo

19. What is the term for filing sharp points on a horse’s teeth?
   a. smoothing              b. sanding
   c. floating             d. culling

20. Which bone in the leg rotates in a horse suffering from founder?
   a. navicular bone             b. short pastern bone
   c. coffin bone               d. cannon bone
21. Which gate has the fewest beats?
   a. walk
   b. trot
   c. canter
   d. gallop

22. When does foal heat occur?
   a. less than 2 weeks after foaling
   b. 2-3 weeks after foaling
   c. 3-4 weeks after foaling
   d. 5 or more weeks after foaling

23. Which part of the English bridle, which includes the noseband, helps to keep the bridle in place and the horse’s mouth closed?
   a. Throatlatch
   b. cavesson
   c. Headstall
   d. crown piece

24. Which one of the following does not contribute to a horse’s nutritional requirements?
   a. age
   b. type of use or activity
   c. the color of the animal
   d. the environment in which the animal lives

25. Which part of the horse’s body is most commonly used to determine age in a horse?
   a. skin/coat
   b. back legs
   c. teeth
   d. length of tail and mane

26. Which condition may be caused by bruising the top of the head?
   a. fistula
   b. splint
   c. pituitary gland
   d. poll evil

27. What do you call someone who trims and applies shoes to a horse’s hooves?
   a. equestrian
   b. farrier
   c. bridle
   d. withers

28. What is a horse’s respiration rate?
   a. 40-30 breaths per minute
   b. 33-27 breaths per minute
   c. 21-25 breaths per minute
   d. 8-16 breaths per minute

29. How many pairs of chromosomes does the horse have?
   a. 32
   b. 26
   c. 24
   d. 12
30. What is an inflammatory disease of the lungs?
   a. strangles               b. influenza
   c. pneumonia              d. encephalomyelitis

31. What disease is diagnosed with the Coggin’s test?
   a. Coggin’s disease              b. Cuching’s disease
   c. Equine Infectious Anemia      d. Rabies

32. What is defined as “any deviation in structure that interferes with the horses intended use or performance”?
   a. conformation               b. blemishes
   c. under-evaluation           d. unsoundness

33. How many pommels are on a side saddle?
   a. 1                           b. 2
   c. 3                           d. 0

34. What parasite causes itching around the rectum?
   a. strongyles               b. ascarids
   c. bot fly                 d. pinworms

35. What can cause laminitis?
   a. metabolic disease        b. over work
   c. excessive feed           d. all of the above

36. Equine influenza affects what body system?
   a. circulatory             b. cardiac
   c. reproductive            d. respiratory

37. For which disease is euthanasia the most commonly recommended treatment?
   a. Laminitis               b. Strangles
   c. Equine infectious anemia d. Coggin’s disease

38. What is considered to be the most common form of malnutrition in horses in the United States?
   a. Obesity or too much feed b. unconditioned
   c. founder                 d. anorexia

39. A thick milk that contains globulin for temporary immunity, produced by the mare for the foal right after birth is called what?
   a. Colostrum               b. Whole milk
   c. Antibodies              d. None of the above

40. How is dominance established in a herd of horses?
a. aggression  
   b. defensive  
   c. submissive  
   d. mimicking  

41. Proteins are made up of smaller units called what?  
   a. genes  
   b. DNA  
   c. amino acids  
   d. cells  

42. Which is highest in protein?  
   a. alfalfa hay  
   b. corn  
   c. barley  
   d. wheat  

43. Anemia is the primary sign of what mineral deficiency?  
   a. salt  
   b. iron  
   c. selenium  
   d. zinc  

44. How long is the horse’s small intestine?  
   a. 60 feet  
   b. 65 feet  
   c. 70 feet  
   d. 75 feet  

45. What is the substance that lubricates a joint?  
   a. vendefrious fluid  
   b. synovial fluid  
   c. cerebral fluid  
   d. uterine fluid  

46. What is the common name for Equine Infectious Anemia?  
   a. Coggins  
   b. tetanus  
   c. Rabies  
   d. Swamp fever  

47. What four (4) parts make up the cardiovascular system?  
   a. Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine  
   b. Nose, trachea, lungs, blood  
   c. Heart, arteries, capillaries, veins  
   d. Heart, lungs, platelets, lymph nodes  

48. How many chukkers are in a polo match?  
   a. 1  
   b. 3  
   c. 5  
   d. 6  

49. Which of the following are signs of inflammation?  
   a. redness, swelling, heat, pain  
   b. whiteness, swelling, heat, pain  
   c. swelling, heat, pain, discharge  
   d. discharge, cool to the touch, pain  

50. What is the name of the part of the harness that fits under the tail?  
   a. dock  
   b. tail piece  
   c. crupper  
   d. rigging
51. What does the urinary system consist of?
   a. Kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra
   b. Cervix, uterus, vagina, vulva
   c. kidneys, cervix, uterus, bladder
   d. kidneys, uterus, bladder, urethra

52. True or false: Horses can vomit
   a. true
   b. false

53. How often should a horse’s hoof be trimmed?
   a. 1-2 weeks
   b. 3-4 weeks
   c. 5 weeks
   d. 6-8 weeks

54. What organ of the horse secrets gastric juices?
   a. uterus
   b. stomach
   c. tongue
   d. small intestine

55. The term that refers to a horse being shown at halter in a breeding or halter class;
    the horse may be shown in either a halter or bridle.
   a. horsemanship
   b. equitation
   c. pleasure
   d. in hand

56. Which part of the western saddle is found under the fenders?
   a. horn
   b. stirrup straps
   c. hobbles
   d. skirt

57. On what type of horse is a Liverpool bit usually found?
   a. stock horse
   b. hunter horse
   c. racing horse
   d. driving horse

58. Which is longer?
   a. Western cinch
   b. English girth
   c. Dressage girth
   d. Driving girth

59. A bitless bridle that is often used in breaking young horses especially polo and cow
    ponies is a what?
   a. bosal hackamore
   b. snaffle
   c. egg but
   d. d ring

60. The side of the horse from which the horse is generally mounted.
   a. far side
   b. off side
   c. right side
   d. near side
61. What is the optimal stall size for a large horse?
   a. 6’x8’
   b. 8’x10’
   c. 10’x11’
   d. 12’x12’

62. True or false: Silage can be fed to horses?
   a. true
   b. false

63. Which of the following is not a grass hay?
   a. fescue
   b. timothy
   c. soybean
   d. bluestem

64. Which vitamin can be obtained by ingesting sun cured hay?
   a. Vitamin A
   b. Vitamin B
   c. Vitamin C
   d. Vitamin D

65. This is the method of feeding young foals so that the foal can eat without the mare interfering
   a. creep feeding
   b. mob feeding
   c. individual feeding
   d. restricted feeding

66. What does the term “off-feed” mean?
   a. not eating
   b. bad feed
   c. restrictive feeding
   d. bolting

67. When talking about horse shoes, what does the term forge mean?
   a. to break a shoe
   b. to make a shoe
   c. To bend a shoe
   d. to throw a shoe