

NEW YORK STATE HIPPOLOGY
Senior Written Examination 2007

NAME _____
ID Number _____

1. A hormone that is produced in the anterior pituitary gland. It initiates lactation.
A. FSH
B. Estrone
C. Prolactin
D. LH
2. After ovulation, the now eggless cavity in the follicle will fill up with a blood clot and is now called the _____.
A. Corpus Luteum
B. Corpus Hemorrhagicum
C. CP
D. Congenital
3. What term is used to describe the flattened layer of cells surrounding an oocyte after ovulation?
A. Corpus hemorrhagicum
B. Zona pellucida
C. Theca interna
D. Cumulus oophorus
4. Minerals in the diet of horses are classified into macrominerals and microminerals. There are 7 macrominerals. Which mineral below is not a macromineral.
A. Ca & P
B. K & Na
C. Se & Co
D. Mg & S
5. A hollow ball of cells, one of the early stages in embryological development is called?
A. Bishoping
B. Blastula
C. Centaur
D. Cytoplasm
6. What is the most essential and the second most essential Amino Acid to the horse?
A. Valine & Leucine
B. Arginine & Tryptophan
C. Lysine & Threonine
D. None are correct
7. How many essential and nonessential Amino Acids are found and utilized in the horse?
A. 10 & 13
B. 13 & 10
C. 8 & 15
D. 10 & 14
8. Ration that contains all of the digestible nutrients that will properly nourish an animal for 24 hours is called?
A. Maintenance ration
B. Balanced ration
C. Total digestible nutrients
D. All A, B, & C
9. A pus pocket or an infection of the sensitive structures of the foot that most commonly occurs in the sole or white area of the hoof is called?
A. Corns
B. Abscess
C. Sand Crack
D. Bruises
10. The horny laminae of the foot wall separates from the sensitive laminae of the coffin bone and the horse's weight causes the bone to rotate or sink. This is called what?
A. Founder
B. Navicular
C. Colic
D. All are correct

11. What type of pack saddle is normally a centerfire-rigged, single cinch saddle with a half breed?
 - A. Crossbuck
 - B. Decker
 - C. Croupier
 - D. Panniers
12. The horse uses what type of vision to judge distance?
 - A. Monocular Vision
 - B. Binocular Vision
 - C. Limited Vision
 - D. Hearing Vision
13. A stripe of fibrous tissue running from the back of the upper cannon bone over the fetlock joint to the pastern bones, provides major support for the fetlock joint, preventing it from sinking to the ground is called?
 - A. Deep Digital Flexor Tendon
 - B. Suspensory Ligament
 - C. Superficial digital Flexor tendon
 - D. None are correct
14. A thick strip of fibrous tissue that connects to the muscle above the knee, runs through the carpal canal of the knee and down the back of the leg, under the fetlock joint, attaching to the coffin bone is called?
 - A. DDFT
 - B. SOFT
 - C. DVM
 - D. ALL are correct
15. A current health certificate and what test are required before transporting a horse?
 - A. HYPP test
 - B. Coggins test
 - C. Transportation test
 - D. All of the above
16. What vitamin is necessary for the growth and development of normal hoofs?
 - A. Vitamin B
 - B. Vitamin D
 - C. Vitamin A
 - D. Vitamin E
17. Name a legume, other than alfalfa, that is commonly fed to horses.
 - A. Timothy
 - B. Bermuda grass
 - C. Lespedeza
 - D. Fescue
18. Which cells work in the immune system by defending against foreign cells in the horse's body?
 - A. Hemoglobins
 - B. Platelets
 - C. Red Blood Cells
 - D. White Blood Cells
19. A gait that is a short, quick, choppy stride.
 - A. Trot
 - B. Trappy
 - C. Titer
 - D. Troponia
20. A metabolic disorder of the muscle that is associated with forced exercise after a period of rest during which the animal has access to feed .
 - A. Unthriftiness
 - B. Tying-up syndrome
 - C. Whistling
 - D. Troponin
21. When a horse identifies an object on which it can press its upper front teeth while pulling backward and sucking air into the stomach, usually accompanied by a prolonged grunting sound.
 - A. Windgalls
 - B. Wind-sucking
 - C. Winding
 - D. None are correct

22. Inflammation of the mouth.
 A. Synovitis
 C. Parotid
 B. Stomatitis
 D. Mitosis
23. A single-stomached animal that eats primarily plant material is called?
 A. Nonruminant herbivore
 C. Omnivore
 B. Nonruminant
 D. Herbivore
24. The system of the body that protests and fights disease.
 A. Digestive System
 C. Respiratory system
 B. Circulatory system
 D. Immune system
25. The hormones of the anterior pituitary that are produced within the pituitary gland itself are?
 A. FSH
 C. Prolactin
 B. LH
 D. ALL are correct
26. Horses that have "exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage" are referred to as what?
 A. Heavers
 C. Cribbers
 B. Bleeders
 D. None of the above
27. Horses learn to copy the behavior of other horses at a very young age. This is called mimicry or what kind of behavior?
 A. Agonistic Behavior
 C. Allelomimetic Behavior
 B. Epimeletic Behavior
 D. None are correct
28. The number of animals per acre of pasture is called?
 A. Herd
 C. Summer Rate
 B. Stocking Rate
 D. None are correct
29. The normal respiratory rate of an adult resting horse is what?
 A. 16 to 20 breaths per minute
 C. 32 to 48 breaths per minute
 B. 24 to 28 breaths per minute
 D. 8 to 16 breaths per minute
30. The average amount of good quality hay to feed to a mare in dry lot or stall that has a body weight of 1,000 pounds
 A. 15to201bs.
 C. 5to81bs
 B. 20to251bs.
 D. None are correct
31. The symptoms include high fever, swelling on the neck, throat, and lower abdomen, bloody discharge: death. This equine disease is called?
 A. Swamp Fever
 C. Anthrax
 B. Potomac Horse Fever
 D. Rhinopneumonitis
32. What is the method used to select sire and dam from best traits in a foal?
 A. Heritability Estimate
 C. Codominant
 B. Genetic Influence
 D. Phenotype

33. What was the first association for an American breed of horse?
A. American Saddlebred Association
B. The Appaloosa Association
C. The United States Trotting Association
D. American Paint horse Association
34. An American Miniature cannot exceed how many inches in height when measured from the base of the last hairs of the mane.
A. 32 inches
B. 34 inches
C. 36 inches
D. None are correct
35. Colostrum is secreted only during the first how many hours?
A. 24 to 48 hours
B. 8 to 12 hours
C. 18 to 20 hours
D. None are correct
36. The letters W.P. and B.C. stand for what when dealing with insecticides?
A. Wettable Powder & Emulsifiable Concentrates
B. Wetting Permitted & Easily Compacted
C. Winter Planting & Emulsifiable Concentrates
D. None are correct
37. The body condition score of a horse relates to what?
A. Weight
B. Size
C. Body Fat
D. Physically fitness
38. The most important factor affecting the quality of a forage is what?
A. Protein
B. Season of year
C. Stage of maturity
D. None are correct
39. The entire life cycle from egg to adult of a bot fly is how long?
A. 12 weeks
B. 6 months
C. 1 year
D. None are correct
40. The skin in the heel region on one or all four feet is inflamed and swollen. The area produces a grayish discharge that often feels "greasy" to the touch. This is called what?
A. Scratches
B. Foot Rot
C. Thrush
D. Both B&C
41. A tumor that is derived from pigment-producing cells. They are most common in grey horses.
A. Keratoma
B. Melanoma
C. Osteoma
D. Lipoma
42. Exuberant tissue growth during wound healing.
A. Sarcoid
B. Proud Flesh
C. Papilloma
D. None of the above
43. Connect tissue tumors unique to horses, mules and donkeys.
A. Sarcoid
B. Osteoma
C. Lipoma
D. Both B&C

44. Lesions that are white to grey, firm and raised. These lesions are harmless in almost all situations and are caused by a virus. These are referred to as?
A. Warts
B. Tumors
C. Abscess
D. Growth
45. What is the disease caused by a protozoa parasite? The parasite causes death (necrosis) of the brain stem and spinal cord.
A. CPK
B. EPM
C. EIPH
D. CSF
46. A horse that seems to skim the surface of the ground at a trot is called
A. Dishing
B. Brushing
C. Daisy-cutter
D. All of the above
47. Example of NSAID is
A. Bute
B. Ketopiofen
C. Bananine
D. All are correct
48. When the exact cause of the problem or disease is not known
A. Idiopathic
B. Icterus
C. Necrotic
D. None are correct
49. Any animal disease that can be spread to humans.
A. Prognosis
B. Zoonosis
C. Passive Transfer
D. None are correct
50. Products that do not require a veterinary prescription to purchase are called?
A. O-T-C
B. Non Prescription
C. C-R-T
D. None of the above
51. A blood vessel carrying blood away from the heart
A. Artery
B. Aorta
C. Veins
D. Ventricle
52. The Miniature Donkey Registry of the US requirement is that it be how many inches or less in height?
A. 34 inches
B. 36 inches
C. 38 inches
D. 42 inches
53. When the offspring will almost always possess the same characteristic as the parents
A. Hybrid vigor
B. Breeding true
C. Foundation breeding
D. Selective breeding
54. A by-product of anaerobic work, accumulates in the muscle and can cause muscle soreness
A. Glycogen
B. Myofibril
C. Lactic acid
D. Kreb cycle

55. What system provides an extensive control mechanism that can perceive and immediately react to internal and external stimuli?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Endocrine System | B. Nervous System |
| C. Muscular System | D. Cardiovascular System |
56. What system provides a blood filtering system for the excretion of waste products?
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. Digestive System | B. Urinary System |
| C. Endocrine System | D. Cardiovascular |
57. What accessory organ used in fat digestion is absent in horses?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| A. Gall Bladder | B. Pancreas |
| C. Salivary Glands | D. Liver |
58. When traveling on long trips, how often should horses be offered water?
- Every 1 to 2 hours
 - Every 4 to 6 hours
 - Every 8 to 10 hours
 - Do not offer water until you reach your destination
59. In regards to color descriptions, what color is a horse that has an almost black body with brown hairs in the flank area, on the muzzle, possibly under the eyes, and on the tips of the ears?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Black | B. Bay |
| C. Blue Roan | D. Seal Brown |
60. Horses develop a frequent, dry cough which persists with lessening frequency for several weeks. This is what disease?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. Strangles | B. Influenza |
| C. Encephalitis | D. Potomac Horse Fever |
61. This disease effects many systems, the skin, joints and heart, caused by *Borrelia burgdorferi*.
- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| A. Tetanus | B. Lyme Disease |
| C. Colic | D. Infectious Anemia |
62. This disease causes abortion, respiratory disease and occasional paralysis.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Rhinopneumonitis | B. Infectious Anemia |
| C. Strangles | D. EPM |
63. The knee should be centered on the?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Radius | B. Ulna |
| C. Sesamoid | D. Lumbar |
64. Extra long pasterns predispose the horse to?
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. Capped hocks | B. Bowed tendons |
| C. Founder | D. Ringbone |
65. What is the weakest area of the topline?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Sacral | B. Thoracic |
| C. Coccygeal | D. Lumbar |

66. A straight hock increases?
 A. Trauma
 C. Athletic ability
 B. Absorption
 D. Appearance
67. The description of a cow-hocked horse is?
 A. Lack set
 C. Hock points rotate inward
 B. Bowlegged behind
 D. Point of locks turn outward
68. Specialized connective tissue that covers the bones in the body.
 A. Periosteum
 C. Palmar
 B. Physis
 D. Plantar
69. Something that is towards the middle of the body or limb.
 A. Lateral
 C. Medial
 B. Dorsal
 D. Caudal
70. Inflammation of the bone that is caused by injury, degeneration, or infection.
 A. Synovitis
 C. Osteochondritis
 B. Arthritis
 D. Phytitis
71. The growth plate of a bone.
 A. Periosteum
 C. Palmar
 B. Physis
 D. Photosensitization
72. Describing something that is further from the surface.
 A. Dorsal
 C. Distal
 B. Deep
 D. Distance
73. A light yellow crystalline compound, used as an antiseptic.
 A. Tapadera
 C. Iodoform
 B. Troika
 D. Iodion
74. The most acceptable height for fencing is.
 A. 6ft.
 C. 4ft.
 B. 5ft.
 D. 8ft.
75. The number of breaths taken per minute is usually referred to as the
 A. Tidal volume
 C. Respiratory frequency
 B. Minute volume
 D. both a and b
76. Breeding power, as measured by the degree in which parent likeness is transmitted.
 A. Prepotency
 C. Hot-Blooded
 B. Tapadera
 D. Dominant
77. What is the name of the type of colic when a portion of the intestine has become twisted or caught in an abnormal position?
 A. Displacement
 C. Impaction
 B. Spasmodic
 D. None are correct

78. What are the hair-like projections found in the oviduct and that are responsible for transportation of sperm and ovum?
 A. Hilus
 B. Cilia
 C. Alveoli
 D. Epididymis
79. What is the primary hormone responsible for the characteristic changes that occur in the mare's genital tract in preparation for ovulation and conception?
 A. Progesterone
 B. FSH
 C. LH
 D. Estrogen
80. Through blood typing , parentage can be verified with what % accuracy in horses?
 A. 75%
 B. 85%
 C. 90%
 D. 100%
81. What two by-products are formed by bacterial degradation of animal waste?
 A. Sodium & Chloride
 B. Potash & phosphates
 C. Hydrogen & sulfide
 D. Nitrates & phosphates
82. What substance can be applied topically to control hemorrhage?
 A. Zinc oxide
 B. Silver nitrate
 C. Iodine
 D. Sodium chloride
83. A relay of mounts is called?
 A. Viceroy
 B. Remuda
 C. Swipe
 D. Band
84. A low-order con man who peddles racing tips is called ?
 A. Tout
 B. Swipe
 C. Luggar
 D. Crook
85. What is the scientific name for the Common Bot Fly?
 A. Musca domestica
 B. Psoroptes equi
 C. Gastrophilus intestinalis
 D. Gastrophilus nasalis
86. Failure to form certain types of nerves in the intestinal tract, foals die of colic several days after birth. This is called?
 A. Neonatal Isoerythrolysis
 B. Combined Immunodeficiency
 C. Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis
 D. Lethal White Foal Syndrome
87. Openings through which testicles descend allow intestines to escape into the scrotum; may cause colic. What is this Genetic Disease?
 A. Connective Tissue Disease
 B. Inguinal Hernias
 C. Epitheliogenesis Imperfecta
 D. Umbilical Hernias
88. The accumulation of fluid within compartments of the brain; results in crushing of brain is called?
 A. Hydrocephalus
 B. Myotonic Dystrophy
 C. Cerebellar ataxis
 D. Connective Tissue Disease
89. What kind of flies cause cattle grubs, and can affect horses?
 A. Warble flies
 B. Horse flies
 C. Horn flies
 D. Bots

90. Freeze branding is used by the Bureau of Land Management to identify mustangs. The "U" is placed in the first position of the system of marks to indicate what?
- A. Untamed
 - B. Untrained
 - C. United States
 - D. Mustang
91. The property or resources owned and controlled by a business?
- A. Assets
 - B. Balance Sheet
 - C. Cash Flow
 - D. Fixed Costs
92. There are eight microminerals important in equine nutrition. Which one of the following answers are not microminerals?
- A. Cu & I
 - B. Fe & Se
 - C. Co & Mn
 - D. Na & Ca
93. What is the life expectancy of a horse's red blood cell?
- A. 90-110 days
 - B. 135-155 days
 - C. 115-135 days
 - D. 180-200 days
94. Where are erythrocytes stored that are not in active circulation in the blood?
- A. Liver
 - B. Kidney
 - B. Spleen
 - D. Thyroid
95. What is the primary organ in the horse's body that will be damaged when the horse consumes corn infected with aflatoxins?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Liver
 - C. Kidney
 - D. Heart
96. What is the major source of energy in an IV solution fed to a sick horse?
- A. Glucose
 - B. Calcium
 - C. Vitamins
 - D. Glycogen
97. What endocrine gland in the neck regulates the basic metabolism?
- A. Pituitary gland
 - B. Hypothalamus gland
 - C. Thyroid gland
 - D. Anterior Pituitary
98. In which organ would you find the following: cortex, medulla, loop of henle, and glomuerulus?
- A. Lungs
 - B. Liver
 - C. Kidneys
 - D. Spleen
99. Which hormone is secreted by the pancreas to control glucose levels in the body?
- A. Glucagon
 - B. Insulin
 - C. Thyroid Stimulating hormone
 - D. 1 and 3 are correct
100. What blood vessel is damaged by *Stongylus Vulgaris*?
- A. Anterior Rectal Artery
 - B. Cranial Mesenteric Artery
 - C. Internal Iliac Artery
 - C. Caudal Caval Vein