

### 10.1.2019 Ada County Horse Bowl Questions ALL AGES

*(This list of questions is meant as a study GUIDE only. Questions will be updated and corrected throughout the year.)*

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1	Anatomy	Medium	DET10	What is the name of the science that studies the structure of the animal's body and the relationship of its parts?	Anatomy
2	Anatomy	Medium	DET211	What is the name of the science that studies the function of the body systems?	Physiology
79	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH830-1; HSm350-1	Name 4 parts of the circulatory or cardiovascular system.	Heart, blood, and blood vessels (arteries, veins, and capillaries)
80	Anatomy	Easy	HIH830-1; HSm350-2	What is the easiest way to tell if the cardiovascular system is working properly?	Check the pulse or listen to the heart (accept any reasonable wording)
81	Anatomy	Easy	HIH830-1; HSm350-1; DET57; ADV325-2	Which body system of the horse consists of blood, blood vessels, and the heart?	Circulatory (cardiovascular)
82	Anatomy	Medium	HIH830-1; HSm350-1; CAHA57; BEG119-1L	What is the anatomical name of the tubular tissue that generally carries oxygenated blood under high pressure away from the heart?	Artery
83	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH830-1; HSm350-1; CAHA57; BEG119-1L	Which structures carry blood AWAY from the heart?	Arteries
84	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH830-1; HSm350-1; CAHA57	Explain the DIRECTIONAL differences between arteries and veins.	Arteries carry blood AWAY from the heart; veins carry blood to the heart.
85	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA23; CAHA57	Name 3 ways that veins differ from arteries.	Veins contain a larger volume of blood; veins have thinner walls; veins have valves; veins carry blood to the heart; arteries have thicker walls; arteries carry blood away from the heart.
86	Anatomy	Medium	DET13; HSm350-1 (pic); CAHA57 (pic)	What is the name of the primary vessel that carries blood from the heart to the rest of the body?	Aorta
87	Anatomy	Medium	DET48; CAHA61	What artery is the main blood supply to the head?	Carotid artery (FYI: The left and right common carotid arteries each divide into internal and external carotid arteries.)
88	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA58	The coronary arteries are the first branches off the aorta and carry blood to what structure?	Heart

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90	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA23	The medial and lateral digital arteries furnish blood to what part of the horse?	Foot
91	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA23	The blood supply to the foot is furnished by what TWO digital arteries?	Medial and lateral digital arteries
92	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA62	What artery is located under the jaw bone at the last cheek tooth and can be used to take a pulse?	Facial artery
93	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA38; ES208	Where is the femoral artery?	Hind leg
94	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA60 (pic)	What organ receives oxygenated blood from the left gastric artery?	Stomach
95	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-1; CAHA57; DET222	Which artery carries oxygen-poor blood from the heart to the lungs?	Pulmonary artery
96	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-1; CAHA57; DET222	The blood leaving the right ventricle of the heart by the pulmonary artery flows into what organ?	Lungs
97	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA60; DET232	What organ receives oxygenated blood from the renal artery?	Kidney
98	Anatomy	Medium	HIH830-1; HSm350-2	How much blood does an adult horse's body contain?	About 50 liters, 13.2 gallons, or around 13 gallons (accept any)
99	Anatomy	Medium	HIH830-1; DET214	Name the TWO MAJOR components of blood.	Plasma and blood cells (FYI: Blood cells include red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets.)
102	Anatomy	Medium	HIH80-1; DET214	What is the name of the clear, yellowish fluid portion of blood in which various blood cells are suspended?	Plasma
103	Anatomy	Hard	DET214; DET242; FCH401,403	2 part question: What is the name of the fluid in whole blood and what is the name of the fluid in blood after the cells and clotting factors have been removed?	Plasma is the fluid in whole blood; serum is the fluid left after the blood cells and clotting factors have been removed.
100	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH830-1; DET32	Name 3 functions of the blood.	Transports nutrients, transports gases, transports hormones, removes wastes, fights infections, regulates pH, clots blood, regulates body temperature, regulates blood pressure (accept any correct answers)
101	Anatomy	Hard	HIH810-2	What is the term for low oxygen saturation in the ARTERIAL blood?	Arterial hypoxemia
104	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH830-1; HSm350-1;	In what part of the vascular system does the majority	Capillaries

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			DET47	of exchange of gases and nutrients occur?	
105	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH830-1; HSm350-1; DET47	Which are the smallest blood vessels?	Capillaries
106	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH830-1; HSm350-1; DET47	2 part question: Which are the smallest blood vessels and what do they connect?	Capillaries; connect arteries with veins
107	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH830-1; DET230; DET293; DET214	2 part question: Give the common names and scientific names for the 3 types of blood "cells".	Red blood cells (erythrocytes), white blood cells (leukocytes), platelets (thrombocytes) [FYI: Platelets are not considered true cells because they have no nuclei.]
108	Anatomy	Hard	HIH830-1; DET214; DET267	What is the common name for thrombocytes?	Platelets
109	Anatomy	Hard	HIH830-1; DET214; DET267	What is the main physiological function of thrombocytes?	Blood clotting (FYI: Thrombocytes are platelets.)
110	Anatomy	Medium	HIH830-1; DET214; DET267	Which cell-like components of blood aid in clotting?	Platelets (thrombocytes) [FYI: Platelets are not considered true cells because they have no nuclei.]
111	Anatomy	Hard	HIH830-1; HSm430-8; DET99; DET230	What is the main function of erythrocytes?	Transport oxygen (to the tissues and organs)
112	Anatomy	Hard	HIH830-1; HSm430-8; DET99; DET230	What are erythrocytes?	Red blood cells
113	Anatomy	Medium	DET34; CAHA63	Where does formation of red blood cells occur?	Bone marrow
114	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH830-1; HSm430-8; DET99; DET230	What is the main function of red blood cells?	Transport oxygen (to the tissues and organs)
115	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810-1	To what does oxygen attach on the red blood cells?	Hemoglobin
116	Anatomy	Medium	HSm430-8; FCH38	In order to successfully transport oxygen, hemoglobin must combine with what mineral?	Iron
117	Anatomy	Medium	HSm430-8; HIH830-1	What is the name of the iron-containing protein found in erythrocytes that binds to oxygen?	Hemoglobin
118	Anatomy	Hard	HIH830-1	What are leukocytes?	White blood cells
119	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	TH117	Name 3 of the 5 types of leucocytes or white blood cells.	Neutrophils, basophils, eosinophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes
120	Anatomy	Hard	DET173	What SPECIFIC type of white blood cell is found in the spleen and lymph nodes and is important in fighting	Lymphocytes

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				infection?	
121	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm350-1; CAHA57-58	2 part question: The heart is composed of how many chambers and what are their names?	4 (four) chambers; left ventricle, right ventricle, left atrium, right atrium
122	Anatomy	Hard	HSm350-2	You do the math...If the cardiac output is 35 liters per minute and the heart rate is 35 beats per minute, what is the stroke volume?	1 liter (FYI: Cardiac Output = stroke volume x heart rate)
123	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2; ADV325-2	What is cardiac output?	How much blood the heart can pump in one minute (FYI: Cardiac output=stroke volume x heart rate.)
124	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2	You do the math...If the resting heart rate is 32 beats per minute and the stroke volume is one liter, what is the cardiac output?	32 liters per minute (FYI: Cardiac output = stroke volume x heart rate)
125	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2; DET258	In reference to the heart, what is stroke volume?	Amount of blood the heart pumps with each beat
126	Anatomy	Easy	HSm350-1; HIH830-1	What is the largest muscular organ of the cardiovascular system?	Heart
127	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-1; CAHA56-58	What is the cone-shaped muscular organ located between the lungs that propels blood through the body by muscular contractions?	Heart
128	Anatomy	Easy	HSm350-1; CAHA58; HIH830-1	How many chambers are in a horse's heart?	4 (four) (FYI: Left and right atria and left and right ventricles)
129	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-1; BEG119	To which side of the horse's heart does blood return from the body?	Right side (FYI: Blood from the body returns to the right atrium through the cranial and caudal vena cavae.)
130	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2	Simultaneously, blood enters the right atrium from the body and the left atrium from where?	Lungs (FYI: Oxygenated blood from the lungs enters the left atrium through the pulmonary vein.)
131	Anatomy	Hard	HSm350-2; CAHA57	What chamber of the heart does oxygenated blood from the lungs enter first?	Left atrium
132	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2; CAHA57	Which chamber of the heart is the primary pumping chamber for moving oxygenated blood to the body?	Left ventricle
133	Anatomy	Hard	HSm350-1; CAHA57	Which chamber of the heart does blood returning from the body by the cranial and caudal vena cavae enter	Right atrium

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				first?	
134	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm350; CAHA57	Correctly organize the blood flow through the following areas starting with the cranial vena cava: cranial vena cava, left ventricle, pulmonary vein, right atrium, pulmonary artery, lungs, and aorta.	Cranial vena cava, right atrium, pulmonary artery, lungs, pulmonary vein, left ventricle, aorta
135	Anatomy	Hard	HSm505-5; CAHA58	In what organ would Purkinje fibers be found?	Heart (FYI: Purkinje FIBERS are specialized cardiac muscle fibers that conduct the electrical impulses that are responsible for the contractions of the ventricles. Purkinje CELLS are neurons in the cerebellum.)
136	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA58	What is the function of the sinoatrial node which is located in the right atrium of the heart? (sign-oh-AY-tree-al)	Pacemaker of the heart
137	Anatomy	Intermediate	ES160	In regards to anatomy, why is it best to listen to the heartbeat from the left side of the horse's body?	Heart is closer to the left side.
138	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA58	Name ONE function of the heart that causes a sound that can be heard with a stethoscope.	Opening of heart valves; closing of heart valves
5620	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm350-2	Name 3 valves found in the heart.	Tricuspid valve (right atrioventricular valve), mitral or bicuspid valve (left atrioventricular valve), pulmonic valve (semilunar valve between the RV and pulmonary artery), aortic valve (semilunar valve between the LV and aorta)
139	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2; CAHA55; FCH404	What organ in the abdominal cavity stores red blood cells, filters blood, removes old blood cells, and assists in combating infections?	Spleen
140	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2	What is the MAIN function of the horse's spleen?	Stores red blood cells (FYI: Spleen also filters blood and removes old blood cells.)
141	Anatomy	Hard	HSm350-2; HIH830-2	How does the spleen help the race horse increase its level of arterial oxygen and maintain levels of physical exertion?	Spleen stores red blood cells; when needed, it contracts releasing additional red blood cells to carry oxygen.
142	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA59	What vein in the horse's neck is commonly used to draw blood samples?	Jugular vein
143	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA60	Veins from the stomach, spleen, intestines, and	Liver

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				pancreas all join to form the portal vein which carries blood to an important organ in the abdominal cavity where essential metabolic functions are performed. What is the name of this organ?	
144	Anatomy	Medium	HSm350-2; CAHA57	What is the ONLY vein that carries oxygenated blood?	Pulmonary vein
145	Anatomy	Hard	HSm350; CAHA59	What TWO veins bring unoxygenated blood from the head and body back to the heart?	Cranial and caudal vena cavae
146	Anatomy	Easy	DET81; HSc27	What is the term for the process of preparing food for absorption?	Digestion
147	Anatomy	Easy	HSm405; HIH705	The mouth, esophagus, stomach, and intestines are all parts of what system of the horse?	Digestive system
148	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1	Which system of the horse converts feed into forms that can be used by the body for energy?	Digestive system
149	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1	Give ONE reason why horse owners should have knowledge of the horse's digestive system.	So you'll know how to feed them correctly or so you'll know how to look for signs of colic
150	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET6,81,118	What is the name of the tract that consists of a musculomembranous tube that extends from the mouth to the anus?	Digestive tract, gastrointestinal tract, or alimentary canal (accept any)
151	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm405; HIH705	Name 7 parts of the digestive tract.	Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestines (duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, large colon (right ventral colon, sternal flexure, left ventral colon, pelvic flexure, left dorsal colon, diaphragmatic flexure, right dorsal colon), rectum
152	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	FCH4-5	Name 3 functions of the horse's gastrointestinal tract.	Prehension (grasping food), mastication (chewing food), salivation (moisturizing of food), deglutition (swallowing food), mixing food, digestion, absorption, peristalsis (movement of food), defecation (elimination of food)
153	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705-1	Explain how each of the following 4 parts of the horse is involved in the process of digestion: lips, incisors, molars, and tongue.	Lips pick up feed, incisors bite off grass, molars chew or grind food, and tongue moves feed in the mouth.
154	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH701,705	Name 3 MECHANICAL factors in digestion.	Grasping food (prehension), chewing

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					(mastication), swallowing (deglutition), peristalsis (movements of stomach and intestines), and defecation (pooping)
155	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-2; HIH705-2	Referring to the digestive system, what does VFA mean?	Volatile fatty acids (FYI: VFA's are produced by the cellulose-digesting microbes in the horse's hindgut.)
156	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm405; HIH705	Name 5 parts of the digestive tract.	Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine (duodenum, jejunum, ileum), large intestine (cecum, large colon, small colon, rectum)
157	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm405-1; HIH705	Name 3 accessory organs of the digestive system.	Teeth, tongue, salivary glands, pancreas, and liver
158	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; CAHA51;	What TWO organs deliver enzymes and products into the duodenum to assist in the digestive process?	Pancreas and liver
159	Anatomy	Easy	HSm705; HSm405-1	The salivary glands, pancreas, and liver are accessory organs of what body system?	Digestive system
160	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1; HSc26	Most farm animals have an organ that stores bile, but horses do not. What is this organ?	Gall bladder
161	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What is the name of the dark green-yellow substance secreted by the liver?	Bile
162	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405; HIH705	What is the largest INTERNAL ORGAN of the horse?	Liver
163	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1	Explain how bile is released in the horse's digestive system.	Continuously secreted by the liver (into the bile duct which empties into the duodenum) [FYI: Horses do not have gallbladders to store bile.]
164	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705-1; HSc24	Name 3 substances that are secreted into the duodenum.	Bile, pancreatic lipase, amylase, trypsin (trypsinogen), chymotrypsin (chymotrypsinogen), bicarbonate
165	Anatomy	Hard	HSc29	What does the pancreatic enzyme amylase do?	Breaks down starches (for digestion)
166	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1; HSc29	Which enzyme assists in the digestion of fats?	Lipase
168	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1	Name ONE digestive enzyme that helps break down proteins.	Pepsin, trypsin, chymotrypsin
169	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1	What does the enzyme pepsin do?	Breaks down proteins (for digestion)

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170	Anatomy	Hard	TH196	What does the enzyme trypsin do?	Breaks down proteins (for digestion)
171	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm405; HIH705	From cranial to caudal, name the 4 parts of the horse's FOREGUT.	Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine (Do NOT accept small colon which is part of the hindgut.)
172	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705	Name the parts of the horse's foregut in correct order starting from the mouth and including the 3 parts of the small intestine.	Mouth, (may include pharynx), esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum
173	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm405; HIH705	Name 4 parts of the horse's foregut.	Mouth, esophagus, stomach, small intestine (Do NOT accept small colon which is part of the hindgut.)
174	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What is the esophagus?	Muscular tube that moves feedstuffs from the pharynx to the stomach
175	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH710-2	What is the muscular tube that's 50 - 60 inches in length that extends from the pharynx to the stomach?	Esophagus
176	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1	In reference to digestion, give TWO functions of the horse's mouth.	Intake food (prehension), chew food (mastication), wet food with saliva (salivation), and swallow food (deglutition)
177	Anatomy	Novice	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What is the FIRST part of the digestive tract?	Mouth
178	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET78; HSc28	What does deglutition mean?	Swallowing
179	Anatomy	Hard	DET250	What structure in the horse's mouth is forced up by the tongue during swallowing to keep food out of the nose?	Soft palate
180	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET78; HSc28	What is the medical term for swallowing?	Deglutition
181	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1; DET176	In reference to digestion, what does the term mastication mean?	Chewing of food
182	Anatomy	Easy	HIH405-1,2	What type of movement is necessary for a horse to grind its food?	Lateral (side to side) movement
183	Anatomy	Intermediate	HIH705-1; DET176	What is the medical term for chewing?	Mastication
184	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1	Because the upper jaw is wider than the lower jaw, how does mastication occur?	On one side of the jaw at a time (also accept in a circular motion)
185	Anatomy	Hard	DET210; HSc24	What TWO tracts does the pharynx belong to?	Respiratory and digestive tracts
186	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1	What is the short, funnel-shaped tube between the mouth and the esophagus?	Pharynx

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187	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1; CAHA50	What is the pharynx?	Funnel-shaped tube between the mouth and the esophagus (also accept the throat) [FYI: There's an oropharynx and a nasopharynx.]
188	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1	What are TWO functions of the pharynx?	Food passage between the mouth and the esophagus; air passage between the nostrils and the trachea
189	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET220; HSc27	What is the term for the grasping of food in order to get the food into the mouth?	Prehension
190	Anatomy	Novice	HIH705-1	What is the horse's main structure for grasping food such as grain?	Lips (upper lip)
191	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1	Which TWO anatomic structures aid the horse in collecting loose feed such as kernels of grain from a feed bucket or manger?	Upper lips (lips) and tongue
192	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET220; HSc27	What does prehension mean?	Grasping of food
193	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HSc27	Where do most of the fats get digested?	Small intestine
194	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	Where is the primary site of protein digestion in the horse?	Small intestine (FYI: About 50 – 70% of the protein in grain-based diets is digested and absorbed in the small intestine, but less than 1/3 of the protein in hay is absorbed in foregut.)
195	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	Soluble carbohydrates are digested and absorbed in what part of the digestive system?	Small intestine
196	Anatomy	Easy	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	In which organ does the majority of digestion and absorption occur?	Small intestine
197	Anatomy	Medium	HSm335-2; HIH435a-1	Give TWO reasons why the horse's small intestines are susceptible to displacement, telescoping, and twisting.	Great length; loose attachment to the abdominal wall (mesentery)
198	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-3	The small intestine is located between what two parts of the horse's digestive system?	Stomach and large intestine (specifically the cecum)
199	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What is the capacity of the small intestine?	40 – 48 quarts or 10 – 12 gallons (accept any number within these ranges) [CORRECTED FROM PREVIOUS ANSWER OF 68 QUARTS]
200	Anatomy	Hard	DET56	What is name of the material leaving the stomach and entering the small intestine?	Chyme (pronounced kime)

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201	Anatomy	Easy	HSm335-2; HIH635-2	Give ONE reason why the great length of the small intestine can cause problems.	Intestine can twist or telescope (FYI: Twisted intestine is called a volvulus; telescoped intestine is called intussusception.)
202	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What is the AVERAGE length of the horse's small intestine?	About 70 feet
203	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705	Name the 3 parts of the small intestine.	Duodenum, jejunum, and ileum
204	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA51	Into what part of the small intestine do the bile duct and pancreatic duct empty?	Duodenum
205	Anatomy	Hard	FCH393	What is the name for the terminal portion of the small intestine?	Ileum (FYI: Ilium is in the pelvis.)
206	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1	Passage of feeds through the small intestine takes approximately how long?	30 - 90 minutes (accept any number within this range)
207	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HSc30	What are the small projections in the small intestine called?	Villi
208	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	The stomach is what percent of the total capacity of the horse's digestive tract?	8 - 10% (accept any number within this range)
209	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What is the capacity of the horse's stomach?	8 - 19 quarts or 2 – 4.75 gallons (accept any number within these ranges)
210	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1; HSc23	How many compartments are in a horse's stomach?	1 (one) compartment
211	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1	The angle at which the esophagus meets the stomach and the powerful sphincter at that junction makes it nearly impossible for FEED to do what?	Re-enter the esophagus once it's deposited in the stomach
212	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA51	What powerful, ring-like muscle closes the opening of the esophagus into the stomach?	Cardiac sphincter
213	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA51; DET48	What SPECIFIC part of the stomach connects to the esophagus?	Cardia (FYI: There's a tight, ring-like muscle at the cardia called the cardiac sphincter which prevents the horse from vomiting.)
214	Anatomy	Hard	HSm335-1; HSm405-1; FCH399	Give ONE reason why horses can't vomit.	Blocking action of the soft palate; angle at which the esophagus meets the stomach; tight cardiac sphincter prevents food from re-entering the esophagus
215	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA51	What ring-like muscle regulates the flow of stomach contents into the duodenum?	Pyloric sphincter (FYI: The cardiac sphincter regulates flow between the esophagus and

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					the upper part of the stomach.)
216	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA51; DET224	What part of the stomach empties into the duodenum?	Pylorus
217	Anatomy	Hard	DET224	What TWO areas of the digestive tract are connected by the pylorus?	Stomach and small intestine (duodenum)
218	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-2; INT203-1	Of the following 3 organs, where does food stay the LEAST amount of time in the digestive system: stomach, small intestine, or large intestine?	Stomach (FYI: stomach 15 - 45 minutes, small intestine 30 - 90 minutes, large intestine 24 - 72 hours)
219	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	Food remains in the stomach for about how long before it starts passing into the small intestine?	15 - 45 minutes (accept any number within this range)
220	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	Name TWO things secreted by the stomach.	Hydrochloric acid, pepsin, gastric lipase (FYI: Lipase is predominantly secreted by the pancreas.)
221	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; CAHA51	Where in the horse's digestive tract is hydrochloric acid secreted?	Stomach (lining of the stomach)
222	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH705-1	What acid secreted by the stomach helps digest food?	Hydrochloric acid (HCl)
223	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705-1,2; HSc25	Name 3 sections of the digestive tract where impactions are most likely to occur.	Cecum, small colon, large colon, pelvic flexure (accept any correct answers)
224	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705-2	From cranial to caudal, name the 4 parts of the horse's HINDGUT.	Cecum, large colon, small colon, rectum (Do NOT accept small intestine which is part of the foregut.)
225	Anatomy	Hard	HIH705-1	2 part question: How long is the large intestine and what is its capacity?	25 feet long; 32 gallons or 128 quart capacity
226	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH705-2	Name 4 parts of the horse's hindgut.	Cecum, large colon, small colon, rectum (Do NOT accept small intestine which is part of the foregut.)
227	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH705-2	2 part question: What is the length and capacity of the cecum?	4 feet long; 28 - 32 quarts or 7 - 8 gallons (accept any number within these ranges)
228	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-3; HIH705-3; HSc25	The cecum lies between what TWO parts of the horse's digestive system?	Small intestine (ileum) and large colon
229	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-1	How long is the cecum?	4 (four) feet
230	Anatomy	Hard	HIH435-1	What part of the horse's digestive tract functions similar to the rumen in cattle and sheep?	Cecum
231	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-2; HIH705-1	What is the process by which fiber is digested?	Fermentation (by microbes in the large

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					intestine)
232	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-2	Where in the horse's digestive tract is the primary site of water absorption?	Large intestine or hindgut (FYI: The largest percentage of water is absorbed in the large colon, but water is also absorbed in the cecum and small colon.)
233	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-2; HIH705-2; ES112	Hay is digested primarily in what part of the digestive system?	Cecum (by microbial fermentation)
234	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-2; HIH705-2	What part of the large intestine serves as a microbial vat?	Cecum (FYI: Microbial fermentation of fiber occurs in the cecum.)
235	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-2	What part of the digestive system is referred to as a "blind pouch"?	Cecum (FYI: It's called a blind pouch because feedstuffs both enter and exit at the top.)
236	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1	Why is the cecum sometimes called a "blind pouch"?	Because feed stuffs both enter and exit at the top
237	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA55	What causes the intestinal or gut sounds that can be heard with a stethoscope pressed to the horse's abdomen?	Movement of gas or fluids through the intestines (also accept cecal activity) [FYI: The medical term is borborygmus.]
238	Anatomy	Hard	HSm335-1; HIH635-2; HIH705-2	Give ONE reason why the pelvic flexure in the large colon a common site of impaction.	Tight, upward, hairpin turn; large colon narrows in diameter (FYI: The pelvic flexure is tight turn between the left ventral colon and the left dorsal colon.)
239	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-2; HIH705-2	The large colon has the largest capacity of the horse's digestive system. What percent of total capacity is it?	38% - 40% (accept any percent within this range)
240	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-2; HIH705-2	How long is the large colon?	10 - 12 feet (accept any number within this range)
241	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-2; HIH705-2, 710-2	Which part of the horse's large intestine or hindgut has the largest capacity?	Large colon (FYI: The capacity of the large colon is about 80 quarts or 20 gallons.)
242	Anatomy	Easy	HSm405-3; HIH705-1	What is the FINAL part of the horse's digestive system?	Rectum
243	Anatomy	Medium	HSm405-3; HIH705-2; CAHA52	The horse's small colon lies between what TWO other parts of the horse's hindgut?	Large colon and rectum
244	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-2	Where in the horse's digestive tract are the characteristic balls of feces formed?	Small colon
245	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-2; HIH705-2	What is the capacity of the small colon?	4 (four) gallons or 16 quarts (accept either)
246	Anatomy	Medium	HIH705-1	Name TWO things that occur in the small colon.	Water is absorbed; fecal balls are formed.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
247	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-2	What is the MEDICAL TERM for the waste matter of digestion?	Manure or feces (accept either)
249	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET78	What does defecation mean? (pronounced deaf-ee-CAY-shun)	Pooping (eliminating feces)
248	Anatomy	Easy	HSm245-1; H360-2 305-2	The average 1000 pound horse can produce how much manure in one day?	28 - 50 pounds (accept any number within this range) [FYI: Horses produce about 31 pounds of feces and about 2.4 gallons of urine adding up to about 51 pounds of waste daily.]
250	Anatomy	Medium	HSm245-1; HIH365-1; HIH367-1	On average, how many TONS of manure does the average 1000 pound horse produce in one year?	9 tons [FYI: enough to FILL a 12 x 12 stall, 730 cubic feet per, or 2 cubic yards per month (including bedding)]
251	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA56	What is the medical term for the lining of the abdominal wall?	Peritoneum (pronounced pair-ih-toe-NEE-um) [FYI: Visceral peritoneum lines the organs and parietal peritoneum lines the abdominal cavity.]
252	Anatomy	Hard	HIH742-3,4	What are probiotics used for?	To increase the population of beneficial microorganisms in the digestive tract
253	Anatomy	Hard	HIH742-3,4	What are commercial preparations of dried beneficial intestinal microorganisms?	Probiotics
254	Anatomy	Hard	DET154	What is the general term for the bacteria and other microorganisms that normally reside in the large intestine?	Intestinal flora
255	Anatomy	Hard	DET154	What is intestinal flora?	Bacteria normally present in the intestine
256	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm405-2; HIH705	Name 3 important digestive actions of the bacteria and protozoa in the cecum and colon.	Digest cellulose or fiber (bacteria, fungi, yeasts), produce volatile fatty acids (protozoa), synthesize B vitamins, synthesize Vitamin K, break down protein into amino acids (proteolytic bacteria), digest starch (lactic acid-producing bacteria)
258	Anatomy	Easy	ES111	Which takes MORE time to pass from the horse's stomach into the small intestine, hay or water?	Hay
259	Anatomy	Intermediate	ES114	How long does it take food to pass from the mouth to the anus?	1½ - 3 days or 36 - 72 hours (accept any number within this range)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
260	Anatomy	Hard	ES114	When a horse is fed a balanced hay to grain ratio, it generally takes about how many HOURS for the ingested material to pass through the digestive tract and be passed out as fecal material?	36 - 72 hours (accept any number within this range)
261	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm, HIH, ES various	What are 3 factors that may affect the rate of passage of feedstuffs through the gastrointestinal tract of the horse?	Processing of food, how much is eaten, frequency of feeding, exercise, individual differences, time of watering, associative effects, ratio of hay to grain (accept any correct answers)
262	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH710-1	Describe a ruminant digestive system.	Fiber is digested in the rumen, there's enzymatic digestion in foregut, and there's minimal digestion in the hindgut. (Accept any reasonable wording)
263	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH710-1	Describe a non-ruminant digestive system.	Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are digested in the foregut (by enzymes) and fiber is digested in the hindgut (by bacterial fermentation). [Accept any reasonable wording]
264	Anatomy	Hard	HSm405-1; HIH710-1	Digestively speaking, how is the horse categorized?	Non-ruminant herbivore
266	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1	Saliva is produced by what glands?	Salivary glands (FYI: The parotid, sublingual, and submandibular or submaxillary are salivary glands.)
267	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1	What stimulates the secretion of saliva in the horse?	Chewing (mastication)
268	Anatomy	Hard	DET205	Located beneath the ear, what is the largest of the horse's 3 salivary glands?	Parotid gland
270	Anatomy	Easy	HIH705-1	What is produced by the salivary glands?	Saliva (spit)
272	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	DET204, 258; CAHA44	2 part question: Name TWO pairs of salivary glands in the horse and give their locations.	Parotid is below the ear, submaxillary or submandibular are between the jaws, and sublingual is beneath the tongue.
273	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA50	What is the COMMON term for the vallate, foliate, and fungiform papillae that are found on the tongue?	Taste buds
274	Anatomy	Hard	HSm335-2; FCH294; DET93	What is an enterolith?	Intestinal stone-like mass (that forms around feeds or foreign objects that've been ingested) [FYI: "Entero" means small

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					intestine and "lith" means stone.]
275	Anatomy	Hard	HIH435a-1	What is the mesentery?	Tissue that connects the small intestines to the abdominal wall
276	Anatomy	Hard	DET209	What is the name for the wave-like muscular contractions that move food down the digestive tract?	Peristalsis
277	Anatomy	Hard	DET209	What is peristalsis?	Wave-like movements that move food through the digestive tract
278	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA43	What is the horse's auricle?	External or outer ear
279	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA43	What is the external part of the ear called?	Auricle
289	Anatomy	Hard	DET98	Adrenaline is a hormone secreted by the central portion of the adrenal gland. Give another name for adrenaline.	Epinephrine
290	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA5,80	Where in the horse's body is epinephrine produced?	Adrenal gland
282	Anatomy	Medium	HSm515-4; DET92	Which body system has glands that produce hormones to regulate growth, reproduction, metabolism, and digestion?	Endocrine system
283	Anatomy	Medium	HSm515-4; CAHA4	What body system produces chemical substances called hormones?	Endocrine system
286	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	DET92; TH126-127	Name 3 of the horse's body functions that are controlled by the endocrine system.	Growth; reproduction; lactation; metabolism; digestion; stress response; regulation of blood sugar, blood pressure, pulse, respiration, mood, and sleep cycles; excretion of wastes; fluid and mineral balance; homeostasis (accept any correct answers)
281	Anatomy	Hard	HSm515-4	What is endocrinology?	Study of endocrine glands and/or hormones
288	Anatomy	Hard	HSm515-4; HIH910-5	What is the study of hormones and their effects called?	Endocrinology
280	Anatomy	Medium	HSm520-3; CAHA77	Name ONE of the endocrine glands that is ATTACHED to the brain.	Pituitary gland; pineal gland (Do NOT accept hypothalamus.)
285	Anatomy	Hard	HIH910-5	What is a hormone?	Body-regulating chemical secreted by an endocrine gland into the bloodstream
291	Anatomy	Medium	HSm520-3; TH126	What structure in the brain controls the release of hormones by the pituitary gland?	Hypothalamus

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
292	Anatomy	Medium	DET153	What is the function of insulin?	Controls blood sugar levels (by storing excess sugars in the liver as glycogen)
293	Anatomy	Medium	DET153; TH127	Insulin controls glucose levels in the horse's body. Where is insulin produced?	Pancreas (FYI: in the Islets of Langerhans)
294	Anatomy	Medium	DET203; TH127	Name ONE function of the horse's pancreas.	Secretes insulin (endocrine gland); secretes digestive enzymes (exocrine gland)
295	Anatomy	Hard	ES146; HS29	Explain how insulin and glucagon act.	Insulin moves extra glucose from blood to storage in body; glucagon moves stored glucose back into the blood when needed.
296	Anatomy	Hard	DET204	Which endocrine gland is responsible for the maintenance of calcium levels in the blood?	Parathyroid gland (also accept thyroid due to the hormone calcitonin)
297	Anatomy	Hard	TH690	What is parathyroid hormone?	Hormone secreted by the parathyroid gland (that increases calcium in the blood).
298	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm520-3; TH126-27	Oxytocin and Vasopressin are hormones secreted by the posterior pituitary. Name 3 hormones produced by the ANTERIOR pituitary.	FSH (Follicle Stimulating Hormone), LH (Luteinizing Hormone), Prolactin, TSH (Thyroid Stimulating Hormone or Thyrotropin), ACTH (Adrenocorticotropic Hormone), GH (Growth Hormone)
299	Anatomy	Hard	HSm520-3; TH126-127	Name ONE hormone produced by the pituitary gland.	Anterior pituitary—Prolactin, FSH, LH, Growth Hormone, TSH, ACTH; posterior pituitary—Oxytocin and Vasopressin
284	Anatomy	Medium	FCH395	What is the name for chemical reactions occurring in the body?	Metabolism
300	Anatomy	Medium	HSm430-7; TH127	What is the major function of the thyroid gland?	Controls metabolic rate [FYI: Thyroid also helps with protein synthesis and regulation of calcium (through the hormone calcitonin).]
301	Anatomy	Medium	HSm430-7; TH127	What gland controls the metabolic rate?	Thyroid gland
3	Anatomy	Easy	DET55; DET75	Give ONE other name for the chin area of a horse.	Curb groove or chin groove
4	Anatomy	Easy	DET55; DET75	Give ONE name for the area on a horse's head where the curb chain rests.	Curb groove or chin groove
5	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is located between the forehead and the muzzle?	Face
6	Anatomy	Novice	CAHA4; DET112;	What do you call the lock of hair falling forward over	Forelock

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HH39	the horse's face?	
7	Anatomy	Novice	CAHA4; DET112; HH39	What is the horse's forelock?	Lock of hair that falls forward over the horse's face
8	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name of the area at the end of the horse's head that includes the nose and lips?	Muzzle
9	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the horse's muzzle?	Area at the end of the head that includes the nose and lips (accept any reasonable wording)
10	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name for the top of a horse's head just back of the ears?	Poll
11	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's poll?	Top of the horse's head just back of the ears
12	Anatomy	Jr Bonus	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Name 3 PARTS of a horse's front leg below the knee.	Cannon, fetlock or ankle, pastern, coronet or coronary band, hoof (accept any correct answers)
13	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's cannon?	Lower leg (bone) between the knee or hock and the fetlock or ankle
14	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What part of the horse lies between the knee and the fetlock?	Cannon
15	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8; DET69	Where is the coronet band located?	Hairline above the hoof (accept any reasonable wording)
16	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8; DET69	Give ONE name for the band that's directly above the horse's hoof.	Coronet, coronet band, or coronary band
17	Anatomy	Medium	HSm230-1; DET69	2 part question: Where is the coronary band and why should handlers be careful with this area?	Hairline between the top of the hoof and the bottom of the pastern; because the growth of the hoof starts at the coronary band
18	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name of the joint above the pastern?	Fetlock or ankle (accept either)
19	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is another name for the fetlock joint?	Ankle
20	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's fetlock?	Between the cannon and the pastern (on the front legs and hind legs)
21	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA14	Name the 6 joints of the foreleg from proximal to distal.	Shoulder, elbow, knee, fetlock, pastern, and coffin
22	Anatomy	Jr Bonus	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Name 3 joints on the front leg.	Shoulder, elbow, knee, fetlock, pastern, coffin

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
23	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	The elbow, knee, and fetlock are all joints on which leg?	Front leg (FYI: The 6 joints on the front leg are shoulder, elbow, knee, fetlock, pastern, and coffin joint.)
24	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA14	Give the SCIENTIFIC names for 3 of the following joints on the FRONT leg: coffin, pastern, fetlock, and knee	Coffin is the distal interphalangeal joint, pastern is the proximal interphalangeal joint, fetlock is the metacarpophalangeal joint, and knee is the carpus.
25	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What joint is located between the shoulder and the knee?	Elbow
26	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's elbow?	Between the horse's arm and forearm (also accept between the horse's shoulder and knee) [FYI: The elbow is on the horse's front leg.]
27	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	The forearm of the horse lies between what TWO parts of the horse?	Elbow and knee (accept any correct answer) [FYI: The horse's knee is like our wrist.]
28	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What part of the horse is located between the elbow and the knee?	Forearm
29	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What joint is located between the elbow and the fetlock?	Knee (carpus) [FYI: The horse's knee is like our wrist.]
30	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's knee?	On the front leg between the forearm and the cannon (or between the elbow and the fetlock)
31	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	The stifle, hock, and fetlock are all joints on which leg?	Hind leg (FYI: The 7 joints of the hind leg are sacroiliac, hip, stifle, hock, fetlock, pastern, and coffin joint.)
32	Anatomy	Easy	HSc11	What is the main role or purpose of the hindquarters?	Propulsion
33	Anatomy	Novice	HSm345-2	Do the front or the hind legs have the most joints?	Hind legs (FYI: Hind legs have 7 joints; front legs have 6 joints.)
34	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA28-32	Name the 7 joints of the hind leg in order from proximal to distal.	Sacroiliac, hip, stifle, hock, fetlock, pastern, and coffin
35	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA28-32	Give the SCIENTIFIC names for the following 4 joints on the HIND leg: coffin, pastern, fetlock, and hock.	Coffin is the distal interphalangeal joint, pastern is the proximal interphalangeal joint, fetlock is the metatarsophalangeal joint, and

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					hock is the tarsus.
36	Anatomy	Jr Bonus	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Name 3 joints on the hind leg.	Sacroiliac, hip, stifle, hock, fetlock, pastern, coffin
37	Anatomy	Medium	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Which muscle helps to pull the hind leg forward and to enable propulsion giving the horse a long, powerful stride?	Gaskin
38	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the horse's gaskin?	Muscular part of the hind leg between the stifle and the hock
39	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name of the muscular part of the hind leg above the hock?	Gaskin
40	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What JOINT is located between the stifle and the fetlock?	Hock
41	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's hock?	On the hind leg between the gaskin and the cannon
42	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name of the pointed area on the hind leg between the gaskin and the cannon?	Hock (FYI: The hock is like our ankle.)
43	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What JOINT is located between the hip and the hock?	Stifle
44	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's stifle?	On the hind leg between the thigh and the gaskin (accept any reasonable wording)
45	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA1	What part of the horse is located directly above the stifle?	Thigh (FYI: The horse's stifle is like our knee.)
46	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What part of the horse is located between the coronet and the ground?	Hoof
47	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name of the curved covering of horn over the foot?	Hoof
48	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's pastern?	Between the coronet band and the fetlock (accept any reasonable wording)
49	Anatomy	Novice	HSm385-5	2 part question: How many pasterns does a horse have and what is the best angle?	4 pasterns; 45 - 50 degree angle (accept any number within this range)
50	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What part of the horse is between the fetlock and the coronet band?	Pastern
51	Anatomy	Novice	CAHA1	What is the name for the curved, upper part of the horse's neck?	Crest

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52	Anatomy	Novice	CAHA1	On a horse, what is the crest?	Part of the neck under the mane, the top line of the neck, or the curved upper part of the neck (accept any)
53	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the throatlatch on a horse located?	Between the jawbone and the neck (accept any reasonable wording)
54	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	On a horse, what is the distinct space between the jawbone and the neck?	Throatlatch
55	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA1	Starting at the poll, name the 6 parts of the horse that make up the entire topline.	Poll, crest, withers, back, loin or coupling, and croup or rump
56	Anatomy	Novice	HSm385-5	Together, the withers, back, loin, and croup make up what?	Top line
57	Anatomy	Novice	HSm385-5	What part of the horse's top line is between the withers and the loin?	Back
58	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's back?	Between the withers and the loin or coupling
59	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Give ONE name for the part of the horse's top line that is just in front of the tail.	Croup or rump
60	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the croup of the horse?	Part of the top line just in front of the tail; the area between the loin or coupling and the dock of the tail (accept any)
61	Anatomy	Easy	HH9	Give TWO names for the area of the horse between the loin and the buttock.	Croup and rump
62	Anatomy	Novice	DET83; DET262	What is the base or the bony part of the horse's tail called?	Dock or tail head (accept either)
63	Anatomy	Novice	DET83; DET262	What is the dock of the horse's tail?	Bony part or base of the tail
65	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-6; HSm385-8	What part of the horse is located between the back and the croup?	Loin or coupling (accept either)
66	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-6; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's loin or coupling?	Between the back and the croup or rump
68	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3,6; HSm385-8	What part of the horse lies between the neck and the back?	Withers
69	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3,6; HSm385-8	What part of the horse is important in keeping the saddle in place?	Withers
70	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3,6; HSm385-8	What are the horse's withers?	Pointy area between the neck and the back

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
71	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the name for the rounded trunk area of the horse?	Barrel
72	Anatomy	Novice	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the horse's barrel?	Rounded trunk or belly area
74	Anatomy	Easy	ADV323	What is the depth of heart?	Measurement from the top of the withers to the chest floor
75	Anatomy	Easy	ADV323	What is measured from the chest floor to the top of the withers?	Depth of heart
76	Anatomy	Novice	DET109	Where is the horse known for being ticklish?	Flank
77	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	Where is the horse's heart girth?	Belly area directly behind the front legs; measurement around the body just back of the withers (accept any reasonable wording)
78	Anatomy	Easy	HIH220-3; HSm385-8	What is the term for the measurement around the horse's body just back of the withers?	Girth or heart girth (accept either)
302	Anatomy	Easy	HIH465-1	The cornea, sclera, lens, iris, and retina are all parts of what?	Eye
303	Anatomy	Hard	ES214; TH122	What is the name of the substance in the anterior chamber of the eye?	Aqueous humor
304	Anatomy	Hard	ES214; CAHA11	What is the fluid-filled space between the iris and the cornea?	Anterior chamber (FYI: The anterior chamber contains aqueous humor.)
305	Anatomy	Novice	HIH465-1; HH7; TH82	What color are MOST horses' eyes?	Brown
306	Anatomy	Medium	DET287; TH82	In a wall-eyed horse, which SPECIFIC structure of the eye is light blue or hazel in color?	Iris
307	Anatomy	Easy	HIH140-2; CAHA4; HH7	In horses, what does the term "glass eye" mean?	Iris of the eye is clear, white, or blue.
308	Anatomy	Easy	HH7; TH82	What term is used for a horse's eye that has a blue or light-colored iris?	Glass eye (also accept wall eye)
313	Anatomy	Easy	HIH140-2; CAHA4; HH7	Describe a "glass eye" in a horse.	Eye (iris) is clear, white or blue.
314	Anatomy	Hard	DET67	What is the term for the membrane that lines the inside of the eyelid?	Conjunctiva (pronounced con-junk-TIE-va)
315	Anatomy	Medium	DET69; CAHA45; TH123	What is the FIRST structure that light entering the horse's eye would pass through?	Cornea

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
316	Anatomy	Medium	DET102	What is the name for the outer protective layer of the horse's eye?	Cornea
317	Anatomy	Medium	DET110	When fluorescein dye is applied to the surface of the eye, it will indicate any damaged areas of what structure of the eye? (pronounced FLOOR-eh-scene)	Cornea
318	Anatomy	Medium	DET69; CAHA45; TH123	Name ONE part of the eye that allows light to pass through to the lens.	Cornea; pupil
319	Anatomy	Medium	DET102; TH123	Name TWO clear or translucent structures that light must pass through to reach the retina in the horse's eye.	Cornea and lens
320	Anatomy	Easy	HIH465-1	What structure is the FIRST protection for the horse's eye?	Eyelid (also accept eyelashes)
321	Anatomy	Easy	HIH465-1; HSc4; TH126;	This membrane in front of the eye removes foreign bodies. Give ONE other term for the horse's third eyelid.	Haw or nictitating membrane
322	Anatomy	Easy	DET167; TH126; HSc4	Give ONE function of a horse's third eyelid.	Cleans the eye, removes foreign bodies, prevents foreign bodies from getting into the eye, protects the eye from trauma, keeps the eye moist (by spreading the tear film over the eye)
323	Anatomy	Medium	DET167; TH126	What is the COMMON name for the membrane that helps remove foreign materials from the eye? It's also called the third eyelid or nictitating membrane.	Haw
324	Anatomy	Easy	DET130; HSc4; TH126	In connection with the eye, what does the term "haw" mean?	Third eyelid or nictitating membrane
325	Anatomy	Medium	HIH465-1	Give TWO purposes of the nictitating membrane.	Cleans the eye, removes foreign bodies, prevents foreign bodies from getting into the eye, protects the eye from trauma, keeps the eye moist (by spreading the tear film over the eye)
326	Anatomy	Easy	HIH465-2; CAHA4-5	The horse's eye is lubricated or moistened by what fluid?	Tears (FYI: Medical term is lacrimal fluid.)
327	Anatomy	Hard	HIH465-1	The tear film is necessary for the health of the cornea. Name TWO things the tear film does for the cornea.	Supplies nutrition, moisture, and oxygen to the cornea

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
328	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA5	What gland secretes tears?	Lacrimal gland
329	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA45; TH125	What is the COMMON term for the fluid that's produced by the lacrimal glands, collects in the medial canthus, and flows down the nasolacrimal duct?	Tears (FYI: Medical term is lacrimal fluid.)
330	Anatomy	Medium	DET167; CAHA78	In the horse's eye, focused light rays which form the image on the retina are transmitted to the brain by what nerve?	Optic nerve (2nd cranial nerve)
331	Anatomy	Medium	ES60	Research indicates that horses do see in color. However, they may have more difficulty seeing which color?	Red
332	Anatomy	Hard	HIH465-1	2 part question: In the horse's eye, there are TWO main photoreceptor cell types. What are they called and what type of vision is each used for?	Rods are used for low light vision and motion detection; cones are used for day and color vision.
333	Anatomy	Medium	HIH465-1	In the horse's eye, there are cells known as rods and cones. Which of these is responsible for day and color vision?	Cones
334	Anatomy	Medium	HIH465-1	In the horse's eye, there are cells known as rods and cones. Which of these is responsible for low light vision and motion detection?	Rods
335	Anatomy	Easy	HIH465-1	What is the term for the opening in the iris of a horse's eye?	Pupil
336	Anatomy	Hard	ES56	2 part question: How is the shape of the horse's pupil different in comparison to other mammals and how does the shape of the pupil benefit the horse?	Pupil is more horizontal; its shape enables the horse to see predators more easily (by increasing their visual field).
337	Anatomy	Medium	DET167	The lens focuses light rays to form an image on what structure?	Retina
338	Anatomy	Medium	HIH710-1	The body of an adult horse is approximately what percent water?	60% - 75% (accept any number within this range)
339	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm305-2; HIH425-2,3	Name 3 of the horse's body fluids.	Feces, urine, tears, sweat, saliva, blood, semen, breast milk, mucus, bile, cerebrospinal fluid, amniotic fluid, lymph (accept any correct answers)
340	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm355; HSm350-3;	Name 3 functions of the horse's skin.	Protection, sensation, thermoregulation,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			CAHA5		controls water loss, absorption (accept any correct answers)
341	Anatomy	Hard	HSm355-1; TH129	The integumentary system refers to what part of the body?	Skin
343	Anatomy	Easy	DET55; CAHA4; HH4,8; TH80	What is the name for a horny growth on the inside of the horse's leg? This term is also used to describe a coat color.	Chestnut
344	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA4; HH8	Night eyes are another name for what structures on the horse?	Chestnuts
345	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA4	Being specific, where are chestnuts located on a horse?	Front legs on the inside surface above the knees; hind legs on the inside surface at the bottom of the hocks
346	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA4; HH8; TH80	What is another name for the chestnuts on a horse's leg?	Night eyes
347	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA4; HH8; TH128	Give ONE term for the horny growths on the insides of horses' legs.	Chestnuts or night eyes
349	Anatomy	Medium	ES21	2 part question: How many chestnuts do donkeys have and where are they located?	2 (two); on the insides of the front legs only
350	Anatomy	Easy	HSm355-1; CAHA5; HH8; TH128	What are chestnuts?	Horny growths on the inside of a horse's legs (above the knees and at the lower part of the hocks)
342	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA4; TH80	What do a horse's chestnuts and a human's fingerprints have in common?	Both have unique patterns that can be used to identify individuals
348	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA4; TH688	What part of the horse has a distinctive pattern that can be used to positively identify a particular horse?	Chestnuts
351	Anatomy	Hard	HSm355-1; CAHA5; TH128	What is the name of the structural protein in the extracellular space of connective tissues that forms the basic framework of body tissues and gives the skin elasticity?	Collagen
352	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA4; HH9	What is the term for the horny growth found at the back of the fetlock?	Ergot
353	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA4; HH9	What is an ergot?	Horny growth at the back of the fetlock
354	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA15	What is the name of the layers of loose, dense fibrous	Fascia

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				connective tissue that's found superficially under the skin and deep covering the muscles?	
356	Anatomy	Easy	HH39	Why do horses have hair in their ears?	To prevent dirt or insects from entering the ears
357	Anatomy	Easy	HSm305-6; HIH420-1	What causes horses to grow their winter coat?	Shorter length of daylight
358	Anatomy	Easy	HSm305-6; HIH420-1	How does a horse's coat keep him warm in the winter?	Traps heat between the hair fibers
360	Anatomy	Medium	FCH188	2 part question: For a horse, what is the first line of defense against the cold and what is the second line of defense?	First line of defense is the hair coat; second line of defense is fat (which provides insulation).
361	Anatomy	Easy	HSm110-9	Name ONE part of the horse where cowlicks or whorls occur.	Face, head, neck, throatlatch, flank
362	Anatomy	Medium	TH129	2 part question: What are guard hairs and where are they commonly found?	Long, individual hairs that often mix with the dense undercoat of the horse; usually seen on the underside of the belly, underside of the jaw and neck, or between the cheeks of the buttocks (accept any location)
363	Anatomy	Medium	TH129	What is the name for the long, individual hairs that often mix with the dense undercoat of the horse, especially under the belly?	Guard hairs or cat hairs (accept either)
364	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA4	What are the coarse, feeler hairs that protrude from around the nostrils, lips, and eyelids?	Tactile hairs
365	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA4	What are tactile hairs?	Coarse "feeler" hairs around the muzzle and eyes
366	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA4	Name TWO locations on the horse where tactile hairs are found.	Around the eyes, nostrils, lips, muzzle
367	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA4; HH39; TH129	What is the purpose of the long feeler hairs around the muzzle?	Help the horse make contact with its surroundings (especially in the dark) [FYI: The long "feeler" hairs are called tactile hairs.]
368	Anatomy	Hard	ES22	What is a tufted tail?	Tail that has short hair (somewhat like a cow) towards the top with a tuft of longer hair beginning about halfway down the tail
369	Anatomy	Hard	HSm355-1; CAHA5	Name TWO layers of the horse's skin.	Epidermis, dermis, and hypodermis (subcutaneous tissue)

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370	Anatomy	Medium	HSm355-1; DET97	What is the outermost layer of skin?	Epidermis
371	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm305-1; BEG115-1L	Mucous membranes are evaluated as one of the vital signs of the horse. Name 4 places on the horse's body that mucous membranes can be found.	Inner surface of eyelids, inside nostrils, inner surface of lips, gums, inner surface of vulva, inner surface of rectum
372	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA5; TH129	2 part question: Describe the location and function of the sebaceous glands.	Located at the base of the hair follicles (in the dermis); produce sebum (which is an oily, waxy substance that protects and insulates the skin)
373	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA various	Where are each of the 3 following serous membranes found in the horse: pleura, peritoneum, and pericardium?	Pleura covers the lungs and lines the thoracic cavity, peritoneum covers the abdominal organs and lines the abdominal cavity, and pericardium is the outer lining of the heart.
375	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET260; TH129	Where on the horse are there NO sweat glands?	Legs
376	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA5	What is the COMMON name for the apocrine tubular glands of the horse?	Sweat glands
5617	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-1	What is the term for a moveable joint that is lined by synovial membrane?	Synovial joint
377	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA63	What organ in the thoracic cavity that produces lymphocytes is at its largest in the 6 - 8 week old foal and it decreases in size with age becoming difficult to find in older horses?	Thymus
378	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA63	Name 3 parts of the horse's body that belong to the immune system.	Lymph nodes, lymph vessels, spleen, bone marrow, and thymus
379	Anatomy	Hard	DET173; CAHA64; TH112	What are the filters found in the horse's body that remove bacteria, cancer cells, and foreign materials from circulation? They are connected to the vascular system by the thoracic duct.	Lymph nodes
380	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	TH89; HIH, HSM; various	Name 5 of the horse's body systems.	Skeletal, muscular, respiratory, circulatory (cardiovascular), digestive, reproductive, nervous, endocrine, integumentary (skin), urinary, lymphatic (also accept musculoskeletal and genitourinary)
381	Anatomy	Hard	DET283	What does the term "viscera" describe?	Internal organs

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
382	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm360-1; HIH840-1	What is the largest TISSUE MASS in a horse's body?	Muscles
383	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-3; FCH199	During exercise, body heat is primarily produced by what system?	Muscular system
384	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; TH101	What provides the energy for muscle contraction?	ATP (adenosine triphosphate)
385	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm360-3; HIH840-1	When a horse's muscle shortens, is the muscle contracting or relaxing?	Contracting
386	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm360-3; HIH840-1	When a horse's muscle lengthens, is the muscle contracting or relaxing?	Relaxing
387	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; HIH840-1	What is the basic contractile unit of skeletal muscles?	Sarcomere
388	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-18; HIH895-1	What is the name of the muscles located between the ribs that are involved in respiration?	Intercostal muscles
389	Anatomy	Hard	HIH895-1; DET80; ADV325-1L	Which muscles expand the chest during inspiration?	Diaphragm and intercostal muscles
390	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-18; CAHA8	Where are the intercostal muscles located?	Between the ribs
391	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-19; CAHA16	What is the name of the WIDEST muscle in the horse's body?	Latissimus dorsi (FYI: Longissimus dorsi is the longest muscle.)
392	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-19; CAHA16; DET176	2 part question: Name and give the function of the large muscle located on either side of the face that sits beneath the ears and covers the mandible.	Masseter muscle; used for chewing (opens and closes the jaw)
393	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; TH196	2 part question: Where is the panniculus muscle and what is its function?	Muscle under the skin; enables the horse to flick flies off its skin.
394	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; HIH415-1	What muscle lies under the horse's skin and enables the skin to twitch and shake flies off the body?	Panniculus
395	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-19; CAHA16	Where is the trapezius muscle located in the horse?	On each side of the withers
396	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-1; TH696	Muscles that work together to accomplish a movement are called synergists. What is the term for muscles that oppose each other and limit movement?	Antagonists
397	Anatomy	Easy	HSc9; TH98; H2-27	Why is it difficult for cuts and bruises below the knees or hocks to heal?	There are no muscles below the knees and hocks; therefore, the blood supply is limited.
398	Anatomy	Easy	HSm360-19; CAHA16, 19, 33, 34	The muscles that control leg movement end where?	At the knees and hocks (FYI: Tendons control leg movement below the knees and hocks.)
399	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; TH90	Muscles are attached to bones by what?	Tendons

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400	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-19; CAHA19	The forces exerted by muscles in the foreleg are transmitted by tendons. Generally, muscles are NOT found below what joint of the foreleg?	Knee (carpus)
401	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA various; TH98	What controls cannon, pastern, and foot actions?	Tendons (also accept ligaments)
402	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm360-3; HIH220-3; TH696	What is the purpose of the extensor tendon?	Extends (or straightens) the hoof and leg
403	Anatomy	Medium	DET81; TH713	What tendon is responsible for the extension of the horse's toe and hoof?	Digital extensor tendon (extensor tendon)
404	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm360-3; HIH220-3; TH696	What is the purpose of the deep digital flexor tendon?	Flexes (or bends) the hoof and leg
405	Anatomy	Medium	DET778	What tendon connects the deep muscles of the back of the leg to the coffin bone?	Deep digital flexor tendon (also accept deep flexor tendon)
406	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA27	The navicular bone and bursa are associated with which tendon?	Deep digital flexor tendon (also accept deep flexor tendon)
407	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm360-1; HIH840-1	Name the 3 types of muscles found in a horse's body.	Smooth, cardiac, and skeletal
408	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm380-4; HIH840-3	Name 4 types of skeletal muscles.	Type 1, Type 2A, Type 2B, and Type 2C (FYI: Type 1 is slow twitch and types 2A, B, and C are fast twitch.)
409	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm360-2; TH99	Give 3 characteristics of Type 1 skeletal muscle fibers.	Slow twitch, low glycolytic activity, provide endurance, don't produce much force, resistant to fatigue, use fats and carbs as fuel sources
410	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; HSm380-4; HIH850-1	Which GENERAL type of skeletal muscle is used for long-term, non-strenuous work and provides endurance?	Slow twitch (Type 1)
5625	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-2	Which of the following breeds has the largest number of slow twitch muscles—Arabian, Thoroughbred, or Quarter Horse?	Arabian
411	Anatomy	Hard	HSm380-4; HIH850-1	Type 2B muscles are used for what?	Quick bursts of speed for short distances
412	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm380-4; TH99	2 part question: Name the 3 subtypes of type 2 muscle fibers and explain their uses.	Type 2A—speed at intermediate distances; Type 2B—quick bursts of speed for short distances; Type 2C—training can recruit them to either type 2A or type 2B

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413	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; HSm380-4; TH99	Which GENERAL type of skeletal muscle is used for activities that require high levels of strength or force production over a short period of time? This type of skeletal muscle is fatigues easily.	Fast twitch or Type 2 (FYI: Fast twitch muscles are divided into Type 2A, Type 2B, and Type 2C.)
5624	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-2	Which of the following breeds has the largest number of type 2B muscles–Arabian, Thoroughbred, or Quarter Horse?	Quarter Horse
414	Anatomy	Hard	HSm360-1; HSm380-5; HIH850-1	Which of the following breeds has the largest number of type 2A muscles–Arabian, Thoroughbred, or Quarter Horse?	Thoroughbred
415	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HIH840-1	Name 3 systems in the horse's body that use smooth muscles.	Digestive system, circulatory or cardiovascular system, respiratory system, reproductive system, and urinary system
416	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm360-1; TH99	Are skeletal muscles voluntary or involuntary?	Voluntary
417	Anatomy	Medium	HSm360-1; TH99	2 part question: The muscles of a horse's body are classified as smooth, cardiac, and skeletal. Which are voluntary and which are involuntary?	Skeletal muscles are voluntary; smooth and cardiac muscles are involuntary.
418	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm360-1; TH99	Name 3 locations in the horse's body where muscles with involuntary control are found.	Digestive system, circulatory or cardiovascular system, respiratory system, reproductive system, and urinary system
419	Anatomy	Medium	DET53; TH89	What system in the horse's body includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves?	Nervous system
420	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	DET53; TH89	What 3 items make up the central nervous system?	Brain, brain stem, and spinal cord
421	Anatomy	Medium	DET37; TH120	What part of the brain controls basic body functions such as respiration and heart rate?	Brain stem (also accept medulla oblongata)
422	Anatomy	Hard	HSm505-5; DET53	Which part of the brain controls the coordination of movement?	Cerebellum
423	Anatomy	Medium	HIH910-5; CAHA77	Where is the hypothalamus located?	Base of the brain
424	Anatomy	Medium	HIH910-5; CAHA77	Where is the pituitary gland located?	Base of the brain
425	Anatomy	Hard	ES212	The central nervous system consists of the brain and the spinal cord. What does the peripheral nervous system consist of?	Nerves that branch off the brain and spinal cord (such as cranial, spinal, and peripheral nerves)
426	Anatomy	Hard	DET18; CAHA80	The autonomic nervous system regulates many of the	Sympathetic and parasympathetic (FYI:

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				internal operations of the body and also regulates unconscious responses to external stimuli. What are the TWO divisions of the autonomic nervous system?	Sympathetic is the "fight or flight" part and parasympathetic is the "breed and feed" part.)
427	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA80	Would the parasympathetic or sympathetic nervous system be stimulated with the fight or flight instinct?	Sympathetic nervous system
428	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA78	To what structure does the 12th cranial nerve—the hypoglossal nerve—provide motor control?	Tongue
429	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA78	What cranial nerve provides the horse with a sense of smell?	Olfactory nerve (1st cranial nerve)
430	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA78	Name 3 cranial nerves.	I. Olfactory, II. optic, III. oculomotor, IV. trochlear, V. trigeminal, VI. abducens, VII. facial, VIII. vestibulocochlear, IX. glossopharyngeal, X. vagus, XI. accessory, XII. Hypoglossal
431	Anatomy	Hard	ES212; TH705	What is the largest nerve in the horse's body?	Sciatic nerve
432	Anatomy	Medium	HSm355-1; CAHA5	What type of nerves transmit sensations of pressure, pain, heat, and cold from the nerve endings?	Sensory nerves
433	Anatomy	Hard	ES212	How many pairs of spinal nerves does a horse have?	22 pairs of spinal nerves
434	Anatomy	Hard	DET various; TH118	The nose, ears, and eyes are referred to as what type of organs?	Specialized sensory organs
435	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	DET various; TH120	Name the 3 primary specialized sensory organs of the horse's nervous system.	Eyes, ears, and nose
436	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	ES67	The sense of taste in the horse is similar to that of humans. What 4 tastes is the horse capable of sensing?	Bitter, sweet, sour, and salty
437	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810	What is the name of the tiny air sacs in the lungs where oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged?	Alveoli (pronounced al-VEE-oh-lie)
439	Anatomy	Medium	DET80	What is the name of the muscle that separates the abdominal and thoracic cavities?	Diaphragm
440	Anatomy	Hard	DET97	What is the function of the epiglottis?	Prevents food or water from entering the respiratory system (larynx and trachea).
441	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA50	What is the name of the cartilaginous flap that prevents food or water from entering the larynx?	Epiglottis
442	Anatomy	Hard	DET100	What structure equalizes air pressure in the ear?	Eustachian tube (pronounced you-STAY-

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
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443	Anatomy	Hard	HIH810-2	In the gallop, when does the horse exhale?	When the front legs touch the ground
444	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810-1; TH104	Give ONE secondary purpose of the respiratory system.	Temperature regulation; phonation or vocalization
445	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810-1; TH104	What is the PRIMARY purpose of the respiratory system?	To oxygenate blood
446	Anatomy	Hard	HIH810-1; TH104	The primary function of the respiratory system is to oxygenate the blood. What are the TWO secondary functions?	Temperature regulation; phonation or vocalization
447	Anatomy	Easy	HIH810-1	Name ONE gas that is exhaled when breathing.	Carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen
448	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA46	What anatomical structure of the horse is described as a diverticulum of the auditory tube?	Guttural pouch
449	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA66	Name 3 functions of the larynx.	Controls air flow; protects the airway; phonation (vocalization)
450	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810-1	Why can't a horse breath through its mouth?	Blocking action of the soft palate
451	Anatomy	Medium	HSm365-2; HIH705-1	What is an obligate nasal breather?	Animal that breathes only through the nose (animal that can't breathe through the mouth).
452	Anatomy	Easy	TH104	Why is it important for a horse to have large nostrils?	So it can breathe better (FYI: Horses are obligate nasal breathers which means they can only breathe through their noses.)
453	Anatomy	Hard	DET210	Explain how the pharynx functions within the RESPIRATORY tract.	Connects the nasal passages to the trachea or windpipe
454	Anatomy	Medium	HSm380-4; HIH810-1	What is another term for the respiratory rate?	Respiratory frequency
455	Anatomy	Medium	HSm380-4; HIH895-1	What is respiratory frequency?	Number of breaths taken per minute
456	Anatomy	Hard	HSm380-4; HIH810-2	At a gallop, respiration rate and stride rate are almost always coupled in what ratio?	1 : 1 (one to one)
457	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810-1	What is the COMMON name for the trachea?	Windpipe
458	Anatomy	Medium	HIH810-1	What is the MEDICAL name for the windpipe?	Trachea
459	Anatomy	Medium	HSm380-4; HIH810-1	What is the term for the amount of air inspired in ONE MINUTE?	Minute volume
460	Anatomy	Medium	HSm380-4; HIH810-1	If the horse increases its movement, does the minute	Up (FYI: Minute volume is the amount of air

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				volume go up or down?	inspired in one minute; minute volume = tidal volume x respiratory rate.)
461	Anatomy	Hard	HSm380-4; HIH810-1	In measuring respiratory capabilities of the horse, tidal volume and respiratory rate are used to determine what respiratory parameter?	Minute volume (FYI: Minute volume is the total amount of air inspired or expired in one minute.)
462	Anatomy	Hard	HSm380-4; HIH810-1	What is the term for the total amount of air inspired in one breath?	Tidal volume
463	Anatomy	Easy	HSm345-1; CAHA6	What is the name of the structure that protects the vital organs such as the brain, heart, and lungs?	Skeleton
464	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; TH909	Name TWO components of the skeletal system.	Bones, cartilage, and ligaments (also accept tendons which are part of the musculoskeletal system)
465	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345; HSm385-3; TH90	Name 3 functions of a horse's skeleton.	Provides framework, protects internal organs, locomotion or movement, stores minerals, produces blood cells (accept any correct answers)
466	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-1; CAHA8; TH90	How many bones are in the horse's body?	205 (FYI: There are 54 bones in the spine, 36 ribs, 34 bones in the skull, 80 bones in the legs, and 1 sternal or breast bone.)
5627	Anatomy	Medium	HSm115-1	Which breed often has 17 pairs of ribs (instead of 18) and 5 lumbar vertebrae (instead of 6)?	Arabian
5711	Anatomy	Easy	HIH851-1	At what age do horse's skeletons usually reach full maturity?	4 years of age or older
467	Anatomy	Hard	DET111; CAHA41	What is the anatomical name for a natural passageway or opening in the body that blood vessels and nerves pass through?	Foramen (pronounced fore-AY-men)
468	Anatomy	Hard	DET113, 275	2 part question: What do the terms fossa and tuberosity mean when used to describe bones?	Fossa is a hollow or depressed area; tuberosity is a prominence or projection.
469	Anatomy	Hard	DET154; CAHA14; TH158-59	Name ONE place in the horse's skeleton where an interosseous ligament is found.	Between the radius and ulna; between the cannon and splint bones
470	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA10	What does interosseous mean? (pronounced in-ter-AH-see-us)	Between bones
471	Anatomy	Hard	TH227; TH237	What are osteoblasts?	Bone-forming cells

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472	Anatomy	Hard	TH227; TH237	Osteoblasts form a protein matrix that ultimately forms what tissue?	Bone
473	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA6	What structure begins the healing process when a bone fracture occurs?	Periosteum (pronounced pair-ih-AHS-tee-um)
474	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA9	What is the name of the membrane that covers non-articulating surfaces of bone?	Periosteum (pronounced pair-ih-AHS-tee-um)
475	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA14	2 part question: What is the periosteum and what does it do?	Bone-producing membrane that covers the bones (except at the ends); it protects the bone and is a site of healing.
476	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-1; TH90	Name 3 classifications of bones.	Long, short, flat, irregular, sesamoid
477	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; TH90	Which type bones enclose the body cavities containing vital organs and provide large areas for muscle attachment?	Flat bones (FYI: Examples are ribs, sternum, scapula, skull bones, and pelvic bones.)
478	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; CAHA7	What classification of bone protects the spinal cord?	Irregular bones
479	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; TH90	2 part question: Where are the irregular bones located and what is their main purpose?	Irregular bones are found in the spinal column; their purpose is to protect the spinal cord.
480	Anatomy	Hard	DET80; CAHA9	What is the diaphysis of a long bone? (pronounced die-AA-fiss-siss)	Shaft
481	Anatomy	Hard	DET98; TH722	What is the COMMON name for the epiphyseal plates? (pronounced eh-pih-FISS-ee-al)	Growth plates
482	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA9	Where on a long bone would the periosteum NOT be found? (pronounced pair-ee-AH-stee-um)	At the ends, points of articulation, or epiphyses (accept any)
483	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-1; TH90	Give ONE purpose of the long bones in the horse's body.	Act as levers, support weight, provide locomotion, store minerals (accept any correct answer)
484	Anatomy	Hard	TH22	At what age do the epiphyseal plates on the distal end of the cannon bones close? (pronounced eh-pih-FISS-ee-al)	9 - 12 months (accept any number within this range)
485	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; TH90	2 part question: Where are the short bones located and what is their main purpose?	Short bones are found in complex joints such as the knee and the hock; their purpose is shock absorption.
486	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-6; TH152	What 3 bony structures form the thoracic cavity?	Spine (vertebrae), ribs, and sternum

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489	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA8	The head of each rib of a horse is attached to what structure?	Vertebrae (specifically thoracic vertebrae)
487	Anatomy	Easy	HSm345-6; HIH230-2; CAHA8	How many ribs does a Percheron have?	36 or 18 pairs (accept either)
490	Anatomy	Easy	HSm345-6; HIH230-2; CAHA8	How many PAIRS of ribs does a horse have?	18 pairs
493	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA8	The costal cartilages of the first 8 ribs articulate with what bony structure?	Sternum
488	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA8; TH97	What is the difference between true and false ribs?	True ribs connect to the sternum (by costal cartilages); false or floating ribs do NOT connect directly to the sternum. (FYI: False ribs connect to each other through the costal arch.)
491	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA8	What is the term for the ribs that do NOT connect directly to the sternum?	Floating ribs or false ribs (accept either)
492	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; DET104	What is the general term for the last 10 pairs of ribs—those that are NOT connected to the sternum?	False ribs or floating ribs (accept either)
494	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	ES206-09; TH97	What 3 body systems do the true ribs protect?	Respiratory, circulatory, and digestive systems
495	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; CAHA8	Which pairs of ribs are fastened to the sternum by cartilage and are called "true ribs"?	First 8 pairs of ribs
496	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA8	Where are the manubrium and xiphoid process found in the horse's body? (pronounced man-OOH-bree-um and ZIE-foid)	Sternum (FYI: They are cartilaginous attachments to the sternum.)
497	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; CAHA8	Where on the horse is the sternum?	Chest (FYI: The sternum is the breast bone.)
498	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-6; CAHA8	How many bones are in the sternum or breast bone?	1 (one) [FYI: Manubrium and xyphoid are cartilaginous attachments.]
499	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA43,65	What is the structural basis for the ears and nostrils?	Cartilage
500	Anatomy	Medium	DET194	Where is the horse's occipital crest located?	Poll area (top of the head between the ears)
501	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-1; TH59	How many bones are in the skull?	34 bones in the skull
502	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-5; TH90	Name 3 bones found in the horse's head.	Premaxilla or incisive, nasal, maxilla, mandible, frontal, temporal, parietal, occipital, zygomatic, pterygoid, presphenoid,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					vomer, palatine, hyoid, lacrimal, sphenoid, turbinates, malleus (hammer), incus (anvil), stapes (stirrup)
503	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-5; ADV302-1	Name the 3 passages of the facial portion of the skull.	Orbital, nasal, and oral passages
504	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA50	What bony structure separates the oral cavity from the nasal cavity?	Hard palate
505	Anatomy	Hard	DET146; CAHA42	Name ONE of the structures that the hyoid bone supports.	Larynx, base of tongue, guttural pouches, and pharynx (FYI: Guttural pouches are diverticula of the auditory tube and are present only in some animals such as equines.)
506	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; CAHA41	What is the correct term for the lower jawbone?	Mandible
507	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; HIH230-2	What is the largest bone in the horse's head?	Mandible or lower jaw (accept either)
508	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; CAHA41	What is the mandible?	Lower jawbone
509	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; FCH395	What is the name of the upper jawbone?	Maxilla
510	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; CAHA41	What is the orbital cavity?	Bony socket that surrounds and protects the eye
511	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; TH90	In the skull, what is protected by the orbital cavity?	Eye
512	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-5; TH90	What is the name of the bony socket that surrounds and protects the eye?	Orbital cavity
513	Anatomy	Hard	TH105	How many turbinates are in each nasal cavity?	2 (two) (FYI: Turbinate bones warm and filter the air.)
514	Anatomy	Hard	DET276	2 part question: Where are the turbinate bones and what is their purpose?	Bones in the nasal passages; they filter and warm inspired air.
515	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA36	Which TWO joints in the hind leg have reciprocal action?	Stifle and hock
516	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-1; DET158	What is the term for an area where two or more bones meet?	Joint
517	Anatomy	Hard	HSm310-3; DET15	What does the prefix "arthro" mean?	Joint
519	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA31	What is the COMMON name for the coxofemoral joint?	Hip joint
520	Anatomy	Medium	TH98	Which joint of the horse is similar to the human ankle?	Hock or tarsus (FYI: The pointy part of the hock is the calcaneus which is our heel)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					bone.)
523	Anatomy	Medium	INT229-1-3	What joint of the horse is like the human knee?	Stifle
524	Anatomy	Intermediate	CAHA36 picture; TH691	What is the largest joint in the horse?	Stifle
525	Anatomy	Hard	DET247; TH91	What is the joint between the femur and the tibia?	Stifle
526	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA13	What joint has a fibro-cartilage structure called a meniscus that's located between the articulating surfaces of the joint?	Stifle
527	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; TH90	What is the purpose of synovial fluid?	To lubricate joints
528	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-1; TH90	What is the name of the fluid that fills the sheaths around tendons and lines the inside of joints?	Synovial fluid
529	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA13	Synovial joints are classified on the basis of the type of motion. Name 3 types of synovial joints.	Ball and socket, hinge, pivot, ellipsoid, sliding or gliding
530	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA13; TH688	What type of joint is the horse's elbow?	Hinge joint
531	Anatomy	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH505-5	Name TWO of the bones in the fetlock joint.	Cannon, long pastern, and two proximal sesamoid bones
532	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4; CAHA14	What 4 bones make up the fetlock joint?	Cannon, long pastern, and two proximal sesamoid bones
533	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4; TH98	What are the 3 main bones of the foot?	Coffin, navicular, and short pastern
534	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4; CAHA6	Name 5 bones of the lower leg below the knee or hock.	Cannon, splint, long pastern, short pastern, coffin, navicular or distal sesamoid, proximal sesamoids
535	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4; ES203; TH98	What are the COMMON names of the 3 phalanx bones?	Long pastern (1st or proximal phalanx), short pastern (2nd or middle phalanx), and coffin (3rd or distal phalanx)
536	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4; TH98	From proximal to distal, name the 3 joints of the horse's leg that are common to all 4 legs.	Fetlock, pastern, and coffin
537	Anatomy	Hard	DET 188; CAHA12	What TWO sets of bones serve as pulleys to change the direction of the deep digital flexor tendon?	Proximal sesamoids and distal sesamoid (navicular)
538	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; CAHA14	The cannon, long pastern, and proximal sesamoid bones make up what joint?	Fetlock or ankle (accept either)
539	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-1; CAHA6	How many bones form the basis of locomotion in the	80 bones (20 bones in each leg)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				horse?	
540	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-4; CAHA6	The first phalanx is just below what long bone?	Cannon bone (3rd metacarpal or 3rd metatarsal)
541	Anatomy	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH505-5	What bone is located at the lowest point in the hoof?	Coffin bone (also called pedal bone, distal phalanx, or 3rd phalanx)
542	Anatomy	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH505-5	Where is the coffin bone?	In the foot (FYI: It's the lowest bone in the foot.)
543	Anatomy	Hard	HSm375-20; HIH505-4	The rear third of the coffin bones does not attach directly to the hoof wall. What elastic structures are the bridges for this attachment?	Lateral cartilages
544	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA14; TH689	What is the anatomical term for the coffin joint?	Distal interphalangeal joint (DIP joint) (enter-fay-LAN-gee-al)
545	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; HIH505-5	Where are the lateral cartilages located?	On the sides or wings of the coffin bone
546	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; TH686	Identify this bone: This bone is very porous. Blood vessels pass in and out of the pores. Lateral cartilages are attached to the wings of this bone.	Coffin bone (also called pedal bone, 3rd phalanx, or distal phalanx)
547	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-4; CAHA12	What COMMON name is given to the 3rd phalanx bone of the foot?	Coffin bone (also accept pedal bone)
548	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-4; HIH505-5	What bone is located between the cannon bone and the short pastern?	Long pastern (1st or proximal phalanx)
549	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA12	Which bone of the horse's foot serves as a pulley for the deep digital flexor tendon?	Navicular bone (also called distal sesamoid or shuttle bone)
550	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-4; HIH455-2	Where in the foot is the navicular bone located?	Behind the coffin bone or behind and below the short pastern (accept any reasonable wording)
551	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; CAHA12; DET188	What is another name for the distal sesamoid bone?	Navicular bone (also called shuttle bone)
552	Anatomy	Hard	HSm375-20; TH98	Describe ONE function of the distal sesamoid or navicular bone.	Protects the coffin; provides a bearing surface or support for the deep digital flexor tendon
553	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-2; CAHA12	What TWO bones articulate with the distal sesamoid bone?	Short pastern and coffin bone
554	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; DET242	Where are the proximal sesamoid bones located?	At the rear of fetlock joint (FYI: The distal

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					sesamoid or navicular bone is in the hoof.)
555	Anatomy	Hard	ES9; TH8	In today's modern Equus, vestiges are still present of the two outside toes that disappeared from the prehistoric horse Mesohippus. What are these vestiges called?	Splint bones (also accept chestnuts and ergots)
5618	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-2	Give the SCIENTIFIC names for 3 bones in the FRONT leg.	Scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, carpal bones, 3rd or large metacarpal, 2nd and 4th or small metacarpals, proximal sesamoids, proximal or 1st phalanx, middle or 2nd phalanx, distal or 3rd phalanx, distal sesamoid
556	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-2; TH97	What is the COMMON name of the largest metacarpal?	Cannon bone (FYI: The cannon bone is the 3rd metacarpal and the splint bones are the 2nd and 4th metacarpals. MetaCARPALS are on the front legs and metaTARSALS are on the hind legs.)
557	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-2; CAHA1,12; DET179; TH142	What is the proper anatomical name for the bones between the horse's knee and fetlock?	Metacarpal bones (FYI: Cannon is the 3rd metacarpal; splint bones are the 2nd and 4th metacarpals. Metacarpals are on the FRONT leg.)
558	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-2; CAHA11	2 part question: How many carpal bones are there in the knee and how are they arranged?	8 carpal bones; arranged in 2 rows
559	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-2; TH689	What is anatomical term for the horse's knee?	Carpus
560	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-2; TH689	The elbow joint in the horse is the articulation site of what 3 bones?	Humerus, radius, and ulna
561	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA10	2 part question: If the horse has a fracture of the olecranon, what bone and joint would be involved?	Bone is the ulna; joint is the elbow.
562	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-2; CAHA10	The radius and ulna comprise what structure of the horse?	Forearm
563	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-2; CAHA10	2 part question: How many bones comprise the forearm and what are their names?	2 (two) bones; radius and ulna
564	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-2; TH97	What is the MAIN bone of the forearm?	Radius
565	Anatomy	Medium	TH684	What is unique about the horse's ulna?	Ulna has no bone marrow cavity.
566	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-2; DET144	What bone extends from the shoulder to the elbow?	Humerus

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
567	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-2; HIH230-2	What is another name for the scapula?	Shoulder blade
568	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-2; HIH230-2	What is another name for the horse's shoulder blade?	Scapula
569	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4; HIH230-2	Name 4 of the bones in the horse's hind leg from the stifle distally.	Tibia, fibula, tarsal bones, cannon, splint bones, long pastern, short pastern, coffin bone, navicular bone or distal sesamoid, proximal sesamoids
570	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	CAHA6; TH91	Name the 4 bones that form the stifle joint.	Femur, patella, tibia, and fibula
5619	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4	Give the SCIENTIFIC names for 3 bones in the HIND leg.	Femur, patella, tibia, fibula, tarsal bones, 3rd or large metatarsal, 2nd and 4th or small metatarsals, proximal sesamoids, proximal or 1st phalanx, middle or 2nd phalanx, distal or 3rd phalanx, distal sesamoid
571	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA30	What is the anatomical name for the bone that forms the point of the hock?	Calcaneus (pronounced cal-CANE-ee-us)
572	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-4; CAHA12	What is the anatomical term for the HIND cannon bone?	3rd metatarsal (Do NOT accept metaCARPAL which is on the front leg.)
573	Anatomy	Medium	DET106; TH97	What is the heaviest and strongest bone in the horse's body?	Femur
574	Anatomy	Hard	FCH689	What is the SPECIFIC location of the metatarsophalangeal joint?	HIND fetlock or ankle (Must specify hind.)
575	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA6; TH687	What is the COMMON term for the tuber coxae?	"Hip bone" (FYI: The tuber coxae is the anterior superior iliac spine.)
576	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; TH98	Which bone in the horse is similar to the human kneecap?	Patella (of the stifle joint)
577	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA6	What is the triangular sesamoid bone that's situated at the front of the stifle?	Patella
578	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA29	What is the track-like structure on which the patella rides?	Trochlea
579	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-4; CAHA12	In the hind legs, what is the anatomical term for the short pastern bone?	Middle phalanx or 2nd phalanx (accept either)
580	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-4; CAHA1,6	What is the MAIN bone between the stifle and the hock?	Tibia
581	Anatomy	Hard	HSm310-3; DET79	What does the prefix "desmo" mean?	Ligament

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
582	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-1; TH9	In the horse's skeleton, what tissues connect bones to bones?	Ligaments
583	Anatomy	Intermediate	TH98	Why do injuries to ligaments heal slowly?	Ligaments have limited blood supplies.
584	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-1; TH90	What is the difference between ligaments and tendons?	Ligaments connect bones to bones; tendons connect muscles to bones. (FYI: Ligaments also connect bones to cartilage, connect cartilage to cartilage, and help hold joints together.)
585	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA21,36; TH708	2 part question: What is the "stay mechanism" and what is its purpose?	Locking mechanism of the joints of the legs (by muscles and ligaments); allows the horse to sleep standing up; also prevents over-extension and decreases concussion of the legs
586	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET254; TH708	Why can a horse rest standing up?	Stay apparatus (locking mechanism of the legs)
587	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA21,36; DET254; TH709	Name ONE function of the stay apparatus.	Locks the horse's legs so the horse can sleep standing up, prevents overextension, reduces concussion
588	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA21,36	The stay apparatus is a mechanism that enables the horse to do what?	Sleep standing up (FYI: Stay apparatus also locks the legs, prevents overextension, and reduces concussion.)
589	Anatomy	Hard	TH708	What is the primary function of the suspensory ligament?	Prevent overextension of the fetlock joint (FYI: Suspensory ligament starts at the upper back of the cannon, splits, and inserts on the proximal sesamoid bones behind the fetlock.)
590	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA8	What is the largest ligament in the leg?	Suspensory ligament (FYI: Suspensory ligament starts at the upper back of the cannon, splits, and inserts on the proximal sesamoid bones behind the fetlock.)
591	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA28; DET156	The ilium and ischium are two of the bones that make up what structure of the horse?	Pelvis (pelvic girdle)
592	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-6; CAHA28; DET156	Name 3 of the bones that make up the horse's pelvic girdle.	Ilium, ischium, pubis, sacrum, and caudal or coccygeal vertebrae

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
593	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA28; TH687	The os coxae of a horse is also known as what? (ahs COX-ee)	Pelvis (pelvic girdle)
594	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA28; TH687	Where are the ischium and pubis located?	Pelvis (pelvic girdle)
595	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; CAHA7	How many TOTAL vertebrae do horses have?	51 - 57 (accept any number within this range) [FYI: 7 cervical, 18 thoracic, 6 lumbar, 5 sacral, 15 - 21 (average is 18) coccygeal or caudal]
596	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	HSm345-6; CAHA7	Name 4 regions of the spinal column and give the number of vertebrae in each of those regions.	Cervical 7, thoracic 18, lumbar 6, sacrum 5, and coccygeal or caudal 15 - 21 (average is 18)
597	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; TH96	2 part question: What are the names and functions of the first and second vertebrae of the horse's spinal column?	Atlas—flexion and extension of the neck (up and down movement); axis—lateral movement of the neck (left and right movement)
598	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; TH96	What joint is commonly referred to as the yes-no joint?	Atlas-axis joint, atlantoaxial joint, or joint between the 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae (accept any)
599	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; CAHA7	What are the first TWO cervical vertebrae called?	Atlas and axis
600	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-6; HIH230-2; TH96	How many cervical vertebrae does a horse have?	7 (seven)
601	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-6; HSc8; TH96	What is the most flexible portion of the horse's spine?	Neck or cervical area (accept either)
602	Anatomy	Intermediate	HSm345-6; HIH230-2	Where are the cervical vertebrae located?	Neck (FYI: There are 7 cervical vertebrae.)
603	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; CAHA7	Where in the spinal column are the coccygeal or caudal vertebrae?	Tail (FYI: There are 15 - 21 coccygeal or caudal vertebrae. The average is 18.)
604	Anatomy	Medium	DET70	The coupling is the pivot point of the horse's back and is supported by which section of the horse's vertebrae?	Lumbar
605	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA7	The terms transverse process, spinous process, foramen, and arch are used to describe which bones?	Vertebrae (spinal bones)
606	Anatomy	Hard	TH96	What term refers to the upper surface of the vertebrae?	Spinous process
607	Anatomy	Hard	HSm345-6; TH96	Which region of the spinal column is joined securely to	Sacrum (at the sacroiliac joint)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				the hipbone?	
608	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; CAHA7; TH96	The increased height of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th thoracic vertebrae make up what part of the horse?	Withers
609	Anatomy	Medium	HSm345-6; TH97	Over which section of the vertebral column does most of the saddle sit?	Thoracic
610	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA2	2 part question: What directional term refers to a structure located closer to the head and what term refers to a structure closer to the tail?	Cranial means closer to the head; caudal means closer to the tail.
611	Anatomy	Medium	DET72	To what part of the horse's body does the term "cranial" refer?	Skull or head (FYI: The directional term cranial means towards the head.)
612	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA2	2 part question: Define the directional terms proximal and distal.	Proximal means closer to body; distal means further from body.
613	Anatomy	Hard	DET1,3	Describe the difference between adduction and abduction as it applies to the movement of the horse's limbs.	Adduction is movement toward the body; abduction is movement away from the body.
614	Anatomy	Hard	HSm310-3; DET76	In general, what does the prefix "cysto" refer to?	Bladder
615	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	DET280; TH119	Name 4 parts of the urinary system.	Kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra
616	Anatomy	Sr Bonus	DET161; CAHA66; TH119	Name 3 functions of the horse's kidneys.	Remove wastes, control water balance, control pH, control electrolyte levels, regulate blood pressure, hormone production, absorb minerals, regulate red blood cells
617	Anatomy	Hard	CAHA68	What substance produced by the horse contains nitrogen, sulfur, inorganic salts, and pigments?	Urine
618	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET161; TH119	What organ provides a blood filtering system that is responsible for the excretion of many waste products from the body?	Kidney
619	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA68	In the horse's urinary system, what structure connects the kidney to the bladder?	Ureter
620	Anatomy	Medium	CAHA68	When the bladder is full, urine is discharged through what?	Urethra
621	Anatomy	Intermediate	DET161; TH119	What system is responsible for collecting and removing the fluid waste materials from the body?	Urinary system

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
622	Anatomy	Easy	CAHA68; H3-6	Where is urine stored in the horse?	Bladder
623	Anatomy	Hard	HSm305-2; HIH425-2; CAHA68	2 part question: How many times a day do horses urinate and how much urine do they produce?	5 – 7 times daily; produce from 4 – 7 quarts (accept any numbers within these ranges)
624	Behavior	Jr Bonus	FCH377	Name 3 aggressive behaviors in horses.	Lunging, biting, kicking, crowding, striking, snapping, baring teeth, pinning ears, charging, rearing (Accept any correct answers.)
625	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HIH710-8; HSm420-4	Name 3 ways to avoid aggressive behavior when group feeding horses.	Use separate feeders, ensure open space, space feeders far apart, use extra feeders (accept any correct answers)
626	Behavior	Sr Bonus	FCH376-77; H1,9	Name 5 aggressive behaviors in horses.	Lunging, biting, kicking, crowding, striking, snapping, baring teeth, pinning ears, charging, rearing (Accept any correct answers.)
627	Behavior	Intermediate	TH182	When is a horse most apt to strike at another horse?	When in nose to nose contact with another horse
5702	Behavior	Novice	TH182	Name ONE behavior that may happen when two strange horses stand nose to nose.	Striking, grunting, squealing, biting, nipping (accept any correct answer)
628	Behavior	Intermediate	HSm330-3; TH678	What is the term for the "boss mare" or most dominant mare in a herd?	Alpha
629	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-3; HIH735-1; FCH152; TH77	How is a pecking order established in a herd of horses?	Through aggression (accept any reasonable wording)
630	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-3; H1-9	When the dominant horse in a group makes a threat, less aggressive horses will do what?	Retreat or get away (accept either)
631	Behavior	Novice	HSm330-3; H1-9	Name ONE way a horse shows its dominant position within the herd.	Pinning ears, baring teeth, biting, turning rear toward other horse, kicking, threatening to kick, aggression (accept any correct answer)
5626	Behavior	Hard	HSM330-4	In reference to horses, what is agnostic behavior?	Behavior that involves aggression (FYI: Dominance hierarchy is a type of agnostic behavior.)
632	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-4; TH676	Horses in a group are likely to run simply because another horse is running. If the running is NOT in	Mimicry or allelomimetic behavior (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				response to fright, what type of behavior is it?	
633	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-4; TH676	In herds, the mimicking of another horse's actions is called what?	Mimicry or allelomimetic behavior (accept either)
634	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-2; TH673	Give ONE name for the type of behavior when horses huddle together during inclement weather.	Contactual behavior or social behavior (also accept herding)
635	Behavior	Easy	H1-9	How does a horse show that it's willing to cooperate with the trainer?	Lowers head, licks lips, and makes chewing motions (accept any)
636	Behavior	Easy	H1-9	When a horse lowers its head, licks, and makes chewing motions, it is showing what?	Cooperation or submission (accept either)
637	Behavior	Intermediate	DET71	If a horse has the ability needed to work cattle, the horse is said to possess what?	Cow sense or a lot of cow (accept either)
638	Behavior	Intermediate	DET71	What does it mean if a horse is said to have "a lot of cow"?	Horse has "cow sense" (the mental abilities needed to work cattle).
5696	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-3	What is eliminative behavior?	Any behavior associated with elimination (such as urination or defecation) [FYI: Types of behavior include contactual, ingestive, investigative, eliminative, agnostic, epimeletic, et-epimeletic, allelomimetic, and sexual behaviors.]
639	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-3; DET97	What is epimeletic behavior?	Giving of care and attention between two horses (FYI: Et-epimeletic behavior is when a horse asks for attention.)
640	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-3; TH675	What is the proper name of the behavior when a mare gives attention and care to her foal?	Epimeletic behavior (FYI: Et-epimeletic behavior is when the foal asks for attention.)
5699	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-3,4	In reference to horses, what is et-epimeletic behavior?	Any behavior associated with the desire for care and affection (FYI: "Et" means without. Examples of et-epimeletic behavior would be a foal asking for attention from its dam or a barn buddies calling each other.)
641	Behavior	Sr Bonus	TH182	Name 3 fight or flight vices of the horse.	Lunging, bolting, aggression, biting, nipping, kicking, striking, exaggerated alarm reaction, balking, snapping, shying, startle reaction, crowding, rearing, charging (accept any correct answers)

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642	Behavior	Easy	HSm205-2; HIH320-1	What is a horse's PRIMARY defense?	Flight (running away)
643	Behavior	Easy	HSm205-1; HIH,320-1; FCH376	The horse has TWO choices in response to fear. What are they?	Fight or flight
644	Behavior	Medium	HSm205-1; FCH376	If a horse is afraid of something and is unable to run away from the source of fear, what TWO options does he have?	Fight or submission
645	Behavior	Novice	HSm205-1,2; HIH320-1	What prompts the horse's immediate instinct to kick or run?	Fear
646	Behavior	Novice	HSm205-1,2	What does the horse's instinct tell it to do when it's afraid?	Kick or run (accept either)
647	Behavior	Novice	HIH320-1	The horse's first reaction to strange and frightening objects is to what?	Panic and/or run away
648	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1120-1	Why do horses want to stay together and not leave other horses?	Horses are herd animals and they feel safer in groups.
5698	Behavior	Hard	HSm330-3	In reference to horse behavior, what are harems?	Smaller social groups in wild herds of horses [FYI: Each harem will have a boss mare (also called alpha mare or lead mare).]
650	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-2, 3; TH673	What is ingestive behavior?	Any behavior associated with eating or drinking (FYI: Ingestive behaviors include bolting feed, pica, coprophagia, wood chewing, etc.)
5697	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-3	What is investigative behavior?	Any behavior where the horse uses its senses to investigate its environment (including smelling, touching, and tasting)
5700	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HSm330-3,4	Name 3 psychological types of behaviors seen in herds of horses.	Contactual, ingestive, investigative, eliminative, agnostic, epimeletic, et-epimeletic, allelomimetic, and sexual behaviors
651	Behavior	Novice	DET34; H1-9	What does the term "body language" mean?	Way horses use their bodies to show other horses or people how they feel
652	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HSm330; H1,9; TH37	Name 5 things that will tell the mood of a horse.	Eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth, teeth, muscles, tail, licking, chewing (accept any correct answers)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
654	Behavior	Novice	DET34; H1-9	What is the term for the way horses use their bodies to show other horses or people how they feel?	Body language
655	Behavior	Novice	DET34; H1-8,9	How do you read your horse's mood or intentions as you approach it?	By reading its body language (watching its head, ears, etc.)
656	Behavior	Novice	HSm205-1; H1,9; TH137	What does it mean if a horse has its ears pinned back?	That it's mad (anger or aggression)
657	Behavior	Easy	HIH; FCH376; various	Eyelids wide open, flared nostrils, snorting, tail tucked between legs, balking, shying, and a whinny of distress are all signs of what?	Fear
658	Behavior	Sr Bonus	FCH153; HIH; HSm various	Give 5 physical signs that a horse is afraid.	Eyelids wide open, snorting, whinny of distress, nostrils flared, tail tucked between legs, flight, raising head (accept any correct answers)
653	Behavior	Novice	H1,9; TH137	What does it mean if a horse has its ears pricked forward?	That it's interested in something (interest or suspicion)
659	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-6; HIH1240-7	In problem solving intelligence tests, does the horse place high, medium, or low?	Low
660	Behavior	Novice	HSm330-2; HIH320-1	What does a nervous handler cause?	Nervous or unsafe horse
665	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2; ES65	Name 5 sensitive places on a horse.	Eyes, ears, nose, mouth, feet, legs, neck, shoulders, withers, belly, ribs, flank (accept any correct answers)
666	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HSm205-1; ES55	Name 5 senses of the horse.	Sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste
667	Behavior	Sr Bonus	FCH403	Name 3 stimuli that trigger the response of shivering.	Cold, fear, excitement, illness, pain, fever (accept any correct answers)
668	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2; TH121	Horses have very good hearing. What can they do with their ears to help localize the source of the sounds they hear?	Turn their ears toward the direction of the sound
669	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2	Give ONE reason why a horse might react to a sound that a person can't hear.	Horses can hear sounds that people can't, horses can move their ears, horses can hear in almost any direction.
670	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2	Which sense of the horse is better, sight or hearing?	Hearing
671	Behavior	Novice	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2; TH121	Who has better hearing, you or your horse?	Your horse

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
672	Behavior	Jr Bonus	ES61	Name 3 things for which the horse uses its sense of smell.	Locate food, locate water, ensure quality of food or water, identify other horses, identify people, identify objects, smell predators or other dangers, identify marked territory of other horses or herds, initiate sexual or breeding behavior
673	Behavior	Sr Bonus	ES61	Name 3 things for which the horse uses its olfactory sense.	Locate food, locate water, ensure quality of food or water, identify other horses, identify people, identify objects, smell predators or other dangers, identify marked territory of other horses or herds, initiate sexual or breeding behavior
674	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-4; FCH389	What is the term for the curling of the upper lip by stallions when teasing mares?	Flehmen reflex (Flehmen response)
675	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-4; DET109	What is the Flehmen response?	Horse raises its head and curls its upper lip back
676	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-4; TH387	2 part question: What is the common name for the olfactory reflex and describe it?	Flehmen response; horse smells something and then extends its neck or head and curls its upper lip
677	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-2; ES64	What is the tactile sense?	Sense of touch
5389	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1220	All of the horse's senses are important in training. Which sense is the most important for responding to cues?	Touch (FYI: Touch is the tactile sense.)
679	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	What is the term for the type of vision where the horse sees the same scene with both eyes?	Binocular vision
680	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1; ES56	Which type of vision is a horse using when he looks at something head on?	Binocular vision
681	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	To judge distance, the horse uses which type of vision?	Binocular vision
682	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1; HSc5; TH124	Name TWO areas where a horse does NOT see anything.	Directly in front; directly behind; over its head, neck, or back; under its head; directly downward
684	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; TH124	A horse cannot see directly BEHIND what part of its body?	Hindquarters (accept any reasonable answer)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
685	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1; ES58-60	Name 4 of the horse's blind spots.	Directly in front; directly behind; over its head, neck, or back; under its head; directly downward
5703	Behavior	Novice	HIH1220-1; HSm330-1	A horse cannot see directly BELOW what part of its body?	Head (also accept neck and body)
686	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	2 part question: Describe where the object is that a horse is focusing on when he raises his head and when he lowers his head.	Raises head—focusing on a nearby object; lowers head—focusing on a faraway object
687	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	An object must be at what distance in front of a horse for the object to be seen by the horse using its binocular vision?	4 (four) feet
688	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	What must the horse do with its head to see faraway objects?	Lower its head
689	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	What must the horse do to see close objects?	Raise its head
690	Behavior	Medium	DET179	In reference to behavior, what is the "menace reflex"?	Horse closes its eye when a hand or object moves toward the eye.
691	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	What is the term for the ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time?	Monocular vision
692	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	What is monocular vision?	Ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time
693	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-1; HSc15	What has been a prime feature of the horse's ability to survive?	Monocular vision (its ability to see objects on either side at the same time)
694	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-1; HIH1220-1	What survival advantage does the horse have because of its monocular vision?	Monocular vision allows horse to detect predators from either side without turning its head (which is particularly important while grazing)
695	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-1; FCH392	Explain the difference between monocular and binocular vision.	Monocular vision is when the horse sees different objects with each eye; binocular vision is when the horse uses both eyes to see the same object.
696	Behavior	Hard	ES57	What is a horse's TOTAL degree of vision?	Approximately 350 degrees (CORRECTED FROM PREVIOUS ANSWER OF 300)
697	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HIH220-4; ES65	Name 3 things that determine the front and rear vision	Size of the eye, position of the eye, width of

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				of the horse.	the head, width of the body
698	Behavior	Hard	ES57	What is the range of a horse's BINOCULAR vision?	65 degrees (directly in front of its head)
699	Behavior	Medium	HSm330-1; HIH220-4	What makes it possible for a horse to have more forward and rear vision than other animals?	Large, wide-set eyes
700	Behavior	Intermediate	DET189; DET292; FCH153	What is the loud, prolonged call of a horse?	Neigh (also accept whinny) [FYI: A whinny may denote happiness, anticipation, or anxiety.]
701	Behavior	Intermediate	FCH153; H3-34	What is the term for a soft, welcoming greeting made by a content horse?	Nicker
702	Behavior	Intermediate	DET250; FCH153; H1-23	What sound acts as a warning signal used to alert a group of horses of impending danger?	Snort (FYI: A snort is made by blowing air out through the nostrils.)
703	Behavior	Medium	DET253; FCH153	What sound does a horse make in response to anger?	Squeal
704	Behavior	Easy	HSm215-1; HIH320-1	Give ONE reason why stabled horses develop vices.	Boredom, lack of exercise, lack of long stem forage or "chew time", copying other horses
705	Behavior	Medium	HIH710-5	What is the common negative BEHAVIORAL consequence for failing to provide your horse with adequate roughage?	Horse will develop vices.
706	Behavior	Medium	FCH371	In general, what is the most effective way to stop a vice before it becomes a habit?	Determine and remove the cause.
707	Behavior	Easy	DET283; FCH370; HSc4; TH182	What is the general term for a bad or annoying habit that may affect a horse's health, usefulness, or dependability?	Vice
709	Behavior	Easy	DET283; FCH370; HSc4; TH182	What is the definition of a vice?	Bad or annoying habit (that may interfere with the health or usefulness of the horse)
710	Behavior	Easy	HSm215-1; HIH320-1	Do horses prefer to spend their time in an enclosed area such as a stall or in the open such as a pasture?	In the open
711	Behavior	Easy	FCH376-377	Fortunately, there are few vicious horses. Give ONE reason why horses may exhibit aggressive behaviors.	Situational (feeding time, estrus, etc.); maternal aggression; learned behavior; abuse; pecking order (Accept any correct answer.)
712	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2; FCH152	What is a barn sour horse?	Horse that doesn't want to leave the barn (and acts up when being ridden away from the barn)

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713	Behavior	Easy	HSm330-2; HIH1220-2; FCH152	What is the term for a horse that acts up because it doesn't want to leave the barn?	Barn sour
714	Behavior	Intermediate	FCH378; FCH382; FCH403	Explain the difference between bolting and shying.	Bolting is when the horse goes forward; shying is when the horse goes to the side.
715	Behavior	Intermediate	FCH382; DET34	In reference horse behavior, what are TWO ways the term "bolting" can be used?	Eating too fast; running off or charging forward
716	Behavior	Intermediate	HIH710-8	What term describes the habit horses have of eating too fast?	Bolting their feed
717	Behavior	Intermediate	DET34; TH183	The placement of several large, round rocks in a horse's feed tub helps to decrease the incidence of what vice?	Bolting its feed
718	Behavior	Intermediate	FCH383	When a saddled horse stands with its back pushed up or bowed upward, what may this indicate?	That it's going to buck when the rider mounts
719	Behavior	Intermediate	DET41	What movement is being described? The horse leaps into the air, keeping his back arched, and lands with his forelegs stiff and his head held low.	Bucking
720	Behavior	Intermediate	DET54; TH183	In reference to aggressive horse behavior, what is charging?	When a horse suddenly attacks or savages a person, horse, or another animal
721	Behavior	Easy	DET57; FCH385	What is a cinchbound horse?	Horse that doesn't like being cinched up
722	Behavior	Easy	DET57; FCH385	Give ONE term for when a horse doesn't like its cinch tightened.	Cinchbound, girthbound, cold-backed, cinchy
723	Behavior	Easy	HSm205-2; TH182	In reference to horses, describe a cow kick.	Horse kicks with a forward and sideways motion
724	Behavior	Easy	HSm205-2; TH182	What is it called when a horse kicks with a forward and sideward motion?	Cow kick
725	Behavior	Easy	HSm305-4; HH4	Which vice is characterized by biting or setting the teeth against a fence or some other object while sucking air?	Cribbing
726	Behavior	Easy	HSm305-4; HSc4; TH183	What is cribbing?	Biting or setting the teeth against an object while sucking air
727	Behavior	Medium	DET72; FCH374	A strap buckled around the neck in a way that will compress the larynx when the head is flexed is a common remedy for what vice?	Cribbing
728	Behavior	Easy	DET74; H4-27	In reference to horses, what are "crow hops"?	Mild bucking motions

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729	Behavior	Easy	DET74; H4-27	What are mild bucking motions called?	Crow hops
730	Behavior	Medium	FCH377; TH183	In reference to vices, what is the term used when a horse consciously squeezes the handler against the stall wall?	Crowding
731	Behavior	Sr Bonus	TH182-183; HIH; CCS various	Name 5 vices that are dangerous to man.	Biting, nipping, striking, charging, crowding, rearing, bucking, shying, bolting or running away, halter pulling (accept any correct answers)
732	Behavior	Sr Bonus	TH182-183; HIH; CCS various	Name 3 vices that are dangerous to the horse.	Cribbing (aerophagia), wood chewing (lignophagia), mane or tail chewing (trichophagia), eating dirt (geophagia), eating feces (coprophagia), bolting food, fighting, shying, halter pulling
733	Behavior	Medium	FCH390	In reference to a horse's behavior, what does the term "freezing" mean?	Horse refuses to move (horse becomes stiff or immobile)
734	Behavior	Easy	DET129; HH52	When your horse is tied to a fixed object, why should you untie the lead rope before removing the halter?	To help prevent him from pulling back
735	Behavior	Medium	FCH408	What vice is often associated with head nodding?	Weaving
736	Behavior	Easy	FCH392	Describe the vice "head nodding".	Horse rhythmically nods its head (either up and down or back and forth)
737	Behavior	Easy	DET136; HSc4	What does "head shy" mean?	Horse doesn't like to be touched on the head.
738	Behavior	Easy	DET138; HSc4	What does "herd bound" mean?	Horse refuses to leave a group of other horses.
739	Behavior	Easy	DET138; HSc4	What is the term for a horse that refuses to leave a group of other horses?	Herd bound
740	Behavior	Sr Bonus	TH184	Name 3 nuisance vices.	Weaving, stall walking, head nodding, tongue displacement, pawing, mane or tail rubbing (accept any correct answers)
741	Behavior	Easy	FCH372	Name ONE way to prevent vices such as stall kicking, cribbing, and wood chewing.	Regular exercise; provide plenty of forage
742	Behavior	Medium	FCH370	2 part question: Describe an escape vice and give TWO examples.	Horse is unhappy in a certain place and would like to escape; examples are pawing,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					pacng, trying to jump out of the stall or paddock, weaving, or head nodding. (Accept any correct answers.)
743	Behavior	Easy	TH183; HIH; HH; CCS various	Name TWO vices that are often copied by other horses.	Cribbing, weaving, wood chewing, pawing (accept any correct answers)
744	Behavior	Sr Bonus	HIH425-5,6	Name 5 stable vices.	Cribbing, weaving, stall walking, wood chewing, pawing, crowding, mane or tail chewing
745	Behavior	Sr Bonus	FCH372-376; TH373-374	Name 3 oral vices in horses.	Cribbing (windsucking), wood chewing (lignophagia), mane or tail chewing (trichophagia), eating feces (coprophagia), eating dirt or bedding (geophagia), tongue displacement (accept any correct answers)
746	Behavior	Hard	DET211; FCH400	What is meant by the behavioral term pica?	Eating unnatural substances (such as dirt, feces, bones, wood, and hair) [FYI: Those vices are called geophagia, coprophagia, osteophagia, lignophagia, and trichophagia.]
747	Behavior	Hard	FCH400	Name ONE dietary deficiency that may cause the act of pica in horses.	Sodium chloride (salt), potassium, phosphorus, protein
749	Behavior	Hard	DET211; FCH400; TH303	What GENERAL term is used to describe when horses eat unnatural substances such as dirt?	Pica (FYI: Geophagia is the SPECIFIC term for eating dirt.)
748	Behavior	Hard	HSm305-4; FCH375; DET68	What is coprophagia? (pronounced coe-pro-FAY-shah)	Eating feces (FYI: Coprophagia is common in foals and young horses, but it's considered to be abnormal behavior for adult horses.)
750	Behavior	Intermediate	FCH401	What type of behavior would be exhibited by a gelding that is described as a "rig" or "proud-cut" horse?	Stallion-like behavior
751	Behavior	Easy	DET254; FCH371; HSc34	What is the name of the vice where the horse constantly paces or circles around its stall?	Stall walking
752	Behavior	Easy	DET258; FCH377; TH182	What is the term for the action when a horse lashes out with a front leg when mad?	Striking
753	Behavior	Easy	FCH375	What GENERAL age horse is usually involved in tail chewing?	Foals or young horses (accept either)
754	Behavior	Medium	FCH372; FCH407	What is the name for the oral vice in which a horse	Tongue displacement

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				sticks its tongue out the side of the mouth?	
755	Behavior	Intermediate	HSm305-4; FCH382	2 part question: In reference to vices, what is weaving and where is it commonly seen?	Moving the head or body from side to side; seen in the stall or along a fence line
756	Behavior	Easy	HSm305-4; HIH425-6	Describe the stable vice called weaving.	Horse moves its head and upper body from side to side; horse rocks side to side or back and forth (accept any reasonable wording)
1003	Breeds	Medium	HIH1910-1	In what city is the American Horse Council located?	Washington, DC
1006	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm135-3; HIH152B-1; DET208	Identify 3 breeds from the following nicknames: Palouse Horse, Peacock of the Show World, and Breed of Blacks and Grays.	Palouse horse—Appaloosa; Peacock of the Show World—Saddlebred; Breed of Blacks and Grays—Percheron
1008	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm; HIH169-1; DET8; DET25	Identify the country of origin for 3 of the following breeds: Bashkir Curly, Haflinger, Hanoverian, and Exmoor.	Bashkir Curly is Russia, Haflinger is Austria, Hanoverian is Germany, and Exmoor Pony is England.
1009	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120; DET59,67,127,217,243,289	Name the country of origin for the following: Connemara, Clydesdale, Hackney, Standardbred, POA, and Welsh Pony.	Connemara is Ireland, Clydesdale is Scotland, Hackney is England, Standardbred is the United States, POA is the United States, and Welsh Pony is Wales.
1011	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-1; HSm135-4; DET62	Name 3 breeds that are named after different US states.	Tennessee Walking Horse, Missouri Fox Trotter, and Colorado Ranger Horse (which is also called the Rangerbred)
1013	Breeds	Hard	DET191	What draft-type horse from Austria commonly has a leopard spotting pattern?	Noriker
1020	Breeds	Easy	HIH154B-1	What is the MINIMUM height for registering a horse with the International Buckskin Association?	14 hands
1021	Breeds	Easy	HIH154B-1	Name TWO colors registered in the International Buckskin Horse Association.	Buckskin, dun, grulla, and red dun
1022	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH154B-2	Name 3 disqualifications for registration in the International Buckskin Association.	Draft horses, ponies, palominos with dorsal stripes, spotting, roaning, graying
1023	Breeds	Hard	HIH154B-1	What is a Sorraia? (pronounced sore-EYE-ya)	Dun or buckskin breed from Spain
1024	Breeds	Medium	HIH154B-1	Which breed organization was formed in 1971 to preserve the pedigrees and promote the activities of buckskin and dun horses?	International Buckskin Horse Association
1025	Breeds	Hard	HIH154B-1	True buckskin and dun horses originated from which	Sorraia and Norwegian Dun (pronounced

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				TWO breeds?	sore-EYE-ya)
1026	Breeds	Medium	HIH154B-1	2 part question: Are blue eyes allowed for horses registered with the International Buckskin Horse Association and if so, are there any qualifications?	Yes; as long as conformation and body color are acceptable
1027	Breeds	Easy	HIH164B-2	The breed description of a Palomino describes the ideal color to be what?	Color of a newly minted gold coin
1032	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HSm510-5; HIH159-1, HIH163B-1	What is the difference between a Paint and a Pinto?	Pinto is a spotted horse; Paint can only have Thoroughbred, Quarter Horse, or Paint breeding.
1031	Breeds	Medium	TH49	Into which Pinto breed conformation type would a horse of Thoroughbred breeding fit?	Hunter
1033	Breeds	Medium	TH59	Arabian or Morgan type horses would fit into which Pinto breed conformation type?	Pleasure (FYI: The 4 Pinto breed conformation types are Stock, Hunter, Saddle, and Pleasure.)
1034	Breeds	Medium	TH49	Which Pinto breed conformation type would be represented by a horse of Saddlebred, Hackney, or Tennessee Walking Horse breeding?	Saddle (FYI: The 4 Pinto breed conformation types are Stock, Hunter, Saddle, and Pleasure.)
1035	Breeds	Medium	TH59	Which Pinto breed conformation type would be represented by a horse of Quarter Horse breeding?	Stock
1036	Breeds	Sr Bonus	TH49	Name 3 conformation types of the Pinto.	Stock, pleasure, saddle, and hunter
1037	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1	What is the temperature-sounding term for a horse of draft horse breeding?	Cold blooded (FYI: All horses are warm-blooded mammals. "Cold blooded" draft horse types are known for their calm temperaments.)
1038	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1; DET61	In reference to horses, what does the term "cold blooded" mean?	Draft horse breeding
5635	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-1	Name 3 characteristics of cold-blooded horse breeds.	Heavy-bodied, heavy-boned, thicker hair coat, quiet disposition, slower speed, origin from colder climates
1039	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1; DET84	Giving only one number, what is the general height of a draft horse?	17 hands (accept any number within the 16 – 19 hand range)
1040	Breeds	Easy	HSm125	Giving only one number, what is the general weight of a draft horse?	2000 pounds (accept any number between 1600 - 2000 pounds)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1041	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1; DET84	What is the general term for large, heavy-boned work horses that usually weigh 2000 pounds and stand 17 - 18 hands tall?	Draft horses
1042	Breeds	Medium	HSm125	As the colonies developed in the New World, farmers in New York and Pennsylvania needed heavy horses that could till the soil and haul products to market. Name 3 breeds imported for this purpose.	Belgian, Percheron, Clydesdale, Shire
1043	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-1	During the early 1900s, there were 21 million horses in the United States. What type were the majority of these horses?	Draft or work horses (accept either)
1045	Breeds	Medium	HIH163-1; HIH155B-1	Name TWO draft breeds that originated in America.	American Cream Draft and Spotted Draft (North American Spotted Draft)
1065	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm125	Name 4 breeds of draft horses.	Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian, Percheron, Suffolk, American Cream Draft, Gypsy Vanner, Ardennes, Dutch Draft, Irish Draft, Noriker, Spotted Draft Horse, Brabant (Accept any correct answers.)
1044	Breeds	Medium	HSm125; HIH163-1	Identify this breed: weighs 1400 - 2000 pounds, is 15.1 - 16.3 hands tall, traces back to a foundation mare from Iowa, is cream in color.	American Cream Draft (FYI: The foundation mare was named Old Granny. The cream color is a result of a champagne gene on a chestnut base.)
1046	Breeds	Easy	HIH163-1; HIH155B-1	What color is an American Cream Draft horse?	Cream-colored body with white or cream mane and tail (FYI: Skin is pink and eyes are amber. The color of the American Cream Draft horse is caused by a champagne gene, NOT a cream gene; therefore, they are NOT cremellos.)
1047	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH163-1; HIH155B-1	Give 3 characteristics of the American Cream Draft Horse.	Cream colored body, cream or white mane and tail, pink skin, and amber eyes
1048	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-5; BEG110-1L	Based on registry, which draft breed is the MOST numerous in the US?	Belgian
1049	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-7	Name 3 draft breeds that are descendants of the Great Flemish Horse or the Great Horse of Flanders.	Belgian, Brabant, Shire
1051	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-5	Name 3 predominant colors of Belgians.	Blond, sorrel, chestnut, roan (FYI: Belgians

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					usually have “light points”—lighter lower legs and flaxen manes and tails.)
5643	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm125-5	Name 3 breed characteristics of the Belgian.	Tall (can be over 18 hands); heavy (can be over 2000 lbs.); sorrel, blond, or roan; flaxen mane and tail (preferred); no feathering; does not have high action
1052	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	Name TWO colors of the Clydesdale.	Bay, chestnut, black, brown, and occasional roan (FYI: 4 white legs are common; white spots can occur on the body.)
1053	Breeds	Easy	HSm12-6	Which draft breed is famous for being used in multi-horse hitches, especially one advertising a brewery?	Clydesdale
1054	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-6; DET59	Identify this draft breed: has a long stride with extreme flexion; has extensive white face and leg markings; has long, silky hair on the lower legs; originated in Scotland.	Clydesdale
1055	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	Where did the Clydesdale originate?	Scotland (near the River Clyde)
5642	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-6	Name 3 standards Clydesdales must meet in order to qualify for the Budweiser hitch.	Must be at least 4 years of age; must be a gelding; must stand 72 inches (18 hands); must weight 1800 – 2400; must be bay with 4 white socks and a blaze
1058	Breeds	Easy	HSm125; DET105	What is the term for the long hair around horses' fetlocks that is common in draft breeds?	Feathers or feathering
1059	Breeds	Easy	HSm125; DET105	What is feathering?	Long, silky hair on the lower legs
1060	Breeds	Easy	HSm125	Name TWO breeds of draft horses that do NOT have feathering on their lower legs.	Percheron, Suffolk, Belgian (Accept any correct answers.)
1061	Breeds	Easy	HSm125	Name TWO breeds of draft horses that have feathering on their lower legs.	Shire and Clydesdale
5669	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm125; HSm120	Name 3 breeds of horses that have feathering on their lower legs.	Clydesdale, Shire, Gypsy Vanner, Friesian, Ardennes, Fell Pony, Dales Pony, Highland Pony (Accept any correct answers.)
5670	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125; HSm120	Name 5 breeds of horses that have feathering on their lower legs.	Clydesdale, Shire, Gypsy Vanner, Friesian, Ardennes, Fell Pony, Dales Pony, Highland Pony (Accept any correct answers.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1064	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-6	What breed of draft horse is considered to be the purest survivor of the English Great Horse?	Shire
5644	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-9	What is the origination of the name Gypsy Vanner?	Came from the gypsies who created a horse suitable to pull a caravan
5645	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-9	Name 3 breed characteristics of the Gypsy Vanner.	13.2 – 15.2 hands; heavy-boned; feathering; long mane and tail; forelock covers eyes; may have a beard, whiskers, or muzzle hair; animated trot; often has spotted color (piebald, skewbald, or blagdon—solid color with white splashed on underbelly)
1066	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125	Name 6 breeds of draft horses.	Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian, Percheron, Suffolk, American Cream Draft, Gypsy Vanner, Ardennes, Dutch Draft, Irish Draft, Noriker, Spotted Draft Horse, Brabant (Accept any correct answers.)
5649	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-10	Identify the following breed: average height is 16 – 17 hands tall, temperament is calm, breed was established in New Mexico and Minnesota in the 1990's, color is pinto with 40% spots.	Spotted Draft (North American Spotted Draft)
1067	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	Name TWO colors the Percheron.	Black and gray (occasionally bay, sorrel, and roan)
1068	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-6	Name 3 characteristics of Percherons.	Tall; heavy; black or gray color; lack of feathering on legs; speed at the walk; bold trot; considerable knee action; large, prominent eye; broad, full forehead; straight face; long, level croup; close-coupled; wide and deep through chest
1069	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	Where did the Percheron originate?	France (La Perche, France)
1070	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-6	What are TWO uses of the Percheron?	General draft work, driving, and crossbreeding with Thoroughbreds to produce jumpers
1071	Breeds	Hard	HSm125-6	Name TWO features that made the Percheron a popular draft breed.	Lack of feathering on legs, speed at the walk, bold trot, considerable knee action, and black or gray color (accept any correct

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					answers)
1072	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-6	Which draft breed is thought to be the only one with Arabian or Barb blood?	Percheron
1073	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	Which draft breed is known as the "breed of blacks and grays"?	Percheron
1074	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	What is the most common color of the Shire?	Black (FYI: Shires can also be brown, gray, and bay.)
1075	Breeds	Hard	HSm125	Where did the Shire get its name?	English Shires (specifically Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire)
1076	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-6	Which draft breed is generally the tallest?	Shire
1077	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-7	What is the color of the Suffolk?	Chestnut or sorrel
1078	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-7; DET259	What breed is being described? This draft breed is a descendant of the medieval charger breed. Its color is all shades of chestnut. It originated in Suffolk County, England.	Suffolk (Suffolk Punch)
1079	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-7	Cosmetically speaking, how does the Suffolk differ from the other two British draft breeds?	Suffolk doesn't have feathering on its legs. (FYI: The other British breeds are the Shire from England and the Clydesdale from Scotland.)
1080	Breeds	Hard	HSm125-7	Because of its rounded or "punched up" appearance, what was the Suffolk originally called?	Suffolk Punch (FYI: It's now just called the Suffolk.)
1081	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-7	Where did the Suffolk originate?	Suffolk, England
986	Breeds	Medium	HIH183-1; HIH170B-1	Who were responsible for spreading the Spanish horses over the West?	American Indians (especially the Apaches)
987	Breeds	Easy	FCH405	What is the term for a horse that was domesticated and then became wild?	Feral (FYI: True wild horses and their ancestors have never been domesticated.)
988	Breeds	Medium	HSm105-2	Name TWO feral breeds of horse or pony native to the US.	Mustang, Chincoteague Pony (MD and VA), Banker Horse (NC), Nakota Horse (SD), Cumberland Island Horse (GA), Shackelford Horse (NC), Corolla Horse (NC)
989	Breeds	Easy	FCH405	What is a feral horse?	Wild horse (FYI: Feral animals are domesticated animals that live in the wild.)
990	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-11; DET16	In which country did the Asiatic Wild Horse originate?	Mongolia

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
991	Breeds	Medium	HSm130-3; DET41	What is the term for a wild Australian horse?	Brumby
992	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-7; DET55	What breed of pony is the descendant of the survivors of a shipwreck off the coast of Virginia?	Chincoteague
995	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH183-1; HIH170B-1	Name 3 characteristics of the Spanish Mustang.	Chestnuts are small and smooth or are missing, bones are big, legs join the chest in an A shape, forehead is straight or concave, nose is convex or Roman, ears are small to medium-sized.
997	Breeds	Medium	HIH170B-2	What breed registry is attempting to maintain the bloodlines of horses brought to the New World by the Spanish?	Spanish Mustang Registry
998	Breeds	Medium	HIH183-1; HIH170B-1	What is the first and oldest Mustang registry?	Spanish Mustang Registry
1000	Breeds	Hard	HSm120-11	What small, dun-colored, genuine wild horse was formerly abundant in southern Russia and central Asia?	Przewalski's Horse, Mongolian Wild Horse, or Takhi (also accept Tarpan which is extinct)
1001	Breeds	Hard	HSm120-11; DET263	What is currently the only surviving species of wild horse native to Eastern Asia?	Przewalski's Horse, Mongolian Wild Horse, or Takhi (Do NOT accept Tarpan which is extinct.)
1002	Breeds	Hard	DET263	Where did the Tarpan originate?	Central Europe (FYI: The Tarpan is extinct.)
929	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm135; HSm115	Name 3 gaited horse breeds.	Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse, Missouri Fox Trotter, Rocky Mountain Horse, Standardbred, Racking Horse, Paso Fino, Peruvian Paso, Icelandic, Galiceño (Accept any correct answers.)
930	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm135; HSm115	Name 5 gaited horse breeds.	Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse, Missouri Fox Trotter, Rocky Mountain Horse, Standardbred, Racking Horse, Paso Fino, Peruvian Paso, Icelandic, Galiceño (Accept any correct answers.)
932	Breeds	Hard	HIH169B-171B-1	2 part question: Name TWO American horse breeds that have two distinct types based on gait and name the types.	Standardbreds can be trotters or pacers; Saddlebreds can be 3-gaited or 5-gaited.
933	Breeds	Medium	HSm115-2	Name TWO breeds that perform the running walk.	Tennessee Walking Horse and Galiceño
934	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm135-4; HIH162B-	Name 3 colors of the Missouri Fox Trotter.	ANY COLOR, black, bay, brown, chestnut,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			1; DET81		palomino, roan (accept any correct answers)
935	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH162B-1	Name 3 breeds from which the Missouri Fox Trotter breed was developed.	Arabian, Morgan, Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse, Standardbred, Plantation horses
936	Breeds	Medium	HIH161B-1; TH41; HSm135-3	Which breed was developed from saddle horses by settlers in the Ozark Mountains?	Missouri Fox Trotter
937	Breeds	Medium	HSm135-3; DET181	What breed of horse is known for its distinctive gait in which the horse performs a brisk walk with the front legs and trots with the back legs? This breed originated in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas.	Missouri Fox Trotter
938	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm115-4	Name 3 differences between the Peruvian Paso and the Paso Fino.	Peruvian Paso breed was developed in Peru, Peruvian Pasos must be solid colors, Paso Fino breed was developed in Columbia and Puerto Rico, Peruvian Pasos can be spotted.
939	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-4; HIH161-1; HIH165B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Paso Fino?	14 hands (accept any number within the 13 - 15.2 hand range)
940	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm115-4; HIH161-1; HIH165B-1	Name 3 breeds from which the Paso Fino was developed.	Andalusian, Barb, Spanish Jennet, and Friesian (FYI: The Spanish Jennet was a gaited breed of the Middle Ages in Europe that often had pinto or Appaloosa patterns.)
941	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-4; HIH161-1; HIH165B-1	Who brought the Paso Fino to the New World?	Columbus
942	Breeds	Hard	TH43	There are two distinct types of Paso horses. Which type allows pintos, roans, and cremellos in the registry?	Paso Fino
943	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-4; HIH161-1; HIH165B-1	Where did the Paso Fino ORIGINALLY come from?	Spain (FYI: They were developed from horses of Barb, Andalusian, and Spanish Jennet breeding. They were imported later from Puerto Rico and Columbia.)
5632	Breeds	Medium	HSm115-4	Which breed was called "los caballos de paso fino" by the Spanish explorers?	Paso Fino
5633	Breeds	Hard	HSm135-3	Which breed is ridden over a long, narrow wood board to assess gait quality and rhythm?	Paso Fino
944	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HIH179-1;	Which breed was first imported from Peru in the mid-	Peruvian Paso

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HIH166B-1	1960's?	
945	Breeds	Hard	HSm135-3	What Paso breed is known for the gaits paso llano and sombreandando and for its characteristic leg motion called the termino?	Peruvian Paso (FYI: The termino has outward swinging front leg motion originating at the shoulders.)
946	Breeds	Medium	HSm135-2; DET235	What gaited breed originated in the Appalachian Mountains of Eastern Kentucky? The breed association was formed in 1986. This breed exhibits a natural ambling 4-beat gait.	Rocky Mountain Horse (FYI: The Saddlebred breed association was formed in 1891.)
947	Breeds	Medium	HSm135-3; HIH156-1	What breed registry is the oldest for an American breed of horse? It was founded in 1891 in Louisville, Kentucky, but was later moved to Lexington, Kentucky.	American Saddlebred Horse Association (also accept Saddlebred)
948	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-3; HIH156-1	Name 3 colors of the American Saddlebred.	ANY COLOR, black, bay, brown, chestnut, gray, palomino, buckskin, roan, pinto (FYI: Chestnut is the most common color.)
949	Breeds	Hard	HIH173B-1	Who was the foundation sire of the American Saddlebred Horse?	Denmark (FYI: Denmark was a Thoroughbred)
950	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HIH156-1, 169B-1	In what US state did the American Saddlebred originate?	Kentucky (FYI: The Saddlebred was originally known as the Kentucky Saddler.)
951	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-3; HIH169B-1	What was the original name of the American Saddlebred?	Kentucky Saddler (also accept American Horse)
952	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm135-3	In what city and state is the breed headquarters for the American Saddlebred Horse Association?	Lexington, Kentucky (FYI: It's located at the Kentucky Horse Park.)
953	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HIH156-1; HIH169B-1	What are the color restrictions of the American Saddlebred Horse?	NO color restrictions
954	Breeds	Hard	HSm135-3	What phrase is commonly used to describe the American Saddlebred?	Peacock of the Show World or Peacock of the Show Ring (accept either)
5628	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3	Giving only one number, how tall is the American Saddlebred?	16 hands (accept any number within the 15 - 17 hand rage)
5629	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm115-3	Give 3 breed characteristics of the American Saddlebred.	Long arched neck, refined head, small ears, height at the withers higher than the height at the hips, high action, gaits (stepping pace and rack), well-defined withers, level croup, high tail carriage

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
956	Breeds	Easy	HIH155-1; DET122	Describe the color of the Golden American Saddlebred.	Palomino (Body color is yellow or golden; mane and tail are white or flaxen.)
959	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-4; HIH171B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Standardbred?	15 hands (FYI: Height range is 14 – 17 hands; average height is 15 -16 hands.)
960	Breeds	Easy	HIH171B-1	Today's Standardbreds are able to trot or pace at what speed?	30 miles per hour
961	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-4	Giving only one number, what is the weight of the Standardbred?	1000 pounds (accept any number between 850 - 1150 pounds)
962	Breeds	Hard	TH28	What was the original name for the Standardbred?	American Trotting Horse
963	Breeds	Easy	HSm114-4; HIH160-1	Name ONE of the predominant colors of the Standardbred.	Bay, brown, or black
965	Breeds	Hard	HIH171B-1	99% of all Standardbreds trace to which stallion?	Hambletonian
966	Breeds	Medium	HSm115-4	Name TWO uses of the Standardbred.	Harness racing, driving, police horse, jumping, eventing, dressage, trail riding, showing, pleasure, all around family horse
967	Breeds	Hard	HIH160-1; HIH171B-1	What is the origination of the name Standardbred?	Horse had to trot or pace a mile in a standard time of 2 ½ minutes or less to be admitted to the studbook.
968	Breeds	Hard	HIH171B-1	Name the breed that includes the following famous names in its history: Messenger, Greyhound, Hambletonian, Dan Patch, and Niatross.	Standardbred
969	Breeds	Hard	HIH171B-1	Messenger, a gray Thoroughbred, is generally considered to be the foundation sire of which breed?	Standardbred
970	Breeds	Easy	HIH171B-1	Which breed is used primarily for harness racing?	Standardbred
971	Breeds	Easy	HIH171B-1	Which breed does the US Trotting Association represent?	Standardbred
973	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-4; HIH160-1	What are the TWO racing gaits of the Standardbred?	Trot and pace
974	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-4; HIH171B	What is the term for a Standardbred that races with a diagonal gait?	Trotter (FYI: 80% of Standardbreds are pacers.)
976	Breeds	Medium	HIH171B-1	What is the name of the breed association for the Standardbred?	United States Trotting Association
5630	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-4	Standardbred race horses are classified as either trotters or pacers. Are there more trotters or pacers?	Pacers (FYI: 80% of Standardbred race horses are pacers. The pace is faster than the trot.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5631	Breeds	Medium	HSm115-4	Identify the following breed: looks like a longer, more-muscled Thoroughbred; often used for police work due to its "bombproof" personality; often bay in color; most commonly used for harness racing.	Standardbred
978	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH152-1; HIH172B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Tennessee Walking Horse?	15 hands (accept any number within the 14.2 - 17 hand range)
979	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH172B-1	Name 3 breeds that contributed to the development of the Tennessee Walking Horse.	Narragansett Pacer, Canadian Pacer, Standardbred, Thoroughbred, Saddlebred, Morgan
981	Breeds	Hard	HSm130-4; DET197	Where did the Orlov Trotter originate?	Russia
982	Breeds	Novice	HSm135-1; HIH172B-1	In what US state did the Tennessee Walking Horse originate?	Tennessee
983	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-2; HIH152-1	Which breed nods its head in rhythm with its walk?	Tennessee Walking Horse
984	Breeds	Hard	HIH162B-1; TH40	Black Allen (Allen P-1) was the foundation sire of which breed?	Tennessee Walking Horse
985	Breeds	Hard	DET10	The Tennessee Walking Horse was crossed with what other breed to develop the American Walking Pony?	Welsh Pony
789	Breeds	Easy	DET168; HH9	What is a "light" horse?	Horse used primarily for riding or driving; all breeds except draft; a saddle horse (accept any)
790	Breeds	Easy	DET168; HH9	What is the term for any horse used primarily for riding, all breeds except draft breeds?	Light horse
791	Breeds	Easy	DET62; HH40	What is a "combination horse"?	Horse used for both riding and driving
792	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1; HH56; TH69	In reference to horse breeds, what does the term "hot blooded" mean?	Horse of Eastern or Oriental blood (FYI: Examples are Arabians and Thoroughbreds.)
793	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1; DET144; HH56	What is the term for a horse of Eastern or Oriental blood?	Hot blooded
5636	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-1	Name 3 characteristics of hot-blooded horse breeds.	Lighter build, thinner hair coat, more spirited disposition, faster speed, endurance over long distances, origin from hot climates
794	Breeds	Easy	HIH151-2; HH56; TH12	Name ONE breed used as a foundation for developing many modern breeds.	Arabian, Thoroughbred, Morgan
795	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH151-1	Name the breed associated with 3 of the following	Figure—Morgan; Hambletonian—

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				horses: Figure, Hambletonian, Black Hand, Black Allan, and Janus.	Standardbred; Black Hand—POA; Black Allan—Tennessee Walking Horse; Janus—Quarter Horse
5634	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-3	Name 3 stock horse breeds of horses.	Quarter Horse, Paint, Appaloosa (FYI: A stock horse is a breed that is well suited for working with livestock such as cattle.)
798	Breeds	Hard	DET6	Identify this breed: able to withstand severe weather in its countries of origin Turkmenistan and Russia; known for its stubbornness, speed, jumping ability, and metallic coat sheen.	Akhal-Teke
799	Breeds	Intermediate	HIH158-1; HH56; TH32	In which country were horses with the colorful characteristics of the Appaloosa first seen?	China
800	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HH59; TH32; TH61	Mottled skin, striped hooves, and sclera around the eye are all characteristics of which breed?	Appaloosa or POA (accept either)
801	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HIH158-1; HIH152B-1; HIH167B-2	What breed characteristically has vertically striped hooves?	Appaloosa or POA (accept either)
802	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-3; HIH152B-1; HH59; TH32	Name 3 characteristics of Appaloosas.	Mottled skin, white sclera around the eyes, vertically striped hooves, approved coat pattern
804	Breeds	Easy	HIH158-1; HIH152B-1	What breed was developed by the Nez Perce Indians?	Appaloosa
805	Breeds	Easy	HIH158-1; HIH152B-1	What breed has its headquarters in Moscow, Idaho?	Appaloosa
806	Breeds	Easy	HIH158-1; HIH152B-1	Historians believe that which Native American tribe was the first to practice selective breeding?	Nez Perce
807	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HIH158-1; HIH152B-1	In what 3 western states was the Appaloosa developed?	Oregon, Washington, and Idaho
808	Breeds	Easy	HIH152B-1	What breed was formerly known as the "Palouse Horse"?	Appaloosa
809	Breeds	Easy	HIH158-1; HIH153-1	What is the origination of the name "Appaloosa"?	Slurring of the words "a Palouse" (refers to the Palouse region where the breed was developed)
810	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm105-6; HIH1040-3	Name 5 color patterns of the Appaloosa.	Leopard, blanket or snowcap, blanket with spots, few spot leopard, snowflake, frost,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					mottled, varnish roan
1371	Breeds	Easy	HSm105-6; H1-34	With which Appaloosa coat pattern does the horse have a solid-colored body with white over the hindquarters?	Blanket or snowcap (accept either)
1372	Breeds	Easy	HSm105-6; HIH158-1; TH34	Describe a leopard Appaloosa.	White background with colored spots (and Appaloosa characteristics)
811	Breeds	Intermediate	ES51	What breed of horse is sometimes called "rat-tailed" because of its characteristic sparse mane and tail?	Appaloosa
812	Breeds	Easy	HIH153B-2	Which breed consistently outlives other breeds?	Arabian
813	Breeds	Easy	HIH150; HIH153B-1; HH56; TH18	What is the oldest purebred breed?	Arabian
815	Breeds	Novice	HSm115-1; HIH150-1; HIH153B-1; HH56	Where did the Arabian horse originate?	Arabia
817	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH150-1; HIH153B-1	Who were the first breeders of Arabians?	Arabian tribesmen (Bedouins) [pronounced BED-oh-wins]
818	Breeds	Medium	HIH153B-1	The Arabian's Arabic name is Kohl-ani. Where did it get this name?	Arabian's skin is the same blue-black color as the kohl that Arabian women wear as eyeliner.
819	Breeds	Easy	HIH210-1; HH65	Which breed excels in distance riding?	Arabian
820	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH210-1	Which breed is noted for its great endurance?	Arabian
821	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm115-1; HIH150-1; HIH153B-1; HH56; TH67	What are 5 distinguishing characteristics of the Arabian?	Beautiful head, dished face, fine muzzle, large nostrils, arching neck, high tail carriage, free way of going, great endurance, short coupling, small build, docility (accept any correct answers)
822	Breeds	Hard	HIH153B-2	In reference to breed characteristics, what is a "jibbah"?	Bulge between the eyes of an Arabian
823	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH150-1; HH56	What color skin does the Arabian always have?	Dark
824	Breeds	Hard	HIH150-1	In reference to the evolution of the breed, why is it believed that for their body size, Arabian horses have large hooves?	Enables them to travel more easily over the desert sands
825	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-1; HIH150-1;	Name 3 colors of the Arabian.	Black, bay, brown, chestnut, gray, occasional

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HIH153B-1; HH57		roan, occasional white (accept any correct answers)
827	Breeds	Medium	HIH153B-1	The popularity of Arabians in the US began with the introduction of 45 horses showcased in 1892 at what event?	Chicago World's Fair
829	Breeds	Hard	HIH153B-1	The first purebred Arabian breeding program in the US is linked to what US President who was given two Arabian stallions by the Sultan of Turkey?	Ulysses S. Grant (FYI: The two stallions were Leopard and Linden Tree. These stallions along with "Max" were the foundation sires of the Rangerbred breed.)
830	Breeds	Easy	HSm130-1; HIH186-1; TH17	Which breed must have an ancestry of 50% or higher of Arabian blood?	Half-Arabian
814	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm130-1; HIH186-1	What is an Anglo-Arabian?	Horse that is part Arabian and part Thoroughbred
833	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm130-1	What breed was developed by crossing Thoroughbreds with Arabians?	Anglo-Arabian
834	Breeds	Medium	DET188	What is the name of the breed developed in the US that is a cross between a Saddlebred and an Arabian?	National Show Horse
835	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-2; TH17	Prior to 1908, the American Jockey Club registered what TWO other breeds of horse besides the Thoroughbred?	Arabian and Anglo-Arab
836	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-2; TH17	Before 1908, Arabians and Anglo-Arabians were registered in which breed association?	Jockey Club
837	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH150-1; HIH 153B-2	Giving only one number, how tall is the Arabian?	15 hands (accept any number within the 14.1 - 15.1 hand range)
838	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH150-1; TH17	Giving only one number, what is the weight of the Arabian?	1000 pounds (accept any number between 800 - 1000 pounds)
839	Breeds	Easy	HIH150; HIH210-2; HIH153B-1	Give ONE use of the Arabian.	Endurance, show, pleasure, stock, racing, driving, costume classes (accept any correct answer)
840	Breeds	Medium	DET19	What TWO breeds were combined in the development of the Azteca?	Andalusian and Quarter Horse
841	Breeds	Medium	DET19	Which breed of horse originated in Mexico as a result of crossing Andalusian stallions with Quarter Horse	Azteca

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				mares?	
842	Breeds	Medium	HSm130-7; TH17	In what area of the world did the Barb originate?	Northern Africa (in the Barbary States)
5637	Breeds	Hard	HSm130-7	Which African breed has existed almost as long as the Arabian breed and was used by the Moors in their conquests?	Barb (FYI: Barbs are found in present day Tunisia and Morocco.)
843	Breeds	Medium	DET8	What breed of horse originated in the Ural Mountains of Russia? It's well-adapted to cold weather and it's noted for its long, curly hair coat.	Bashkir Curly
844	Breeds	Easy	DET8; TH57	What is the distinguishing characteristic of the Bashkir Curly?	Curly hair coat
845	Breeds	Intermediate	DET8; TH57	How did the American Bashkir Curly get its name?	Named after the curly-coated horses raised in the Bashkir region (of the Ural Mountains of Russia)
846	Breeds	Easy	DET8; TH57	From what country did the American Bashkir Curly originate?	United States (from feral horses in Nevada)
847	Breeds	Easy	DET58	What breed of horse is ALWAYS bay?	Cleveland Bay
848	Breeds	Easy	DET58	What is the reason for disqualification when registering a Cleveland Bay?	If it's not bay.
849	Breeds	Easy	HIH170-1; HIH158B-2	What is the most common color of the Hackney?	Bay
850	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-3; HSm130-5; TH62	Which breed originated in England from Norfolk trotters and Thoroughbreds?	Hackney
851	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm130-4; HIH174-1	Name 3 distinguishing characteristics of the Lipizzan.	Agility, temperament, good character, docility, intelligence, strength, arched neck, proud carriage, athletic ability, muscular hindquarters (accept any correct answers)
852	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm130-4; HIH174-1	Describe the coloring of the Lipizzan from birth to maturity.	Born dark and gets lighter each year (appears "white" between 6 - 10 years of age)
853	Breeds	Easy	HSm130-4; HIH714-1; HIH159B-1	What is the predominant color of the Lipizzan?	Gray (FYI: The Spanish Riding School keeps one dark-colored Lipizzan in the stables for good luck!)
854	Breeds	Hard	HSm130-4-5; HIH159B-2	What breed was developed in what is now Slovenia from Spanish horses, Karst Horses, and Old Neapolitan Horses?	Lipizzan (also accept Lipizzaner)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
855	Breeds	Medium	HSm130-4; HIH174-2; HIH159B-1	Which breed was developed by the Hapsburg family of Austria?	Lipizzan (also accept Lipizzaner)
856	Breeds	Easy	HSm130-4; HIH174-1; HIH159B-1	Which breed is world famous because of its connection with the Spanish Riding School?	Lipizzan (also accept Lipizzaner) [FYI: The Spanish Riding School is in Vienna, Austria.]
857	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm130-4; HIH174-1; HIH159B-1	In what city and country is the Spanish Riding School?	Vienna, Austria
858	Breeds	Medium	HIH174-2; HIH159B-1	What breed was threatened with extinction during World War II?	Lipizzan (also accept Lipizzaner) [FYI: Breed and Spanish Riding School were saved by US Army, General Patton, and the director of the Spanish Riding School.]
861	Breeds	Hard	HIH159B-1	In addition to the stallion lines, how many dominant female families are recognized by the Lipizzan registry?	35 female lines
862	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH174-2; HIH159B-1	Name 3 classic Lipizzan stallion lines.	Conversano, Favory, Maestoso, Neapolitano, Pluto, and Siglavy
863	Breeds	Hard	HIH159; HIH159B-1	Horses from what European breed must trace directly, without interruption, to the recognized male and female lines?	Lipizzan (also accept Lipizzaner)
864	Breeds	Easy	HIH174-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Lipizzaner?	15 hands (accept any number within the 14.2 - 15.2 hand range)
5651	Breeds	Hard	HSm130-8	What breed of horse is noted for its distinguishing ear carriage where the ears point inward towards each other?	Marwari (FYI: The Marwari originated in India in the Marwar region. The breed possibly descended from Mongolian horses and horses from Iran.)
865	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH151-1; HIH162B-1	Which breed is the only breed to be named after an individual horse?	Morgan
866	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-1; TH36	Identify this breed: essential in the development of other American breeds; USDA had a farm in Middlebury, Vermont; known for its all-purpose abilities on the farm or in the show ring; only breed named after a single horse.	Morgan
868	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm115-1; HIH151-2, HIH162B-1	Other than conformation, what are 3 distinguishing characteristics of the Morgan?	Easy keeper; endurance; docility
869	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-1; HIH151-2,	Name 3 colors of the Morgan.	Black, bay, brown, chestnut, palomino,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HIH162B-1		buckskin, gray, pinto, dun, perlino, smoky cream (accept any correct answers)
870	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-1; TH36	The dark liver or black chestnut color is most common in which breed?	Morgan
871	Breeds	Easy	HIH151-1	Name TWO colors or patterns that are ineligible for registration in the Morgan breed.	White above hocks except for face markings, spotted or pinto patterns, Appaloosa patterns, blue eyes
873	Breeds	Easy	HIH162B-1	Where did the Morgan originate?	United States (New England, specifically Vermont)
874	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH151-1; HIH162B-1	Who is the foundation sire of the Morgan breed?	Figure (Justin Morgan)
875	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH151-1; HIH162B-1	Who was Figure?	Foundation sire of the Morgan breed (later called Justin Morgan)
878	Breeds	Hard	HIH162B-1; TH36	What was the name of the Thoroughbred stallion that was the sire of Figure or Justin Morgan?	True Briton (FYI: According to the internet, True Briton was also known as Beautiful Bay and Traveler.)
881	Breeds	Easy	HIH151-1; HIH162B-1; TH36	Giving only one number, how tall is the Morgan?	15 hands (accept any number within the 14.1 - 15.1 hand range)
882	Breeds	Easy	HIH163B-1	A horse of Paint breeding who does NOT meet the color requirements may be registered in the division known as what?	Breeding Stock Paint (FYI: They are now called Solid Paint-Bred by APHA.)
883	Breeds	Medium	HSm115-3; HIH159-1; HIH163B-1	What are the TWO basic requirements for registering an American Paint Horse?	Must have Paint, Thoroughbred, or Quarter Horse breeding; must meet minimum color requirements
884	Breeds	Medium	HIH159-1; HIH163B-1	In reference to breed associations, what does APHA stand for?	American Paint Horse Association (FYI: Headquarters are in Fort Worth, Texas.)
885	Breeds	Easy	HIH159-3; HH56	In what city and state is the American Paint Horse Association headquarters?	Fort Worth, Texas
886	Breeds	Novice	HIH168B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Quarter Horse?	15 hands (accept any number in the 14 - 17 hand range)
887	Breeds	Novice	HSm115-2; HIH153-1; HIH168B-1	How did the Quarter Horse get its name?	From its ability to sprint a quarter mile
889	Breeds	Easy	HIH151-1; HIH1762B-	In what city and state is the American Quarter Horse	Amarillo, Texas

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			1	Association headquarters located?	
890	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm115-2; HIH153-1; HIH168B-1	Name 5 distinguishing characteristics of the Quarter Horse.	Cow sense, compact muscling, speed over short distances, short foxy ears, short broad head, large eyes, calm disposition (accept any correct answers)
891	Breeds	Hard	HIH168B-1	Identify this breed: head is short and broad with large nostrils and short, foxy ears; its disposition is calm; muscling is short, compact, and powerful which gives it the ability to gain speed quickly.	Quarter Horse
892	Breeds	Easy	HIH168B-1	Which breed is noted for its "cow sense"?	Quarter Horse
893	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-2; HIH153-1; HIH168B-1	Which breed of horse is known for its ability to gain speed in a matter of seconds over short distances?	Quarter Horse
5652	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-2; HIH153-1; HIH168B-1	Name 3 distinguishing characteristics of the Quarter Horse.	Cow sense, compact muscling, speed over short distances, short foxy ears, short broad head, large eyes, calm disposition (accept any correct answers)
894	Breeds	Easy	HIH168B-1	What is the most common color of the Quarter Horse?	Sorrel (chestnut)
895	Breeds	Hard	DET55	What is the small, short-coupled horse named for an Indian tribe that was an ancestor of the Quarter Horse?	Chickasaw Horse
896	Breeds	Easy	HIH153-1; HIH168B-1	Where did the Quarter Horse originate?	United States (Eastern US)
898	Breeds	Medium	TH27	Who was the first permanently registered Quarter Horse?	Wimpy (Wimpy P-1) [FYI: Wimpy was foaled in 1937 on the King Ranch. He was the grandson of Old Sorrel. Because he was the 1941 Grand Champion stallion at the Southeastern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, he was elected to become the first registered QH.]
899	Breeds	Hard	HIH173B-1	Most Quarter Horse foundation sires trace back to which stallion?	Janus (FYI: Janus was a Thoroughbred foaled in 1746. He was the grandson of the Godolphin Arabian.)
900	Breeds	Hard	TH26	The King Ranch of Texas developed a linebreeding program around one Quarter Horse stallion that they felt fit their ideal of the working cow horse. Who was this stallion?	Old Sorrel (FYI: Old Sorrel was the grandsire of Wimpy P-1, the first permanently registered Quarter Horse.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
901	Breeds	Hard	TH27	Who was Wimpy's famous grandsire?	Old Sorrel
902	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-2	What current breed of horse was known as "Steeldusts" in the early 1900's?	Quarter Horse (FYI: They were named after Steel Dust, a famous sire foaled in 1843. He and his progeny were perfect for ranch work and cattle drives in the Western US.)
903	Breeds	Intermediate	DET 62	What breed of horse that is named after a US state often resembles an Appaloosa?	Colorado Ranger Horse (which is also called the Rangerbred)
904	Breeds	Sr Bonus	TH58	Name the 3 foundation sires of the Rangerbred horse.	Max, Leopard, and Linden Tree (FYI: Leopard and Linden tree were the two horses given to Ulysses S. Grant by the Sultan of Turkey.)
905	Breeds	Hard	TH58	Linden Tree, Leopard, and Max were the foundation sires for what breed of horse that is often mistaken for an Appaloosa?	Rangerbred or Colorado Ranger Horse (accept either)
906	Breeds	Easy	HSm130-5; HIH157-1	Where did the Thoroughbred originate?	England
908	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm115-5; DET32	To which breed does the term "blood horse" refer?	Thoroughbred
909	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm175-2; HIH157-1	Who are the 3 foundation sires of the Thoroughbred?	Darley Arabian, Godolphin Arabian, and Byerly Turk
910	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm175-2; HIH157-1	What do the Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk, and Godolphin Arabian have in common?	Foundation sires of the Thoroughbred
911	Breeds	Hard	HSm115-5	What was the name of the first Thoroughbred stallion imported to the US?	Bulle Rock (FYI: Bulle Rock was foaled in 1709 and imported to the US in 1730. His sire was the Darley Arabian.)
912	Breeds	Hard	DET88	To what famous Thoroughbred, unbeaten in 24 races in 1764, do 90% of all modern Thoroughbreds trace their ancestry?	Eclipse (FYI: Eclipse's topline traces back to Darley Arabian and its distaff side traces back to Godolphin Arabian.)
915	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-3; HIH157-1	The Jockey Club maintains the registry of Thoroughbreds for the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico. What is the proper name of the register?	American Stud Book
916	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-3; HIH157-1	Name ONE country, other than the US, whose Thoroughbred foals are registered with the Jockey Club.	Canada; Puerto Rico
917	Breeds	Easy	HSm175-2; HIH157-1; HIH173B-1	Which breed is represented by the Jockey Club?	Thoroughbred

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
918	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-2; HIH157-1	What breed organization is responsible for the American Stud Book?	Jockey Club
919	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-3; DET10	Which breed of horse is in the American Stud Book?	Thoroughbred
920	Breeds	Hard	HSm175-3; HIH157-1	The American Stud Book is a register of Thoroughbred horses from what 3 countries?	US, Canada, and Puerto Rico
921	Breeds	Medium	HSm175-2	The Thoroughbred exceeds other breeds at racing over what distance?	6 - 12 furlongs or 3/4 - 1 ½ miles (accept any number within these ranges)
925	Breeds	Intermediate	TH22	There were two famous Thoroughbred race horses known as "Big Red". Who was the ORIGINAL "Big Red"?	Man o' War (FYI: Secretariat was also called Big Red.)
926	Breeds	Intermediate	TH22	What TWO famous Thoroughbred race horses were both known by the nickname "Big Red"?	Man o' War and Secretariat (FYI: Man o' War was foaled in 1917 and Secretariat was foaled in 1970.)
927	Breeds	Novice	HSm115-5; HIH173B-1	Giving only one number, what is the weight of the Thoroughbred?	1000 pounds (accept any number within 1000 - 1250 pounds)
928	Breeds	Easy	HSm11-5; HIH173B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Thoroughbred?	16 hands (accept any number in the 15.2 - 17 hand range)
1156	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH154-1; HIH160B-1; HH56; TH67	Give 5 uses of the Miniature Horse.	Companions, driving, circus, in-hand jumping, in-hand trail, halter, showmanship (accept any correct answers)
1157	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-2; HIH160B-1; HH56	Which breed was developed from small English and Dutch mine horses?	Miniature Horse
1158	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9; TH67	Where did the Falabella originate?	Argentina
1159	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9; DET103	Which one of the following breeds would NOT be considered a pony breed: Exmoor, Falabella, or Trottingbred?	Falabella
1160	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9; DET103; TH67	What is the small horse breed from Argentina that's noted for its excellent conformation and its extremely small size?	Falabella
1161	Breeds	Medium	HSm115-3; HIH154-1	Approximately how much does an average mature American Miniature Horse weigh?	300 pounds (accept any number between 200 - 350 pounds)
1162	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HIH154-1; HIH160B-1	What is the maximum height for a horse registered in the American Miniature Horse Association?	34 inches (FYI: American Miniature Horse REGISTRY Division B horses are 34 - 38 inches tall.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1163	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-3; HIH154-1	An American Miniature Horse is registered on a temporary basis until it reaches 3 years of age. What requirement must it meet at that time to be permanently registered in the American Miniature Horse Association?	Not exceed the 34 inch height requirement (FYI: For the AMHA, height must not exceed 34 inches at 3 years of age. For the AMHR, Division A Minis are up to 34 inches and Division B Minis are between 34 and 38 inches tall.)
1164	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-2; HIH154-1	How much does a Miniature Horse foal weigh at birth?	20 pounds (accept any number between 15 - 30 pounds)
1165	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-2; HIH154-1	What is the average height for a newborn Miniature Horse?	18 inches
1166	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm125-11; TH76	What is the term for the offspring of a mule and hinny?	A miracle! (It's impossible because both are sterile.)
5640	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm125-11	By looking at the tail, how can you tell if an equine is a donkey or a mule?	Donkeys have tails with tufts of hair at the end; mules have more horse-like tails.
1168	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-11; DET37	What is the term for the vocal sound made by a jack?	Bray
1170	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-11; TH79	What type of equine is known for having a dorsal stripe that is intersected by the arms of a cross at the withers?	Donkey
1171	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-11; HIH156B-1; TH76	Give 3 differences between a horse and a donkey.	Donkey has longer ears, sparser mane and tail, stiffer and more upright mane, smaller hooves, rounder hooves, straighter neck and back, fewer chestnuts, lighter color muzzle and underbelly, shorter gestation period, and brays instead of whinnies.
1172	Breeds	Medium	HSm110-6; TH79	What is the legend associated with the cross on the donkey's back?	Donkey's reward for carrying Mary to Bethlehem and Jesus to Jerusalem
1174	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-11; HSc21; TH76	What is the term for a male donkey?	Jack
1175	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-11; HIH156B-1; HSc21; TH75	What is the term for a female donkey?	Jenny or jennet (accept either)
1176	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-11; TH75	What is the COMMON name for a female of the species Equus asinus?	Jenny or jennet (accept either)
1177	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm-125-11;	Name 3 of the classifications of donkeys based on size.	Miniature Mediterranean (36 inches and

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HIH156B-1		under), Small Standard (36 – 48 inches), Large Standard (48 – 54 inches), and Mammoth (54 – 56 inches and over)
1178	Breeds	Medium	TH76	What is the term used for the feral donkeys of the American Southwest?	Burro
1179	Breeds	Hard	TH76	The terms donkey and burro historically have often been used synonymously. What differentiates the use of these terms today?	Burro is used to describe the feral animal; donkey is used to describe the domesticated animal.
1180	Breeds	Easy	TH78	What is a burro?	Feral donkey or Spanish term for donkey (accept either)
1181	Breeds	Easy	TH61	The burro's ancestors came to North America with whom?	Spanish explorers
1182	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-11; HIH156B-1; HSc21; TH76	What is a cross between a stallion and a jennet?	Hinny
1183	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-11; TH79	Where did the Miniature Donkey originate?	Mediterranean area (FYI: Sicily and Sardinia)
1184	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-11; HSc21; TH76	What is a mule?	Cross between a jack and a mare
1185	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-12; HH56; TH77	Who was the first breeder of mules in North America?	George Washington
1186	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-11; HIH156B-1; HH56; TH76	What are 5 uses of the mule?	Saddle, packing, draft or farm work, driving, showing, pets (accept any correct answers)
1187	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-11; HIH156B-1; HSc21; TH76	Explain the difference in the parentage of a mule and a hinny.	Mule is a cross between a jack and a mare; hinny is a cross between a stallion and a jenny or jennet.
1188	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-11; HSc21; TH76	What is the result of breeding a horse to a donkey?	Mule or hinny (accept either)
5639	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm125-11	2 part question: What are the common names for a male mule and a female mule?	Male mule is called a John; female mule is called a Molly.
1189	Breeds	Hard	DET298	What would be the result of crossing a zebra and a horse?	Zebrass, zorse, or zebroid (accept any)
1083	Breeds	Easy	HSm130-2	You are looking at a sale poster for a pretty chestnut mare. The information states that the animal is 57 inches tall. Is the mare a horse or a pony?	Pony (FYI: The dividing line is 58 inches or 14.2 hands.)

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1084	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120	Name 6 breeds of pony.	Shetland, Welsh, Connemara, POA, Hackney, Chincoteague, Exmoor, Dales, Quarter Pony, New Forest, American Sport Pony, Dartmoor, Fells, Gotland (accept any correct answers)
1085	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm120	Name 4 breeds of pony.	Shetland, Welsh, Connemara, POA, Hackney, Chincoteague, Exmoor, Dales, Quarter Pony, New Forest, American Sport Pony, Dartmoor, Fells, Gotland (accept any correct answers)
5647	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-1	Name 3 breeds of pony that originated in the United Kingdom.	Dales, Dartmoor, Eriskay, Exmoor, Fell, Hackney, Highland, New Forest, Shetland, Welsh
5648	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-1	Name 3 American breeds of pony.	Chincoteague, POA, Quarter Pony, American Gaited Pony, American Shetland Pony, American Walking Pony, Banker, Corolla, North American Sport Pony
1088	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-6	Which pony breed originated in County Galway, Ireland?	Connemara
1089	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-6	Where did the Connemara Pony originate?	Ireland (County Galway)
1090	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-7	Connemara ponies are noted for what ability?	Jumping ability
1092	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-6	Giving only one number, how tall is the Connemara Pony?	14 hands (accept any number within 13 – over 15 hand range)
1093	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-6; HIH169-2; DET77	Name this breed of pony: known for its solid build, endurance, and calm, agreeable nature; used as pack ponies in the lead mining industry; originated in the dales of Great Britain.	Dales Pony
1094	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-8; HIH157B-1	What is Britain's oldest pony breed? It has existed since the Stone Age and has been referred to as a "living fossil".	Exmoor Pony
1095	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-8; HIH157B-1	From where did the Exmoor Pony get its name?	Moorlands known as Exmoor (in southwest England)
1096	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-8; HIH169-1; HIH157B-1	Name TWO characteristics Exmoor ponies developed that help them survive harsh winter conditions.	Double layer coat, toad eye (pronounced brow to keep out elements), and snow chute tail (short hairs at the base of the tail to keep out elements)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1097	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-8; HIH169-1; HIH157B-1	Give 3 characteristics of the Exmoor Pony.	Primitive coat pattern (buff coloring around eyes, muzzle, belly and flank), broad forehead, toad or hooded eye (pronounced brow), low tail set, double layer coat, snow chute or ice tail (short hairs at the base of the tail), uniformity of appearance
1098	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-8; HIH167-1; HIH169-1	What is meant by the term "toad eye"?	Pronounced brow of the Exmoor Pony (that keeps out elements)
1099	Breeds	Hard	HSm120-8; HIH167-1	Which breed can be traced through archeological records to England over 60,000 years ago, making it a contemporary of the Przewalski's Horse?	Exmoor Pony
1100	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9, HIH157B-1	Which breed was first recorded in the Doomsday book of 1085?	Exmoor Pony
1102	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-9, HIH157B-1	Name 3 things that are considered signs of impurity and will result in denying registration for an Exmoor Pony.	White markings; white hairs on the body, mane, or tail; hooves with white soles
1103	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9; HIH157B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Exmoor Pony?	12 hands (accept any number within the 11.2 – 12.3 hand range) [CORRECTED HEIGHT]
1104	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-9; DET108	Describe the coloring of the Fjord.	Dun with dun characteristics of mane and tail frosting, dorsal stripes, and zebra stripes
1105	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-10	Name 3 of the 5 types of dun coloring in the Fjord breed.	Brown dun (brunblakk, 90%), red dun (rødblakk), grey dun (grå; grulla), white dun or uls dun (ulsblakk), yellow dun (gulblakk; rarest)
1106	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-9; DET108	Identify this breed: sometimes used as a pack animal; resembles the wild horses of the Ice Age; dun color with black and silver mane and tail and dun markings; country of origin is Norway.	Fjord
5650	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-10	Name 3 breed characteristics of the Fjord.	Dun, primitive markings (dorsal stripe, transverse stripe, zebra stripes), pangare effect (lighter hair on muzzle, belly, inside of legs, over eyes), mane frosting, dark mane strip (midstol), dark middle tail hair (halefjaer)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1107	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9	What are the colors of the Galiceño? (pronounced gal-ee-SANE-yo)	All SOLID colors (NO spotted horses, pintos, Appaloosa patterns)
1108	Breeds	Hard	HSm120-9	Identify the following breed: This pony-sized equine originated in Spain as a result of Spanish Jennet and Barb breeding. It performs four natural gaits that include the walk, trot, canter, and running walk.	Galiceño (pronounced gal-ee-SANE-yo)
1109	Breeds	Hard	HSm120-9	The Galiceño may naturally trot and/or exhibit which other intermediate gait? (pronounced gal-ee-SANE-yo)	Running walk (also accept paso gait)
1111	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9	Where did the Galiceño breed originate? (pronounced gal-ee-SANE-yo)	Spain (FYI: It was formerly known as the Galicia Mountain Pony. Breed is now in southern Mexico.)
1112	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-9	Giving only one number, how tall is the Galiceño? (pronounced gal-ee-SANE-yo)	13 hands (accept any number within the 12 - 13.2 hand range)
1117	Breeds	Medium	HIH167-2; DET123	In reference to horse and pony breeds, where did the Gotland originate?	Sweden
1119	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-3	Name 3 show classifications of Hackney ponies.	Roadster pony (under 13 hands), Hackney or Cobtail pony (14.2 hands and under), Harness or Longtail pony (12.2 hands and under), Pleasure pony (docked or long tail; 14.2 hands and under); In-Hand Pony (weanlings, yearlings, and 2 year olds)
1120	Breeds	Easy	HSm120-3; HIH170-1; HIH158B-2	What is the main use of the Hackney Pony?	Driving (FYI: Hackney ponies are often too spirited to be used as children's mounts.)
1122	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-3; HIH158B-1	Which breed was crossed with the Hackney horse to produce the Hackney pony?	Welsh Pony (also accept Fell Pony)
1123	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-9	Where did the Haflinger originate?	Austria (FYI: Haflingers are from the South Tyrol region of Austria and northern Italy and are named for the Tyrolean village of Halving.)
1124	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-9	What is the small, general purpose mountain horse from Austria that resembles a small Belgian?	Haflinger
5646	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm125-9	Name 3 breed characteristics of the Haflinger.	55 – 60 inches (13.3 – 15 hands), heavy-boned, light chestnut or golden-colored with a white mane and tail, white face markings

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					are desirable, long-lived, people-loving, willing, forgiving temperament
5638	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm135-4	What is the only breed to originate from Iceland?	Icelandic horse (FYI: The Icelandic horse is a hardy, sturdy, pony-sized horse that performs two additional gaits, the tolt and the flying pace.)
1125	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-8; DET190	What is the country of origin for the New Forest Pony?	England
1126	Breeds	Easy	HIH167B-1	What is the primary use of the POA?	Children's mount (FYI: POA is the Pony of the Americas.)
1127	Breeds	Easy	HSm120-1; HIH167B-1	Referring to horse breeds, what do the letters POA mean?	Pony of the Americas
1129	Breeds	Easy	HIH167B-1; HIH167B-1; HH58; TH60	In what country was the POA or Pony of the Americas breed developed?	United States (Mason City, Iowa)
1130	Breeds	Jr Bonus	HSm115-5; HIH167B-2	Name 3 characteristics of the POA.	Mottled skin, white sclera around the eyes, vertically striped hooves, approved coat pattern, size (46 – 56 inches)
1131	Breeds	Novice	HSm115-5; HH59; TH32; TH61	Which breed of pony is colored similar to an Appaloosa?	POA (Pony of the Americas)
1132	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-5; HIH167B-1; BEG110-3L	Identify this PONY breed: mottled skin around the muzzle and eyes, white sclera encircling the eyes, vertically striped hooves, and an approved coat pattern.	POA (Pony of the Americas)
1133	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm115-5; HIH167B-1; TH59	Who was Black Hand?	Foundation sire of the POA
5641	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm115-5	Black Hand was the foundation sire of the POA breed. How did Black Hand get his name?	Spots on his flank formed an image of a black handprint.
1135	Breeds	Easy	HSm115-5; HIH167B-1; HH59; TH61	Giving only one number, how tall is the POA or Pony of the Americas?	46 - 56 inches (11.2 - 14 hands; accept any number within these ranges)
1136	Breeds	Easy	HSm120-2; HH59; TH59	Give ONE use of the Shetland Pony.	Children's mount, driving, in-hand classes, racing in the UK, pleasure, therapeutic
1138	Breeds	Novice	HSm120-1; HH59; TH58	Where did the Shetland Pony originate?	Shetland Isles (off the coast of Scotland)
1139	Breeds	Novice	HSm120-1; HH59;	What pony originated in the Shetland Isles?	Shetland Pony

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			TH58		
1140	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-1; HH59; TH58	Name 3 types of Shetland Ponies.	Foundation, Classic American (46 inches max), Modern American (under 43 inches and 43 – 46 inches), Modern Pleasure, Standard in UK ( over 34 – 42 inches), Miniature in UK (34 inches and under)
1142	Breeds	Novice	HSm120-2; HH59; TH59	What are the colors of the Shetland Pony?	ALL colors
1143	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-2; HH58; TH59	What is the UPPER height limit for an American Shetland Pony?	46 inches (FYI: The maximum height is 46 inches for the American Shetland Pony and 42 inches for Shetland Ponies in the UK.)
1145	Breeds	Easy	HSm120-1,2; HH59; TH59	Name ONE distinguishing characteristic of the Shetland Pony.	Small size; great strength; hardiness (FYI: The maximum height is 46 inches for the American Shetland Pony. Shetland ponies can pull twice their weight.)
1146	Breeds	Easy	HSm120-3; HH59; TH61	Where did the Welsh Pony originate?	Wales
1147	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-3; HIH814-1; HIH175B-1	All horses registered in this breed trace back to horses that roamed free on the hills of Wales before the time of the Romans. Which breed is it?	Welsh Pony
1149	Breeds	Easy	HSm120-4; HIH175B-1; TH61	What color pattern is NOT permitted in the Welsh Pony breed?	Any spotted patterns (piebald, skewbald, or leopard)
1150	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HSm120-4; HIH184-1; HIH175B-1	Name 3 sections of the Welsh Pony and Cob registry.	Welsh Mountain Pony (Section A); Welsh Pony (Section B); Welsh Pony of Cob Type (Section C); Welsh Cob (Section D) (accept either the name or the section)
1151	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-4; HIH175B-1; TH61	What is a Welsh Cob?	Larger version of the Welsh Pony or Section D (over 13.2 hands with no upper height limit)
1152	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm120-5; HIH184-1; HIH175B-1	What is the upper height limit for a Welsh Cob?	No upper height limit (FYI: Must exceed 13.2 hands; has no upper height limit.)
1153	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-4; HIH175B-1	What is the height limit in the United Kingdom for a Section A Welsh Pony or Welsh Mountain Pony?	12 hands (FYI: The height limit in the US is 12.2 hands.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1155	Breeds	Medium	HSm120-4; HIH175B-1	What is another name for the Section A Welsh Pony?	Welsh Mountain Pony (FYI: The 4 divisions of the Welsh Pony are Section A Welsh Mountain Pony, Section B Welsh Pony, Section C Welsh Pony of Cob Type, and Section D Welsh Cob.)
759	Breeds	Easy	HSm130-1; HH56; TH137 HSm130-1	What is the term for a group of horses having common origin and possessing certain traits that are passed on to their offspring?	Breed
760	Breeds	Novice	HIH1220-1	Name ONE basic difference between breeds of horses.	Body type, coloring, markings, gaits, size, location and amount of muscling (accept any correct answer)
761	Breeds	Easy	HSm385-2; HIH220-8	Body type, color patterns, gaits, and way of going are all examples of what type characteristics?	Breed characteristics
762	Breeds	Easy	HSm385-2; HIH220; HH56; TH15	What is the term for the characteristics that are unique to a particular breed?	Breed characteristics
763	Breeds	Medium	HSm385-2; INT223-3	What is the difference between the terms breed characteristics and sex characteristics?	Breed characteristics are characteristics that are unique to a breed (such as body type, color patterns, and gaits); sex characteristics refer to masculinity in males and femininity in females.
764	Breeds	Medium	HSm380-6; TH16	What is a breed standard?	Standard of excellence set up by an association for its breed
5668	Breeds	Easy	DET41	In reference to BREED TYPES, give ONE definition of a broomtail.	Western range horse; ill-kept horse of inferior quality
768	Breeds	Medium	DET60	What is the term for a short-legged horse that's built like a heavyweight hunter and is capable of carrying a substantial weight?	Cob
769	Breeds	Medium	DET60	In reference to breed types, what is a "cob"?	Short-legged, heavy-weight hunter (that is capable of carrying substantial weight)
771	Breeds	Easy	DET73; HH56; TH137	What is the term for a horse that has parents of different breeds?	Crossbred
772	Breeds	Easy	DET73; HH56; TH137	What is a crossbred?	Horse with parents of two different breeds
773	Breeds	Hard	DET82	What term refers to the female side of the pedigree?	Distaff

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
774	Breeds	Easy	DET104; HH56	What is the term for a group of animals within a breed that trace directly to a common ancestor?	Family
775	Breeds	Medium	DET113	What term is used to identify the original horses used in a breeding program?	Foundation stock
776	Breeds	Easy	HIH110-5	What is the term for a horse of unknown breeding or ancestry?	Grade
777	Breeds	Easy	DET123; HH56; TH137	What is a grade animal?	Unregistered horse or horse with unknown ancestry (accept either)
778	Breeds	Easy	DET127; HH40	Pertaining to horses, give ONE definition of the term "hack".	Horse ridden at a hunt meet, horse ridden on trails or roads, horse ridden on a pleasure ride, or a riding horse for hire
780	Breeds	Easy	DET144; H4-34	What is the term for a horse that's used to chase foxes and jump over fences?	Hunter (also accept hack)
781	Breeds	Easy	DET207; HH56; TH128	What is a pedigree?	Written record of an animal's ancestry
782	Breeds	Easy	DET223; HH56; TH137	What is the term for a horse whose parents are recorded in the same breed association?	Purebred
783	Breeds	Easy	HIH210-3	What is the term for recording an animal from registered parents in a breed association?	Registration
784	Breeds	Easy	HIH210-3	What is a written record of an animal's ancestry that's issued by the registry association?	Registration certificate
757	Breeds	Easy	DET207; HH56; TH61	What is a written record of an animal's ancestry? It may or may not be used to refer to a registration certificate.	Pedigree
785	Breeds	Medium	HIH220-3	What is a registry association?	Organization formed for the purpose of keeping records of the ancestry of individuals within a breed and to promote the breed (accept any reasonable wording)
786	Breeds	Medium	HIH173B; HSm various; HH58	What is a studbook?	Register of all horses foaled for a breed (record book published by the breed registry association for purebred horses, ponies, or jacks)
787	Breeds	Medium	DET271	What part of a pedigree is referred to as the "top line"?	Stallion side (FYI: The female side is the distaff side.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
788	Breeds	Novice	HIH910-5	What is recognized as the universal birthdate for many breeds?	January 1st (FYI: The universal birthdate in the southern hemisphere is August 1st.)
1190	Breeds	Medium	HSm130-5; DET273; DET141; DET128; TH74	The Hanoverian, Oldenburg, and Holsteiner breeds developed in which country?	Germany (FYI: Trakehners are now German horses, but they were originally from Prussia.)
1191	Breeds	Sr Bonus	DET273; DET141; DET128; DET195; TH74	Name 3 German Warmblood breeds.	Hanoverian, Holsteiner, Trakehner, Oldenburg [FYI: The Trakehner was originally from Trakehnen, East Prussia (now Russia).]
1192	Breeds	Easy	HSm125-1; HIH151B-1	In reference to horses, what is a Warmblood?	Horse that is a combination of hot blooded and cold blooded breeds.
1193	Breeds	Sr Bonus	HIH151B-1, 2	The American Warmblood Society (AWS) is focused on the qualities and/or performance of the sport horse. What are 3 disciplines that the AWS supports?	Dressage, Show Jumping, Eventing, Combined Driving (FYI: AWS registers ponies and horses 12.2 hands and over. AWS focuses on the qualities of sport horses and ponies instead of their sizes and breeding.)
1062	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-8; DET115	What breed of horse was developed in Northern Holland as a war horse, has a distinctive flowing trot, and is described as a black horse with feathering on the legs?	Friesian (FYI: Friesians may have small white stars on their foreheads.)
1194	Breeds	Intermediate	HSm125-8; DET114	What color is the Friesian?	Black (FYI: Solid black with no white markings is preferred.)
1195	Breeds	Medium	HSm125-8; DET114	Where did the Friesian originate?	Holland (Netherlands)
1197	Breeds	Hard	DET155	Which breed was developed by crossing the Thoroughbred and Irish Draft breeds?	Irish Hunter, Irish Sport Horse, or Irish Warmblood (accept any)
1198	Breeds	Medium	HIH174B-1	Giving only one number, how tall is the Trakehner? (pronounced tra-KAY-ner)	16 hands (accept any number within the 16 - 17 hand range)
1199	Breeds	Medium	HIH166-1; HIH174B-1	Because of its elegant way of moving, the Trakehner excels in what discipline? (pronounced tra-KAY-ner)	Dressage
1201	Breeds	Medium	HIH166-1; HIH174B-1	What breed is branded on the left hip with a double moose antler brand?	Trakehner (pronounced tra-KAY-ner)
1204	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4	What is the difference in coloring between a bay and a chestnut?	Bays have black points (mane, tail, and lower legs); chestnuts have red, reddish-brown, or flaxen manes and tails.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1205	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1,2; HIH140-1; HH4	How can you tell whether a horse is black or seal brown?	Black horses have no areas of brown; seal brown horses have tan or brown hairs on their muzzle, flanks, and/or buttocks.
1206	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105; HIH1040; HH5	Name 3 base colors that can be modified with dilutions, roaning, and spotting.	Black, chestnut, and bay
1207	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4	You are looking at two horses. Both are reddish brown. One has black points and the other does not. What are the basic colors of these horses?	Horse with black points is a bay; other horse is a chestnut or sorrel.
5792	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH1040-1; HSm510-3	What are the 3 main colors of horses that provide the basis for many other coat colors?	Bay, black, and chestnut (FYI: These base colors can be modified with dilutions, spotting, roaning, and graying.)
1208	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4; TH80	What color is a horse that has a reddish brown body and a black mane and tail?	Bay
1209	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4; TH80	Describe the color bay.	Body is reddish-brown; mane, tail, and lower legs (points) are black.
1210	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4	What color horse has a black body, black mane and tail, and NO areas of brown?	Black
1211	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-2; HIH140-1; HH4	Many brown horses are mistakenly called what color?	Black
1212	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-2; HIH140-1; HH4	What color horse has a black mane and tail and a body color of black with brown areas on the muzzle, eyes, flanks, and buttocks?	Brown or seal brown (accept either)
1213	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-2; HIH140-1; HH4	What color are the muzzle and the flanks of a brown horse?	Brown or tan (accept either)
1214	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4	Describe the color chestnut.	Body is some shade of red or reddish-brown; mane and tail are red, reddish-brown, or flaxen.
1215	Colors and Markings	Novice	DET55; HH4,8; TH80; TH128; HSm; HIH various	What term describes both a horse color and a horny growth found on the inside of a horse's legs?	Chestnut
1216	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; ; HH4; TH80	What color horse is reddish brown with a reddish brown or flaxen mane and tail?	Chestnut or sorrel (accept either)
1217	Colors and	Easy	HSm105-1; HIH140-1;	A chestnut horse whose mane and tail are lighter in	Flaxen

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Markings		HH4	color than the body is called what?	
1218	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-1; DET170; TH80	Give ONE name for a very dark, chocolate shade of chestnut.	Liver chestnut or black chestnut
1219	Colors and Markings	Hard	ES41	When referring to chestnut horses, what does the term "tostada" mean?	Red colored horse with darker red colored points
1220	Colors and Markings	Hard	ES41	When referring to chestnut horses, what does the term "ruano" mean?	Red colored horse with lighter points or a flaxen mane and tail
1221	Colors and Markings	Hard	ES41	In reference to chestnut horses, what does the term "alazán" mean?	Red colored horse with red mane and tail (FYI: Old Sorrel from the King Ranch was called El Alazán Viejo.)
1222	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; DET250; HH4; TH80	When referring to color, what is another name for chestnut?	Sorrel
1223	Colors and Markings	Novice	HIH140-2; HSm105-4; HH4; ES45	Name ONE eye color of white horses.	Brown, hazel, blue, or gold (FYI: Most have brown eyes. They do NOT have pink eyes because there are no true albino horses.)
1224	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH140-2; HSm105-4; HH4; ES45	What is a "true white horse"?	Horse that is born white and dies white (also accept a horse with white hair, pink skin, and brown, blue, or hazel eyes)
1226	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH140-2; HSm105-4; HH4; ES45	2 part question: What is the color of the skin and the eyes of a white horse?	Skin is pink; eyes are usually brown. (FYI: White horses are due to several different white spotting genes. It was formerly thought white horses were due to a dominant white gene and that homozygous white foals died in utero.)
1227	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HIH140-2; HSm105-4; HH4; ES45	Name 3 characteristics of white horses.	White hair, pink skin, dark eyes, born white, dies white
1228	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-4; DET6	Why are white horses NOT considered albinos?	White horses have pigmented eyes. (FYI: True albino animals have pink eyes with no pigment. There are no true albino horses.)
1339	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-4; DET6	What is the term for the congenital absence of pigment in the skin, hair, and eyes of an animal?	Albinism (albino) [FYI: There are no true albino horses because white horses have pigmented eyes.]
1255	Colors and	Intermediate		What is a brindle dun horse?	Dun horse with zebra stripes or teardrop

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Markings				markings on its body
1257	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-12; HIH154B-1	Describe the unusual markings of a brindle-colored horse.	Brindle coloring consists of irregular strips that are vertical over the body (FYI: Head and legs are usually unaffected. Any base coat color can be brindle.)
1324	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-1; HIH140-1; HH4,6	Where are the black points on a horse?	Mane, tail, lower legs (also ear edges and tips)
1326	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-1; HSm510-2; HH4,6; ES42-43; TH81	Name ONE color of horse that ALWAYS has black points.	Bay, brown, buckskin, grulla, and dun (classic dun) [Do NOT accept red dun which has dark red points.]
1286	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; DET30; TH82	Describe the difference between a stripe and a blaze.	Blaze is wider.
1287	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH5	Name 5 white FACIAL markings.	Star, stripe, snip, blaze, bald face, flame, bonnet or apron face, badger face
1288	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH5	Name 3 white FACIAL markings.	Star, stripe, snip, blaze, bald face, flame, bonnet or apron face, badger face
5662	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm110-1	In reference to facial markings of the horse, what is a "badger face"?	Badger face is like a reverse (colored) blaze that is lined with white on the edges.
1289	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1,2; HIH140-2; HH7	Name ONE white facial marking where the entire face of the horse is white.	Bald face; bonnet or apron face
1291	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7	Describe the marking bald face.	White over the entire face (FYI: White may extend down the sides of the head, over the eyes, and underneath the jaw.)
1292	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7; CAHA4	What do you call a wide white stripe running down the face to the lips?	Blaze
1293	Colors and Markings	Medium	DET30; TH82	To be classified as a blaze, the white must cover the full width of which bones?	Nasal bones
1294	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7; CAHA4	Describe the facial marking blaze.	Wide white stripe running down the face to the lips
1295	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-3; HH4	Describe the facial marking flame.	Few white hairs in the middle of the forehead
1296	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-4; HH7	The mealy mouthed description is most likely to be found in what color horse?	Bay, brown, or seal brown (accept any)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1297	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-4; HH7	In references to facial coloration, describe “mealy mouthed”.	Faded out color around the horse's mouth (brown or tan hairs on the horse’s muzzle).
1298	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-4; HH7	What is the term for faded out color around the horse's mouth?	Mealy mouth
1299	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-1,2; TH82	Name TWO facial markings that have more white than a blaze.	Bald face; bonnet or apron face
1300	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7	Describe the facial marking snip.	Patch of white hairs on the muzzle
1301	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7	What facial marking has a patch of white hairs on the muzzle that may include white on the lips?	Snip
1302	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7; TH82	Describe the facial marking star.	Patch of white hairs on the forehead
1303	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7; CAHA4; TH82	What is the term for a patch of white located between a horse's eyes?	Star
1304	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7; TH82	Describe the facial marking stripe.	Long, narrow band of white from the forehead down towards the muzzle
1305	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-1; HIH140-2; HH7; TH82	What do you call a long, narrow band of white running from the forehead down towards the muzzle?	Stripe
1306	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HIH140-2; HH7; TH83	Name 3 white LEG markings.	Coronet, half pastern, pastern, sock, half stocking, full stocking, inside heel, outside heel
1307	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HSm110-2; HIH140-2; HH7; TH83	Name 5 white LEG markings.	Coronet, half pastern, pastern, sock, half stocking, full stocking, inside heel, outside heel
1308	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm110-2,6; DET11; DET205; DET298	Name 3 types of DARK leg markings.	Ermine spots (dark spots on a white coronet); distal or Belton spots (spots of dark surrounded by white above the ankle); zebra stripes (also called tiger stripes or leg barring)
1309	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm110-2,6; DET11; DET205; DET298	What do leg barring, ermine spots, and distal spots have in common?	They are all dark spots on the legs.
1310	Colors and Markings	Novice	HIH140-2; HH6	What white leg marking is a narrow band of white just above the hoof?	Coronet

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1311	Colors and Markings	Novice	HH140-2; HH6	Describe the leg marking coronet.	White covers the coronet band
1312	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm110-2; TH83	In reference to leg markings, what are ermine spots?	Dark spots on a white coronet (FYI: They may be associated with vertical hoof striping.)
1313	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm110-2; TH83	A chestnut horse has a white coronet on his left hind leg. In this white area, there are small, dark spots. What are these spots called?	Ermine spots (FYI: Distal or Belton spots are spots of dark surrounded by white above the ankle.)
1314	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HH140-2; HH6	What leg marking has white extending from the coronet to and including the knee or hock?	Full stocking (also accept stocking)
1315	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HH140-2; HH6	Describe a full stocking.	White extends from the coronet to the knee or hock
1316	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HH140-2; HH6	What leg marking is white from the coronet to the middle of the cannon?	Half stocking
1317	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HH140-2; HH6	Describe a half stocking.	White extends from the coronet to the middle of the cannon
1318	Colors and Markings	Novice	HH140-2; HH6	What white leg marking extends from the coronet to and including the pastern?	Pastern
1319	Colors and Markings	Novice	HH140-2; HH6	Describe the leg marking pastern.	White extends from the coronet to the pastern
1320	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HH140-2; HH6	What white leg marking extends from the coronet to the fetlock?	Sock
1321	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm110-2; HH140-2; HH6	Describe the leg marking sock.	White extends from the coronet to the fetlock
1322	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-1; HH140-2; HH7	What is the term for a mane that is blonde or straw-colored?	Flaxen
1323	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-1; HH140-2; HH7	What does the term "flaxen" mean?	Mane and tail are "blonde", straw-colored, light yellow, or whitish (accept any reasonable wording)
1325	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	DET246; HH7; TH83	Which term means a mane or tail that is white with a few black hairs?	Silver
5654	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm110-5	In reference to coat color markings, what are birdcatcher spots?	Small white dots on the coat that appear at random (FYI: Birdcatcher spots can be confused with snowflake Appaloosa, but it

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					can occur in any breed or color.)
1327	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-7; ES39	A dark colored (usually red or brown) splotch on the base coat color is called what?	Blood mark or handprint
1328	Colors and Markings	Medium		On which breed of horse would a "blue zone" be found?	Paint or Pinto (FYI: A blue zone is dark skin around a natural white pinto marking.)
1329	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-9; HSm110-8,9; ES47	On a roan horse, scars grow back as small, base-colored spots on the roan background. What are these dark spots called?	Corn spots
5665	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSM105-11	In reference to coat color markings, what is countershading?	Appearance of a dorsal stripe on a horse that is NOT dun
1330	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm110-3; DET77; HH6; ES39	In reference to colors, define dappled.	Circular spots on the coat that are two different shades of the same color (accept any reasonable wording) [FYI: Reverse dapples are light rings with dark centers.]
1331	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm110-3; DET77; HH6; ES39	What term describes circular spots on the coat that are two slightly different shades of the same color?	Dappled
1333	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-3; ES40	Referring to markings, what is an ink spot?	Small, dark-colored spot seen on the white area of a Paint or Pinto (FYI: Also called cat tracks, paw prints, or ink blots)
5664	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-9	In reference to coat colors, what does rabicano mean?	Solid-colored horse with a limited roaning pattern (FYI: In Spanish "rabo" means tail and "cano" means white. White hairs are concentrated around the flanks and tail head. It's not a true roan. It's most often seen in Arabians.)
1342	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-11; HSm110-3	What does the color term "sooty" mean?	Darker hairs intermingled with a base color (FYI: Both palominos and buckskins with the sooty trait can get dramatic dark shading—especially over the top line—and dapples.)
1334	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm110-4; TH481	Referring to color, what is the pangare effect? (pronounced pan-gu-RAY)	Light areas of color on the muzzle, over the eyes, on the flanks, and on the inside of the legs
1335	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm110-4; TH481	What is the term for light areas of color on the muzzle, over the eyes, on the flanks, and inside the legs?	Pangare (pronounced pan-gu-RAY)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1252	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-9; HSm110-6	Name 5 primitive marking or dun factors of the horse or ass.	Dorsal stripe, cross, transverse or shoulder stripe, zebra stripes (leg barring), cobwebbing on forehead, black ear tips or edging, mane and tail frosting, zippers, dorsal bars, neck striping or shadowing, mask, countershading
1253	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HSm105-9; HSm110-6	Name 3 primitive marking or dun factors of the horse or ass.	Dorsal stripe, cross, transverse or shoulder stripe, zebra stripes (leg barring), cobwebbing on forehead, black ear tips or edging, mane and tail frosting, zippers, dorsal bars, neck striping or shadowing, mask, countershading
1244	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-6; HIH140-1; HH4,6; TH78	Give ONE term for a dark line over the withers that goes from side to side.	Transverse stripe (also accept cross, shoulder stripe, shadow, or cape)
1245	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH1040-2; HH4,6	In reference to coat color markings, what is a "line back"?	Dark line running along the back from the mane to the tail (also called a dorsal stripe or eel stripe)
1246	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-6; DET84	Describe an "eel stripe".	Dark stripe down the horse's back from the mane to the tail (also called a dorsal stripe or line back)
1250	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-6; DET84,89	In reference to dun horses, what is a dorsal stripe?	Dark line that runs down the topline from the mane to the tail (FYI: Black dorsal stripes are seen in classic dun and grullo horses; red dorsal stripes are seen in red dun horses.)
1251	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HSm110-6; DET84,89; HH4; TH81	Give TWO terms that mean a dark line running down the back from the mane to tail.	Dorsal stripe, eel stripe, line back, or ray
1243	Colors and Markings	Novice	HIH1040-2; HH4,6	What are the TWO most common dorsal stripe colors?	Black and red (FYI: A black dorsal stripe is seen on a bay or classic dun and a grulla. A red dorsal stripe is seen on a red dun.)
1256	Colors and Markings	Easy	HH4; TH81	Be specific: A red dorsal stripe appears with which coat color?	Red dun (also accept clay bank dun, fox dun, or apricot dun) [FYI: A red dun is a dun dilution of chestnut.]
1249	Colors and	Medium	HSm105-9; HSm110-	As seen in dun horses such as Fjords, what is mane and	Center of the mane and tail are dark; outer

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Markings		6; HSm125-10	frosting?	hair is white (which is caused by light-colored guard hairs). [FYI: Midstol is the dark hair in the mane and halefjaer is the dark hair in the middle of the tail.]
1247	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm110-6; HIH140-1	In reference to coat color markings, what does the term "zebra" mean?	Dark stripes on the legs and/or withers
1254	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-10 picture; HH4	What is a zebra dun horse?	Dun horse with zebra stripes on the legs and/or withers
1258	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HSm110-6; HIH140-1	In reference to dun horses what do the terms zebra stripes or leg barring mean?	Dark stripes on the legs
1259	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HSm110-6; HIH140-2	Give ONE term that means dark stripes on the legs of a dun horse.	Zebra stripes, leg barring, or tiger stripes (accept any)
1248	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-9; HSm110-6; TH51	In reference to primitive or dun markings, what are "zippers"?	Lighter line of faded hair along the back of the leg
1336	Colors and Markings	Hard	ES93	2 part question: The pigment melanin comes in TWO forms. Name them and give the colors they control.	Eumelanin controls black and brown; pheomelanin controls red and yellow. (pronounced YOU-mel-a-nin and FEE-oh-mel-a-nin)
1337	Colors and Markings	Medium	DET129	What is the name of the pigment that is responsible for the color of the skin, hair, and eyes?	Melanin
1343	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-9-12; HSm510-3,4; TH81	In reference to horse coat color, name 3 dilution genes.	Cream, dun, silver or silver dapple, champagne, pearl (accept any correct answers) [FYI: Agouti, white, gray, and roan are NOT dilution genes.]
1344	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-7-12; HSm510-3-7; TH81	Name 4 ways the basic coat colors of the horse can be modified.	Dilution, roaning, graying, and spotting
1345	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-11; HIH1040-2; DET72	Describe the color cremello.	Body is cream colored; mane and tail are cream or white (Skin is pink; eyes are brown, blue, or hazel). [FYI: Cremello is a double cream dilution of chestnut.]
1346	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-11; HIH1040-2; DET72	What color horse has a cream-colored body and white or cream-colored mane and tail?	Cremello (FYI: Cremello is a double cream dilution of chestnut.)
1347	Colors and	Intermediate	HSm105-11; HIH1040-	Describe the color perlino.	Ivory color body with rusty points (mane, tail,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Markings		2; DET209; TH81		and lower legs)
1348	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-11; HIH1040-2; DET209; TH81	What color is a horse with an ivory coat color and rusty points?	Perlino (FYI: Perlino is a double cream dilution of bay.)
1349	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-10; HIH1040-2; TH59	Describe the color silver dapple.	Blue-ish or chocolate brown body with very light mane, tail, and lower legs and dappling (FYI: The silver or silver dapple gene on black makes black areas pale and leaves red areas unaffected.)
1350	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-10; HIH1040-2; TH59	Name ONE breed that can have a silver dapple coat color.	Shetland Pony, Miniature Horse, Missouri Fox Trotter, Rocky Mountain Horse, Kentucky Mountain Horse, French Comtois, Tennessee Walking Horse, Icelandic horse, Welsh pony, Morgan, Saddlebred, Missouri Fox Trotter, Quarter Horse, Mustang
1351	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-10; TH489	The Taffy color common to the Australian pony is the same as what color seen in Shetland ponies.	Silver Dapple (also accept black silver or blue silver)
1232	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-7; HH4,5; TH81	Both gray and roan horses are a mixture of white and colored hairs. What is the difference between these two colors?	Gray horses get progressively lighter with age; roan horses stay the same color.
1233	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-8; HIH140-1	Describe the color buckskin.	Body color is some shade of yellow; mane, tail, and lower legs are black. (FYI: Buckskin color resembles the color of a newly tanned deer hide.)
1234	Colors and Markings	Novice	HIH154B-1	Which color is described as the color of a "newly tanned deer hide" with black points?	Buckskin (FYI: Buckskin is a single cream dilution of bay.)
1235	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-9; HIH154B-1	2 part question: Name 3 types of dun and give the base color of each.	Classic dun, bay dun, zebra dun, or coyote dun—base color is bay; red dun, clay bank dun, fox dun, or apricot dun—base color is chestnut; grullo, blue dun, mouse dun, or lobo dun—base color is black
5666	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HSm105-9; HIH154B-1	In reference to horse coat colors, name 3 types of duns.	Classic dun, red dun, and grullo
1236	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HSm510-4; HIH140-1; DET42;	Identify the following coat color: body color is yellowish; mane and tail may be black, red, or frosted;	Dun (Buckskins do NOT have dorsal stripes, zebra stripes, and mane and tail frosting.)

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			DET86	has a dorsal stripe; usually has zebra stripes on the legs and transverse stripe over the withers.	
1239	Colors and Markings	Medium	DET71	What CANINE term, describes a dun horse with black points and a black dorsal stripe?	Coyote dun (FYI: A classic or coyote dun is a dun dilution of bay.)
1240	Colors and Markings	Medium	DET71	What is a "coyote dun"?	Dun horse with black points and a black dorsal stripe
1241	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH140-1; HH4; TH51	Identify the following coat color: body appears smoky or mouse-colored; mane, tail, and lower legs are black; has a dorsal stripe; usually has zebra stripes.	Grullo (FYI: Grullo is a dun dilution of black.)
1242	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH140-1; HH4; TH51	Describe the color grullo.	Type of dun that is mouse-colored and has black points, dorsal stripe, and may have other dun markings
1260	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH140-1; HH4; TH51	Describe the color red dun.	Body color is reddish-orange or reddish-yellow, mane and tail are dark red, has a red dorsal stripe
1237	Colors and Markings	Hard	DET58; ADV320-2L; TH665	What type of red dun has a body color of light copper and a mane and tail that are a darker shade?	Clay bank dun
1238	Colors and Markings	Hard	DET58; ADV320-2L; TH665	Describe the color clay bank dun.	Very light red or light copper dun (with darker mane, tail, and lower legs and red dorsal stripe)
1261	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HSm105-7; ES45; HH4-5; TH485	Name 3 color variations of a gray horse.	Dapple gray, flea-bitten gray, steel or iron gray, rose gray, rosettes, porcelain gray (light gray) [Accept any correct answers.]
1262	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-7; HH4; TH81	What color does the following describe? The foal's coat will be a solid color, but with each consecutive hair coat, more white hairs are added.	Gray
1263	Colors and Markings	Novice	HIH140-1 HSm105-7	Most so-called "white" horses are really which color?	Gray
1264	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-7; HH4; TH485	What causes a gray horse's coat to lighten with age?	More white hairs growing into the coat
1266	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm110-3	Describe a dappled gray horse.	Gray horse with spots on its coat that are a different shade of gray (can be darker or lighter)

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1267	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-7; HH5; TH485	Describe a flea-bitten gray horse.	Gray horse with small black or reddish specks on a white background
1268	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-7; TH81	What is the base color of a rose gray horse?	Chestnut or bay (accept either)
1269	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-7; TH81	The gray color pattern on a bay or chestnut horse is called what type of gray?	Rose gray
1270	Colors and Markings	Medium	ES45	What term refers to bursts of white on a gray coat color?	Rosettes
1271	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-7; HH4; DET155; TH485	What is the term used for a gray horse that has a lot of black in its coat?	Steel gray or iron gray (accept either)
1273	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-10; HIH140-2; HIH164B-2; HH5; TH49	Describe the color palomino.	Body is some shade of yellow (color of a newly minted gold coin); mane and tail are white.
1274	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-10; HIH140-2; HIH164B-2; HH5; TH49	What color horse has a golden body color and a white mane and tail?	Palomino (FYI: Palomino is a single cream dilution of chestnut.)
1275	Colors and Markings	Novice	HSm105-3; HIH140-1; HH5	Describe the color pinto.	Combination of white and colored markings in irregular patches or spots
1354	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-2,3; TH82	Describe the difference between a "war bonnet" and a "medicine hat" pinto.	War bonnet has a patch of dark on the head only; Medicine hat has patches of dark on the head and chest.
1355	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-3; TH56	Native Americans thought Spanish Mustangs with what color pattern possessed supernatural powers of protection?	Medicine hat or war bonnet (accept either) [FYI: War bonnet has a patch of dark on the head only; Medicine hat has patches of dark on the head and chest.]
1356	Colors and Markings	Medium	HSm105-2; TH82	What is the term used for a horse that is almost entirely white except for colored areas over the ears, eyes, chest, and base of the tail?	Medicine hat (FYI: War bonnet has a patch of dark on the head only.)
1353	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-2-4; HIH1040-3; TH491	Name 5 color patterns of the Paint or Pinto.	Tobiano, overo (frame overo), tovero, calico (overo), splashed white, white (white spotting pattern), sabino, manchado, War Bonnet, Medicine Hat
5791	Colors and	Jr Bonus	HSm105-2-4;	Name 3 color patterns of the Paint or Pinto.	Tobiano, overo (frame overo), tovero, calico

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	Markings		HIH1040-3; TH491		(overo), splashed white, white (white spotting pattern), sabino, manchado, War Bonnet, Medicine Hat
1357	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-3; HSm510-5; HIH140-1	Name 3 characteristics of the overo color pattern.	Irregular, jagged, or splashy spots; white usually does NOT cross the back; one or more legs are dark; tail is usually dark; large white facial markings (bald, bonnet, or apron face); can be predominantly dark or white
1358	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-3; ES48	The frame pattern falls within which more general Paint color pattern, overo or tobiano?	Overo
1359	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm105-3; TH47	Identify this pinto pattern: two solid legs and two white stockings; wide blaze; white body markings are irregularly spotted; white does NOT cross the back.	Overo
1362	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-4; TH493	Give 3 features of the sabino coat pattern.	Ranges from minimally white to almost entirely white; usually has white face markings; usually has white feet or legs; has irregular spotting on barrel with roaning around edges; very common in Clydesdales and Shires
1365	Colors and Markings	Hard	HSm105-3; TH492	In this type of spotted coat pattern the white rises from the bottom side of the horse and the legs are white with clearly defined edges between the colored and white areas. There is extensive white on the face. What is this pattern	Splashed white
1366	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSM105-3; HSm510-6; HIH159-3	Identify this pinto pattern: all 4 lower legs are white; horse has a star and stripe; white body markings are regular, oval-shaped, and distinct and they extend down the neck and chest; white crosses the back.	Tobiano
1367	Colors and Markings	Easy	HIH1040-3	What is the most common pinto pattern?	Tobiano
1368	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-3; HSm510-6; HIH140-2	Which paint or pinto color pattern has rounded or oval-shaped spots?	Tobiano
1369	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-3; HSm510-6; HIH140-1	Name 3 characteristics of the tobiano color pattern.	White crosses the back; head is solid-colored (may have white facial markings); all 4 legs

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					are white below the knees and hocks; spots are regular, oval-shaped, and distinct; one or both flanks are usually solid-colored
1370	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm510-6; HIH159-3; HIH163B-1; HIH1040-3	Describe the tovero color pattern.	Combination of the tobiano and overo patterns (doesn't belong in either one)
1360	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm510-5; DET246; ES47; TH46	Describe the color piebald.	Black and white pinto
1361	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm510-5; DET246; ES47; TH46	What is the term for a black and white pinto?	Piebald
1363	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm510-5; DET246; ES47; TH46	Describe the color skewbald.	Pinto that's any color except black with white spotting
1364	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm510-5; DET246; ES47; TH46	What is the GENERAL term for a chestnut and white pinto?	Skewbald (FYI: A piebald is a black and white pinto. Bay or buckskin pintos are called tri-colored.)
5667	Colors and Markings	Intermediate	HSm510-5	Describe a tri-colored Pinto or Paint horse.	Spotted horse with 3 colors (FYI: Bay is the most common tri-color with reddish-brown and white coat and black mane and tail. Buckskin is another tri-color with yellowish and white body with black mane and tail.)
1277	Colors and Markings	Jr Bonus	HSm105-8; HH5; TH80	Roan horses have a combination of white and colored hairs. What are the 3 most common BASE colors of a roan?	Black (seen in blue roan), bay (seen in bay roan), and chestnut (seen in red or strawberry roan)
1278	Colors and Markings	Sr Bonus	HSm105-8; HH5; TH80	2 part question: Name 3 types of roan horses and give the base color for each.	Blue roan (base color black), bay roan (or red roan; base color bay), red roan (or strawberry roan; base color chestnut), lilac roan (base color liver chestnut), honey roan (base color palomino or blond sorrel)
1280	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-8; HIH140-1,2; HIH1040-3; TH81	Name TWO areas that are generally darker or more solid-colored on a roan horse.	Head, neck, lower legs, mane, and tail
1281	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-8; HIH140-1,2; HIH1040-3; HH5	Describe a roan horse.	Mixture of white and colored hairs (FYI: Roans are darker on the head, neck, and lower legs. They do NOT get lighter with age.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5663	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HIH1040-3	Name this color. The base color is BAY with a uniform mix of white hairs on the body. The head, neck, and legs are darker. Its color does NOT get lighter with age.	Bay roan (also accept red roan)
5790	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HIH1040-3	Describe the color bay roan.	Roan horse with a mixture of reddish brown and white hairs; mane, tail, and lower legs are black (FYI: Roans are darker on the head, neck, and lower legs. They do NOT get lighter with age.)
1284	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HIH140-1; HIH1040-3; HH5	Describe the color blue roan.	Roan horse with a mixture of black and white hairs (FYI: Roans are darker on the head, neck, and lower legs. They do NOT get lighter with age.)
5788	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HIH140-1; HIH1040-3; HH5	Name this color. The base color is black with a uniform mix of white hairs on the body. The head, neck, and legs are darker. Its color does NOT get lighter with age.	Blue roan
1285	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HIH140-2; HIH1040-3; HH5	Name this color. The base color is chestnut with a uniform mix of white hairs on the body. The head, neck, and legs are darker. Its color does NOT get lighter with age.	Red roan (also accept strawberry roan)
5789	Colors and Markings	Easy	HSm105-9; HIH140-2; HIH1040-3; HH5	Describe the color red roan, which was formerly called strawberry roan.	Roan horse with a mixture of chestnut and white hairs (FYI: Roans are darker on the head, neck, and lower legs. They do NOT get lighter with age)
1480	Conformation	Medium	DET52	At a standstill, where is the center of gravity located on a horse?	6 inches behind the elbow, about the rider's knee, near the outer edge of the 8th rib (accept any)
1483	Conformation	Medium	DET53	Where is the center of motion?	Over the 15th vertebrae or 10 inches behind the center of gravity (accept either)
1484	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345; HIH230; HH8-13	Name 5 conformation faults whose common name refers to another animal species.	Parrot mouth, monkey mouth, ewe neck, calf knee, pigeon toe, cow hocked, coon footed, pig eye, roach back, cow eyes, goose rump, wasp waist, herring gutted, hound gutted (accept any correct answers)
1485	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345; HIH230;	Name 5 conformation faults of the horse's body	Coarse head, pig eye, cow eye, parrot mouth,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HH8-13; TH147	EXCLUDING its legs.	monkey mouth, thick throatlatch, short, thick neck, ewe neck, mutton withers, swayback, roach back, goose rump, paunchy, wasp waisted or tucked up, narrow chest, slab sided (accept any correct answers)
1486	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HSm345; HIH230; HH8-13; TH147	Name 3 conformation faults of the horse's body EXCLUDING its legs.	Coarse head, pig eye, cow eye, parrot mouth, monkey mouth, thick throatlatch, short, thick neck, ewe neck, mutton withers, swayback, roach back, goose rump, paunchy, wasp waisted or tucked up, narrow chest, slab sided (accept any correct answers)
1487	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345-5; HSm385-3; HIH220-4; HH10-11	Name 5 conformation faults of the head.	Roman nose, pig eye, bog eye or bovine eye, parrot mouth, monkey mouth, mule ears, lop ears, large head, coarse head (accept any correct answers)
1488	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-3; TH141	Give 3 characteristics of a coarse head.	Long head, thick muzzle, thick throatlatch, Roman nose, large ears, pig eye (accept any correct answers)
1489	Conformation	Easy	HIH220-3; DET172; TH144	Describe a horse with lop ears.	Ears are positioned on the sides of the head (accept any reasonable wording)
1490	Conformation	Intermediate	HIH220-3; DET172; DET183; TH144	Explain the difference between the conformation faults mule ears and lop ears.	Mule ears are long, thick and heavy; lop ears are carried to the side.
1491	Conformation	Easy	HH8; TH144	What is the term for large, protruding eyes?	Bug eyed or bovine eyes (accept either)
1492	Conformation	Easy	HH8; TH144	What is a bug eyed horse?	Horse with large, protruding eyes
1493	Conformation	Novice	HSm385-3; HIH220-4; HH10-11; TH124	What is a pig eyed horse?	Horse with small eyes
1494	Conformation	Novice	HSm385-3; HIH220-4; HH10-11; TH124	What is the term for a horse with small eyes?	Pig eyed
1495	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-5; HIH220-3; HH10; TH143	What is Roman nosed?	Face bows out instead of being flat (convex face)
1496	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-5; HIH220-3; HH10; TH143	What is the term for the convex profile of a horse's face?	Roman nose
1497	Conformation	Hard	DET90	What term refers to an overhanging of the top lip?	Elk lip

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1498	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-5; HIH220-4; HH9	Name the defect where the upper jaw is SHORTER than the lower jaw.	Monkey mouth (also called undershot jaw, sow mouth and prognathism)
1499	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-5; HIH220-4; HH9	Describe monkey mouth.	Upper jaw is SHORTER than the lower jaw (accept any reasonable wording)
1500	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-5; HIH220-4; HH10-11	Describe parrot mouth.	Upper jaw is LONGER than the lower jaw (accept any reasonable wording)
1501	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-5; HIH220-4; HH10-11	Name the defect where the upper jaw is LONGER than the lower jaw.	Parrot mouth (also called overshot jaw and brachygnathism)
1502	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345; HIH230; HH12-13; TH145-157	Name 5 conformation faults of the front legs.	Base narrow, base wide, camped in, camped out, bench or offset knees, bow legs, buck knee, calf knee, coon footed, straight pasterns, tied in at knee, knock knee, pigeon toe, splay foot (accept any correct answers)
1503	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3; HIH230-2; HH12-13	Describe a base narrow horse.	Horse's front legs are closer together at the ground than they are at the chest. (Accept any reasonable wording.)
1504	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-3; HIH230-2; HH12-13	A base-narrow horse is predisposed to landing on what part of the foot?	Outside hoof wall
5793	Conformation	Hard	HIH230-2,3	Base narrow horses with large muscle mass are predisposed to landing on the outside of the hoof walls. Name TWO unsoundnesses that this condition can cause.	Ringbone, sidebone, heel bruising
1505	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3; HIH230-3; HH12-13	Describe a base wide horse.	Horse's front legs are further apart at the ground than they are at the chest. (Accept any reasonable wording.)
1506	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3; HIH230-6; HH12-13	Are base wide, narrow chested horses usually pigeon toed or splay footed?	Toed out or splay footed (accept either)
5794	Conformation	Hard	HIH230-3	Base wide, toed out horses with narrow chests land with more weight on the inside of the hoof walls. Name TWO unsoundnesses that this condition can cause.	Ringbone and sidebone
1507	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-3; HIH220-5	Horses that are camped out in front are predisposed to what TWO conditions?	Navicular and laminitis or founder
1508	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345-3,4; HIH230-	Name 4 conformation faults of the horse's knee.	Calf knee, buck knee, bench or offset knee,

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			5, 6; CAHA39; HH12-13		knock knee, cut under at the knee, bow legged (accept any correct answers)
1509	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-3; HIH230-3; CAHA39	What conformation fault increases the possibility of a horse developing splints?	Bench or offset knees
1510	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3; HIH230-3;	What are bench knees?	Off-set knees where the cannon is not centered on the knee (or carpal bones)
1511	Conformation	Easy	HIH230-3; CAHA39	What is the name of the conformation fault where the cannon bones are not centered on the knees?	Bench or offset knees (accept either)
1512	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3; HIH230-5; HH13	What is buck knee?	Knee bent forward
1513	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3; HIH230-5; HH13	What is the term for knees bent forward?	Buck knees
1514	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH230-6; HH13	In reference to conformation, what is another term for "back at the knees"?	Calf knee
1515	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-3,4; HIH230-5,6; HH13	Which condition is more serious, over at the knee or back at the knee?	Back at the knee (FYI: Back at the knee or calf knee predisposes horses to carpal chip fractures.)
1516	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH230-6; HH13	What is calf knee?	Knee bent backward (FYI: Calf knee is a serious conformation fault that often causes unsoundness.)
1517	Conformation	Hard	CAHA11	What conformation defect predisposes a horse to carpal chip fractures, especially in young racehorses?	Calf knee (back at the knee)
1518	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-2; HIH230-1; HH12	What is the term for the front toes pointing inward?	Pigeon toe (toed-in)
1519	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-2; HIH230-1; HH12	Describe a pigeon-toed horse.	Front toes turn in (and the heels turn out)
1520	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-1,2; HIH230-1,2; HH12	What is the difference between splay foot and pigeon toe?	Splay foot is when the front toes turn out (and the heels turn in); pigeon toe is when the front toes turn in (and the heels turn out).
1521	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-2; HIH230-2; HH12; TH151	Which is a more serious condition, toed in or toed out?	Toed out (because legs can interfere)
1522	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-3; HIH230-2;	What do you call a horse that toes out in front?	Splay footed or toed out (accept either)

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			HH12		
1523	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-3; HIH230-2; HH12	Describe a splay footed horse.	Front toes turn out (and heels turn in)
1524	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345-4,5; HIH230-6,7; HH13	Name 4 conformation faults of the hind legs.	Stands wide, stands close, bow legged (also called out at the hock, open behind, or bandy legged), cow hocked, sickle hocked, post legged, camped out, camped under (accept any correct answers)
1525	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-7; DET46	Describe a horse that is "camped out behind".	Hind legs are naturally placed too far behind the horse. (When viewed from the side, the hind legs appear to reach out behind a line drawn from the buttock to the ground.) [Accept any reasonable wording.]
5795	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-7; DET254	Describe a horse that "stands under" or is "camped under behind".	Hind legs are naturally placed too far underneath the horse. (When viewed from the side, the line from the buttock to the ground does not touch the hock or the back of the fetlock.) [Accept any reasonable wording.]
1527	Conformation	Medium	DET26	What is the slang term for thick, meaty hocks that lack in quality?	Beefy hocks
1528	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH230-6,7; DET71; HH9; TH154	What is the term for a horse whose hocks are too close together, when viewed from the rear?	Cow hocked
1529	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-4; HIH230-6,7; DET71; HH9; TH154	Describe a cow hocked horse.	Hocks are too close together (and feet are wide apart when viewed from the rear)
1530	Conformation	Easy		What is the most common conformation fault of the hind legs?	Cow hock
1531	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-4; HIH230-6	Which conformation fault interferes with movements that require work off the haunches such as stopping, turning, or sliding?	Cow hock
1532	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-4; HSm385-6; HIH230-7	When viewed from the rear, name ONE term for a horse whose hocks are too far apart and whose feet	Bow legged, out at the hock, open behind, or bandy legged

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				are set close together.	
1533	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-4; HSm385-6; HIH230-7	Describe the term "out at the hock".	Hocks are too far apart (and hind feet are too close together when viewed from the rear) [also called bow legged, open behind, or bandy legged]
1526	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-5; HIH230-7	2 part question: What is the term for too little angle in the hock and the term for too much angle at the hock?	Too little angle at the hock is post legged; too much angle at the hock is sickle hocked.
1534	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-5; HIH230-7	What is the term for a horse possessing too little angle in the hock?	Post legged (FYI: Hind legs are straight like a post.)
1535	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-5; HIH230-7	Describe a post legged horse.	Horse has too little angle in the hocks (hocks are too straight as viewed from the side)
1536	Conformation	Medium	HSc11	What are limber or rotating hocks?	When points of hocks turn outward
1537	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-5; HIH230-7	Describe a sickle hocked horse.	Too much angle at the hock (when viewed from the side) [Horse's leg stands under its hip from the hock downward.] (Accept any reasonable wording.)
1538	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-5; HIH230-7	When viewed from the side, what is the term for a horse with too much angle in the hock?	Sickle hocked (FYI: Hock is shaped like a sickle which is a tool with a curved blade.)
1539	Conformation	Hard	CAHA40	If a horse is sickle hocked, excessive strain will be placed on what ligament?	Plantar ligament (FYI: Sickle hocks predispose horses too curbs which are hard swellings of the plantar ligament below the point of the hock.)
1540	Conformation	Medium	CAHA40	What is a common conformation fault of the hind limb that puts strain on the plantar ligament leading to a curb?	Sickle hock
1541	Conformation	Hard	DET59; FCH385	This conformational problem causes the horse to walk on the toe, resulting in the heel growing long and the toe wearing off. The foot will have an upright appearance. Name this defect.	Club foot
1542	Conformation	Hard	DET59; FCH385	Describe a club foot.	Abnormally upright foot
1543	Conformation	Easy	DET68; HH8; ADV323-2L	A coon footed horse has too much slope or angle at what joint?	Pastern
1544	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-5; HIH220-6;	Horses with long, sloping pasterns are predisposed to	Tendons and ligaments (suspensory

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			TH150	injuries of what TWO structures?	ligaments) [FYI: DSLD or Degenerative Suspensory Ligament Desmitis can be a cause of a "coon foot".]
1546	Conformation	Easy	DET68; HH8; ADV323-2L	Describe a coon footed horse.	Too much slope at the pasterns (long, sloping pasterns where the fetlock may hit the ground as the horse moves)
1548	Conformation	Medium	DET109	Describe a flat footed horse.	When the angle of the foot is less than 45 degrees
1549	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HIH220-6; TH146	Steep shoulders are usually associated with what type pasterns?	Short, steep pasterns
1550	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HIH220-6; TH146	Short, straight pasterns are associated with what other conformation problem?	Straight, steep, or upright shoulder (accept any correct answer)
1551	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HIH220-6; TH146	Describe the conformation defect of the lower leg (not hoof) that predisposes a horse to navicular disease.	Short, steep pasterns
1552	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HIH220-6; TH162	A horse with a short, steep pastern will endure more concussion and may be predisposed to what condition?	Navicular (FYI: Also called navicular disease, navicular syndrome, and caudal heel pain syndrome)
1553	Conformation	Medium	DET40; TH145	What is a broken crest?	Excessively thick crest (of the neck) that flops to the side
1554	Conformation	Medium	DET40; TH145	What is the term for an excessively thick crest of the neck that flops to the side?	Broken crest or lop neck
1555	Conformation	Easy		In reference to conformation, describe a horse that is "built downhill".	Height at hips is higher than the height at the withers. (Accept any reasonable wording.)
1556	Conformation	Easy		What is the term for when a horse's height at the hips is higher than the height at the withers?	Built downhill
1557	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET100; FCH389; HH9	Name ONE conformation fault of the neck.	Ewe neck; short thick neck
1558	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET100; FCH389; HH9	What is the term for a horse's neck that is concave on top and rounded on the bottom?	Ewe neck
1559	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET100; FCH389; HH9	Describe a ewe necked horse.	Upper part of the neck is concave (sags down)
1560	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET123; HH9; TH154	Name an undesirable trait of the croup.	Goose rump (short, steep croup)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1561	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET123; HH9; TH154	Describe a goose rumped horse.	Short, steep croup
1562	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET123; HH9; TH154	What is the term for a short, steep croup on a horse?	Goose rump
1563	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; HIH220-6; DET184; TH150	2 part question: What is the term for low, flat withers and why is this undesirable?	Mutton withers; don't hold the saddle very well
1564	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET184; TH150	What are mutton withers?	Low, flat withers
1565	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET235; HH9; TH152	Describe a roached back horse.	Back is arched up, convex, or thin and sharp (accept any)
1566	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET235; HH9; TH152	What is the term for a thin, sharp, arched back?	Roached back
1567	Conformation	Novice	HSm345-6; DET260; TH152	Describe a swaybacked horse.	Back sags down or is concave (accept any reasonable wording)
1568	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; DET260; TH152	What is the term for a horse's back that is concave or sags down?	Sway back (FYI: The medical term is lordosis.)
5681	Conformation	Intermediate	HSc9	Why does a thick neck cause increased shock to the front legs?	Thick neck adds excess weight to the front legs.
1570	Conformation	Easy	DET248; HH9	What is the term for flat ribbed?	Slab sided
1571	Conformation	Easy	DET248; HH9	What does the term "slab sided" mean?	Horse's ribs are flat (instead of rounded or "well sprung" which allows for a larger chest capacity).
1572	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-6; HH4; DET275; TH152	In reference to conformation, what is "tucked up" or "hound gutted"?	Thin and cut up in the flank like a greyhound (also described as shallow in the flank and weak in the coupling) [FYI: Tucked up is also called herring gutted, wasp waisted, and lady waisted]
1573	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-6; HH4; DET275; TH152	Give 3 common terms used to describe a horse that is weak in the coupling and shallow in the flank.	Hound gutted, herring gutted, wasp waisted, lady waisted, tucked up
1373	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-2,3; HIH220; HH9-12	Name 3 features of conformation in horses.	Balance, structural correctness, muscling, form, type, action (accept any correct answers)
1374	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-4,5; HIH220-	Shoulder, pastern, and hoof should all have	45 degrees (accept 45 - 50 degrees)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			6; HH10-11	approximately what angle?	
1375	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HSm385-4,5; HH220-6; HH10-11	Name 3 areas of the horse that should have 45 degree angles.	Head joined to neck, shoulder, pasterns (front), hoof to the ground
1376	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-4; HH220-6; HH10-11	Give ONE reason why horses should have proper shoulder and pastern angles.	Shock absorption, length of stride, comfortable ride, less unsoundness, bad angles can cause other conformation faults
1377	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HH220-6; TH146	Name TWO ideal conformation traits that are associated with a long, elastic, springy stride.	Sloping shoulders and sloping pasterns
1378	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-6; HH220-7; TH153-154	Describe how the croup in a stock horse breed, such as a Quarter Horse, differs from the croup in a pleasure breed, such as an Arabian.	Stock horse breeds have more sloping croups and pleasure breeds have flatter croups.
5678	Conformation	Easy	HH10	At what angle should the head join the neck?	45 degrees
1380	Conformation	Easy	HH11	What is the ideal angle of the hoof to the ground?	45 degrees
1381	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-5; HH220-6; HH230-6	Give ONE reason why the pastern should have a 45 – 50 degree angle.	Shock absorption, incorrect angle predisposes horse to injury or unsoundness such as navicular or laminitis, incorrect angle causes a rough ride
1382	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-5; HH220-6; HH230-6	2 part question: What is the best angle for the front and for the rear pasterns?	Front pasterns—45 degrees; rear pasterns—50 degrees
1383	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-2; ADV323-2L	The angle of the shoulder is essential to the overall balance of the horse. As the slope of the shoulder becomes straighter, what effect does this have on the length of the back?	Back gets longer
1384	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-4; HH220-6; HH10	What is the ideal slope or angle of the shoulder?	45 - 50 degrees (accept any number within this range)
1385	Conformation	Intermediate	HSm385-2; HH220-6	How does the slope of the shoulder influence the length of the stride?	Steeper the shoulder, the shorter the stride
1386	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-2; HH220-6	Name 3 things that are affected by the slope of the shoulder.	Shock absorption, length of stride, comfort of ride, soundness, length of back, length of neck, depth of heart (accept any correct answers)
1387	Conformation	Intermediate	HSm345-6; HH220-6; HH10	Give ONE reason why the back and loin should be short and strong.	Support the weight of the rider, protect the internal organs, transmit propulsion from the

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					hindquarters, lift the forequarters when the horse is in motion (accept any correct answer)
1389	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-2; HIH220-6	What is the most critical conformational factor in the balance of the horse?	Slope of the shoulder
1392	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-2; HH9; TH133	Name ONE way to determine if a horse has balance.	Forequarters and hindquarters are of equal size and development; height at withers equals height at hip; depth of heart equals length of legs; length from point of shoulder to buttocks equals height at withers.
5798	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-2; HH9; TH133	Name 3 ways to determine if a horse has balance.	Forequarters and hindquarters are of equal size and development; height at withers equals height at hip; depth of heart equals length of legs; length from point of shoulder to buttocks equals height at withers.
1391	Conformation	Hard	HSm385-2; HIH220-6	Give ONE reason why balance is the single most important characteristic in equine selection.	Forms the basis for movement, affects the length of stride, affects performance, affects the length of back, affects shock absorption, decreases injury, decreases unsoundness (Accept any correct answer.)
1393	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-2; HIH220-5	Give 3 reasons why balance is the single most important characteristic in equine selection.	Forms the basis for movement (and ultimately performance), affects the length of stride, affects the length of back, affects shock absorption, decreases injury, decreases unsoundness (accept any correct answers)
1397	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-2; TH145	What percent of a horse's weight is carried on its forequarters?	60 - 65% (accept any number within this range)
1398	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HSm, HIH various	Name 3 GENERAL parts of the horse's forequarters.	Head, neck, shoulders, and front legs
1399	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm, HIH various; TH145	Name 3 purposes of the horse's forequarters.	Provide propulsion in front, serve as base of support, shock absorption
1400	Conformation	Hard	HSm385-5; TH146	What are the TWO most important aspects of ideal conformation of the forelimbs?	Slope and angle of the bones; straightness of the limbs
5679	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HSc8	Name 3 GENERAL parts of the horse's forequarters.	Head, neck, shoulders, and front legs

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1401	Conformation	Hard	HIH220-6	What relationship should there be between a line from the point of shoulder through the shoulder blade and a line through the pastern to the ground?	They should be parallel.
1402	Conformation	Hard	HSm345-2; HIH230-1	When viewed from the front, how is the straightness of a horse's front legs determined?	Follow a straight line from the point of the shoulder down the entire leg to the toe
1403	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm345-3; HSm385-5; HIH230-3; TH150	When viewed from the side, name 3 parts of the forequarters that should be in a straight line with the shoulders.	Forearm, knee, cannon, and hoof (FYI: Straight line should run from the center of the scapula to the front edge of the knee and should bisect the hoof.)
1406	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-3; HIH220-3	Name 3 common characteristics of attractive, well-conformed heads for most breeds.	Short well-set ears; large bold eyes; refined muzzles; shallow mouth; large nostrils; short distance from eye to muzzle; well-defined jaw; refined chins; sex characteristics; breed characteristics
1407	Conformation	Easy	HIH220-4; DET82	What term describes a face that is concave in appearance?	Dished face
1408	Conformation	Easy	HIH220-4; DET82	In reference to conformation, what is a dished face?	Face that is concave in appearance (that's often seen in Arabians)
1394	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HIH220-3; HH10	Give 3 descriptive terms for the ideal ears for most breeds of horses.	Small, set wide apart, active, attractive, alert, proportional to head, sit squarely on top of head, point forward
1395	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HIH220-4; HSm385-3; HH10; TH144	Name 3 ideal characteristics for horses' eyes.	Large, set wide apart, clear, bold, bright, tranquil or quiet, alert, deep, soft or kind expression, positioned 1/3 the distance from the poll to the muzzle
1396	Conformation	Novice	HIH220-4; HSm385-3; HH10; TH144	Name ONE ideal characteristic for horses' eyes.	Large, set wide apart, clear, bold, bright, tranquil or quiet, alert, deep, soft or kind expression, positioned 1/3 the distance from the poll to the muzzle
1411	Conformation	Intermediate	HIH220-6	Give TWO descriptive terms for ideal stock horse pasterns.	Medium length, strong, clean, sloping at 45 degree angles, angles same as shoulder angles
1412	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HIH220; TH146-56	Name 3 parts of the horse that should be short.	Arm, cannon, back, loin (accept any correct answers)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1413	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HIH220; TH146-56	Name 3 parts of the horse that should be long.	Shoulder, forearm, croup, gaskin, neck, underline (accept any correct answers)
1414	Conformation	Easy	HIH220-3	On the front leg of a horse, which should be longer, the forearm or the cannon?	Forearm (FYI: A long forearm makes a longer stride.)
1415	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-2; HIH220-6	In a balanced horse, the legs are approximately the same length as what measurement?	Depth of heart
1416	Conformation	Intermediate	HSm385-2; TH133	Ideally, in a balanced horse, what should be the relationship between the height of the horse at the withers and the length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the point of the hip?	They should be the same. (height = length from point of the shoulder to point of the hip)
1417	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-2; HIH250-1,2	Name 3 measurements that should be the same in a balanced horse.	Depth of heart and length of leg, height at withers and height at hips, height at withers and distance from point of the shoulder to buttock, width of shoulders and width of hindquarters
1418	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HIH220; HIH220-2-3 pictures; TH152	Tell whether each of the following 4 parts of the forequarters should be short or long: shoulder, arm, forearm, and cannon.	Long shoulder, short arm, long forearm, and short cannon
1419	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HIH220; HIH220-2-3 pictures; HSc11	Tell whether each of the following 4 parts of the hindquarters should be short or long: croup, thigh, gaskin, and cannon.	Long croup, short thigh, long gaskin, and short cannon
1420	Conformation	Easy	HSm345-6; CAHA4; HH10; TH152	What part of the horse needs to be deep and fairly thick with good V muscling?	Chest
1421	Conformation	Easy	HIH153-154; TH153-54	Name ONE area of the hindquarters that should be deep, thick, and well-muscled.	Thigh, gaskin, or stifle
1422	Conformation	Easy	HIH220-7	When viewed from the side or rear, name ONE desirable characteristic of the hind quarters.	Thick, deep, well-muscled
1423	Conformation	Medium	TH154	When viewed from the rear, which part of the horse's hindquarters should be the widest?	Stifle
1426	Conformation	Medium	HIH220-5	The shape of the neck is due largely to the amount and shape of what?	Muscles
1427	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-3; TH141	A horse uses what TWO parts of its body to aid in stability and balance?	Head and neck

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1429	Conformation	Hard	HSm385-3; HIH220-5	What is the IDEAL top to bottom line neck ratio?	2 to 1
1430	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-6; HIH220-5	Name TWO characteristics of a good neck on a horse.	Long, lean, and attached high on the shoulders
1431	Conformation	Hard	HSm385; HIH220-5 picture	The bottom line of a horse's neck is measured from where to where?	Throatlatch to the junction at chest
1432	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385-5; TH152	Name 3 desirable characteristics of a horse's ribs.	Well-sprung, long, and close
1433	Conformation	Hard	HSm385; HSm345; HIH230-1	Name ONE thing that is greatly improved when a horse has correct skeletal structure.	Durability, soundness, athletic ability, symmetry, smoothness, quickness (accept any correct answer)
1434	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm385; INT223; INT225	Name 3 things that are greatly improved when a horse has correct skeletal structure.	Durability, soundness, athletic ability, symmetry, smoothness, quickness (accept any correct answer)
1438	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-2; HIH230-1	Why is it extremely important that the skeletal structure of the front limbs be correct?	Because the horse carries over 60% of his weight on his front legs
1439	Conformation	Medium	DET58	What is meant when it's said that a horse has "clean legs"?	No blemishes or unsoundness of the legs
1441	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HIH220-5; TH145	What is the term for a trim throatlatch that allows the horse to flex at the poll without restricting air flow or blood flow?	"Clean" throatlatch
1442	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-4; HIH220-5	Give ONE reason why a trim throatlatch is desirable on a horse.	Doesn't restrict air flow, doesn't restrict blood flow, aids in balance
1443	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-5; HIH220-6	Give ONE reason why the bottom line of a horse should be longer than the top line.	Allows for a longer stride; so the legs don't interfere
1444	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-5; HIH220-6	Which should be longer: the topline between the withers and the croup or the underline of the horse?	Underline should be longer. (FYI: Back and loin should be short and strong to support the weight of the rider; underline should be long to allow for a longer stride.)
1445	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-6; HIH220-7	What TWO thoracic characteristics are desirable in the broodmare?	Good spring of rib and deep depth of heart
1446	Conformation	Intermediate	HSm385-6; TH152	Give TWO reasons why a horse should have a deep heart girth with well-sprung ribs.	Respiratory capacity, digestive capacity, and circulatory capacity
1447	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-5; HIH220-6	Sharp, prominent, and well-defined describe what part of the horse?	Withers

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1448	Conformation	Hard	HSm385-5; INT223-2	2 part question: Describe the ideal shape of a horse's withers and explain why this shape is important.	Sharp, prominent, and well-defined; helps hold the saddle in place
1449	Conformation	Jr Bonus	HSm385-5; HIH220-6	Name 3 features of ideal withers.	Sharp, prominent, well defined, same height as the hips
1450	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HIH; HH various	What are 3 normal measurements pertinent to a horse's size?	Height, weight, girth, and bone
1451	Conformation	Medium	DET34	In reference to measurements in horses, how is "bone" measured?	Circumference of the cannon bone about half way between the knee and the fetlock
1453	Conformation	Easy	HSm, HIH various; TH157	Give ONE reason why you should NOT buy a horse with poor conformation.	Predisposes horse to unsoundness, causes a rough ride, could have genetic defects that could be passed to its offspring (accept any correct answer)
5680	Conformation	Easy	HSc6	Name ONE time when the front feet and legs serve primarily to support the horse.	At rest, when landing over a jump, when on the leading foreleg at the canter or gallop
1456	Conformation	Easy	TH145	The spring-like action which absorbs concussion during movements is called what?	Shock absorption
1457	Conformation	Hard	HSm385-6; HIH220; TH153-154	Which of the following horses will most likely have a longer stride: a horse with a long, gently sloping croup or a horse with a short, steep croup?	Horse with a long, gently sloping croup
1458	Conformation	Hard	HSm385-6; HIH220-7; TH153	In what TWO ways is the angle of the croup important to the stride of a horse?	Length and efficiency
1460	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-6; HIH220-7	A flatter and more level croup results in what type of hind leg action, more vertical or more horizontal?	More vertical hind leg action
1461	Conformation	Medium	HSm385-6; HIH220-7	What happens when the angle of the croup is too steep?	Stride is shorter
1462	Conformation	Intermediate	HH12	Give TWO terms to describe the ideal motion of a horse.	Straight, true, long, well-coordinated
1466	Conformation	Sr Bonus	HSm380; HIH220; HIH742-3,4	Name 3 things that determine the length of a horse's stride.	Slope of the shoulder, length of the shoulder, length of the forearm, slope of the croup, length of the gaskin, length of the neck (accept any correct answers)
1468	Conformation	Medium	HSm385; HIH220-6; TH146	Name ONE thing that determines the length of a horse's stride.	Slope of the shoulder, length of the shoulder, length of the forearm, slope of the croup,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					length of the gaskin, length of the neck (accept any correct answer)
1470	Conformation	Sr Bonus	TH152-154	Name 3 areas of the hindquarters where the muscle should have thickness.	Thigh, gaskin, and stifle
1471	Conformation	Medium	DET60	What is the general term that's used to describe a horse that's closely coupled and stoutly built?	Cobby
1472	Conformation	Easy	HSm385-1; HIH220-1	What is the term for the physical appearance of an animal?	Conformation (also accept phenotype)
1473	Conformation	Hard	TH145	What is the relationship of body parts to performance called?	Form to function (also accept functional anatomy)
1474	Conformation	Hard	DET126	What slang term refers to legs in which the tendons lack definition and do not stand out clearly?	Gummy legged
5659	Conformation	Medium	HSm345-6	In reference to horse conformation, what is a "hunter's bump"?	Enlargement or bump at the top of the croup (FYI: A hunter's bump or jumper's bump is subluxation of the sacroiliac joint.)
5671	Conformation	Intermediate	DET206; HH9	What term means an undesirable extension of the belly that's usually caused by unhealthy conditions such as worms, disease, etc.?	Paunchy
1476	Conformation	Intermediate	DET222	What SLANG term describes a short, thickset horse?	Pudgy
1477	Conformation	Intermediate	DET225; TH139	What term means refinement in the horse?	Quality
1478	Conformation	Intermediate	HH9	What term describes the condition when all of the parts of a horse blend together well, with long, tapering muscling?	Smoothness
1574	Diseases	Medium	FCH380	What is the term for a condition of increased sensitivity to a specific protein, which may result in a rash, hives, sneezing, or respiratory difficulties?	Allergy
1575	Diseases	Medium	HSm370-7	What substance is produced in the body in response to an allergen?	Histamine (FYI: Anti-histamines are medicines that treat allergies.)
1576	Diseases	Hard	DET10	What is the term used for an acute, massive, often fatal allergic reaction?	Anaphylactic shock or anaphylaxis (accept either)
1577	Diseases	Hard	DET10	What is anaphylaxis or anaphylactic shock?	Acute, massive, often fatal allergic reaction (FYI: It's treated with a shot of epinephrine.)
1578	Diseases	Medium	DET10	What causes anaphylaxis?	Severe allergy

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1579	Diseases	Hard	FCH16	When caused by feed, hives are often referred to as what?	Protein bumps
1580	Diseases	Intermediate	FCH392	Small swellings or welts on the skin that appear suddenly and are caused by an allergic reaction are called what?	Hives (also called urticaria or protein bumps)
1581	Diseases	Sr Bonus	FCH116	Name 3 things that can cause urticaria or hives.	Immunologic: insect bites, foods, medications, vaccines, chemicals, pollens, bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, parasites; non-immunologic: skin pressure, sunlight, heat, cold, exercise, stress, genetics
1582	Diseases	Easy	HIH450-5	Name TWO weather conditions that make arthritis more painful.	Cold and wet
1583	Diseases	Easy	HIH450-3; FCH381	What is arthritis?	Inflammation of a joint (accept any reasonable explanation)
1584	Diseases	Easy	HIH450-5	What problem, characterized by inflammation of a joint, is more common in older horses?	Arthritis
1585	Diseases	Hard	HIH975-17,18	What is another term for septic arthritis?	Joint ill
1586	Diseases	Medium	HSm430-8; TH307	What is anemia?	Decreased number of red blood cells (also the lowered ability of red blood cells to transport oxygen)
1587	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm430-8; FCH308	Name 3 possible causes of anemia.	Blood loss, increased destruction of red blood cells, decreased production of red blood, infection, chronic disease, dietary deficiency, toxins, lack of iron, parasites, incompatible blood types (accept any correct answers)
1588	Diseases	Medium	HSm370-1; DET40; DET187	What is the difference between a broad spectrum and a narrow spectrum antibiotic?	Broad spectrum antibiotic is effective against a wide range of bacteria; narrow spectrum antibiotic is effective against only a few types or a single type of bacteria.
1589	Diseases	Hard	DET221	What is the purpose of a prophylactic medication?	Prevents disease
1590	Diseases	Hard	HSm355-3	What is the correct medical term for the long, wavy, non-shedding hair coat associated with Equine Cushing's Disease?	Hirsutism (pronounced HER-sue-tiz-em or HERE-sue-tiz-em)

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1591	Diseases	Medium	HIH770-2	Horses with laminitis and/or Cushing's disease will benefit from a diet low in what?	Sugars, starches, or simple carbohydrates (accept any)
1592	Diseases	Medium	HIH405-5	A pituitary tumor may cause what disease that's associated with heavy hair growth?	Cushing's disease
1593	Diseases	Medium	HSm370-8; HIH440-4	Cushing's disease is more common in what GENERAL age of horses?	Older horses (over 15 years of age)
1594	Diseases	Medium	HSm370-8; FCH191	What disease of older horses has characteristic signs of excessive hair growth and failure to shed?	Cushing's disease (FYI: Cushing's disease is also called PPID or Pituitary Pars Intermedia Dysfunction.)
1595	Diseases	Medium	HSm355-3; HIH795-2	Cushing's disease and Equine Metabolic Syndrome are often confused. Name ONE thing that would visually indicate Cushing's disease.	Long, wavy, or non-shedding hair coat (accept any)
1596	Diseases	Medium	HSm370-8; HIH450-5	Name TWO signs, symptoms, or features of Cushing's disease.	Long wavy hair, failure to shed, excessive thirst (polydipsia), excessive urination (polyuria), weight loss, fragile bones, weakness, thin skin, stupor, sweating, loss of muscle mass, chronic lameness (accept any correct answers)
1597	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm370-8; FCH191	Name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of Cushing's Disease in horses.	Long wavy hair, failure to shed, excessive thirst (polydipsia), excessive urination (polyuria), weight loss, fragile bones, weakness, thin skin, stupor, sweating, loss of muscle mass, chronic lameness (accept any correct answers)
1598	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	Compared to other causes of obesity, name TWO areas where fat is deposited in Equine Metabolic Syndrome.	Crest and tail head
1599	Diseases	Hard	HIH795-2	Explain how insulin resistance in Equine Metabolic Syndrome predisposes horses to laminitis.	EMS can decrease blood flow to the feet causing laminitis.
1600	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	What syndrome is characterized by obesity, regional adiposity, insulin resistance, high blood triglycerides, and hyperleptinemia? (pronounced aa-dih-PAHS-ih-tee)	Equine Metabolic Syndrome
1601	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	Name 3 management methods for Equine Metabolic Syndrome.	Exercise horse, maintain body condition (don't let horse get fat), feed rations low in

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					sugar and starch, feed high forage diet, test hay for sugar content, soak hay for at least an hour before feeding, limit pasture high in fructans
1603	Diseases	Hard	HSm430-7; HIH740-12	What is the term for enlargement of the thyroid gland?	Goiter
1604	Diseases	Hard	HSm430-7; TH231	What is a goiter?	Enlarged thyroid gland (FYI: Goiters in horses are usually due to iodine deficiency.)
1605	Diseases	Medium	HSm430-7-8; HIH425-2	What is hypothyroidism?	Low thyroid (FYI: Hypothyroidism can be caused by low iodine.)
1606	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH465-2	With eye problems in the horse, redness of the eye indicates inflammation. What does closing the eye indicate?	Pain
1607	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH465-2	Name 3 eye problems in horses.	Trauma, laceration, infection, corneal ulcer, moon blindness (Equine Recurrent Uveitis), glaucoma, cataracts, blocked tear duct, sarcoid, squamous cell carcinoma, aniridia, Equine Night Blindness (accept any correct answers)
1608	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH465-2	Name 3 signs of eye disease in horses.	Redness, tearing, squinting, drainage or discharge, color changes, small pupil (ERU), large pupil (glaucoma), scarring, growths, cloudiness, decreased vision, blindness (accept any correct answers)
1609	Diseases	Medium	DET212	What is the COMMON name for inflammation of the conjunctiva resulting in redness or erythema? (conjunk-TIE-vah) (air-ee-THEME-ah)	Pink eye (FYI: Conjunctivitis is the medical term.)
1610	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm105-5; TH521	In what breed is "night blindness" most common?	Appaloosa (FYI: "Night blindness" is the common term for CSNB (Congenital Stationary Night Blindness). "Moon blindness" is the common term for ERU (Equine Recurrent Uveitis) which is also seen in Appaloosas.)
1611	Diseases	Hard	HIH465-3	What is the most common infectious agent that causes Equine Recurrent Uveitis or ERU?	Leptospira

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1612	Diseases	Hard	HIH465-3	What is the treatment for Equine Recurrent Uveitis?	Anti-inflammatory medications
1613	Diseases	Medium	DET18	What is the COMMON name for the eye disease that causes cloudiness of the uveal tract of the eye and may lead to blindness?	Moon blindness (FYI: Other names are ERU, Equine Recurrent Uveitis, and Equine Periodic Ophthalmia.)
1614	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH465-3	Name 3 INITIAL signs of ERU or moon blindness.	Tears, redness, and squinting (FYI: ERU is Equine Recurrent Uveitis.)
1615	Diseases	Easy	HIH465-2	What is the main sign of a blocked tear duct?	Wet face (Tears don't drain properly so they spill onto the face.)
1616	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH425-2	What is the term for a partial or complete blockage in the esophagus of a horse?	Choke
1617	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm365-2; TH611	In reference to horse diseases and conditions, what is "choke"?	Partial or complete blockage of the esophagus
1618	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm365-2; HIH425-2	Name ONE sign of choke.	Inability to swallow, regurgitation of food or saliva from the nose, coughing, stretching and retracting neck, lump in the neck, shaking head side to side (accept any correct answer)
1619	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm365-2; TH611	Name ONE possible cause of choke.	Bolting food, bad teeth, lack of water, narrowing of esophagus (accept any correct answer)
1621	Diseases	Novice	HIH435-3	What is the most common medical emergency in horses?	Colic
1622	Diseases	Novice	HSm335-2; HIH435-1; HIH795-1	What is the common name for abdominal pain in horses?	Colic
1623	Diseases	Novice	HIH635-1	What should you do if you think your horse has colic?	Call the vet
1624	Diseases	Novice	HSm335-1; HIH435-1; HIH795-1	What is colic?	Acute abdominal pain in horses (stomachache)
1625	Diseases	Easy	HSm335-1-2; HIH635-2	Name TWO causes of colic.	Idiopathic; lack of water; diet changes; lack of exercise; parasites; bad teeth; moldy feed; overfeeding; eating sand; letting overheated horse gorge on cold water; riding hard after full feeding; twisted, telescoped, displaced, or trapped intestine

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1626	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm335; HIH435; HIH635; HIH795-1	Name 5 causes of colic.	Idiopathic; lack of water; diet changes; lack of exercise; parasites; bad teeth; moldy feed; overfeeding; eating sand; letting overheated horse gorge on cold water; riding hard after full feeding; twisted, telescoped, displaced, or trapped intestine
1627	Diseases	Easy	HSm335-3; HIH435-3	Name ONE way to prevent colic.	ALWAYS HAVE FRESH WATER AVAILABLE, no sudden feed changes, don't feed on ground, parasite control, regular exercise, dental care, keep grain locked up, psyllium for sand ingestion, restrict cold water to hot horse, prevent over-excitement
1628	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm335; HIH435; HIH635	Name 3 ways to prevent colic.	ALWAYS HAVE FRESH WATER AVAILABLE, no sudden feed changes, don't feed on ground, parasite control, regular exercise, dental care, keep grain locked up, psyllium for sand ingestion, restrict cold water to hot horse, prevent over-excitement
1629	Diseases	Hard	FCH294	What can be fed daily in order to reduce sand-induced diarrhea or colic?	Psyllium (FYI: Metamucil is a brand name for humans and Sand Clear is a brand name for horses.)
1630	Diseases	Hard	HSm335-1	The majority of cases of colic are "idiopathic". What does the term "idiopathic" mean?	Cause is unknown.
1631	Diseases	Easy	HSm335-1,2; HIH635; HIH435	Name TWO signs or symptoms of colic.	Acting sick, off feed, pawing, rolling, lying down, biting belly, kicking belly, sweating, change in pooping, change in gut sounds, bloating, lying on back, restless, yawning, grinding teeth, change in vital signs—TPR, CRT, mucous membrane color
1633	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm335-2; HSm335; HIH435; HIH635	Name 5 signs or symptoms of colic.	Acting sick, off feed, pawing, rolling, lying down, biting belly, kicking belly, sweating, change in pooping, change in gut sounds, bloating, lying on back, restless, yawning, grinding teeth, change in vital signs—TPR, CRT, mucous membrane color

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1634	Diseases	Medium	HIH710-2	Your horse is experiencing recurrent mild colic. Your veterinarian is listening to the right side of your horse's abdomen for rumbling, gurgling noises. What specific part of the digestive tract is he listening to?	Cecum (FYI: Gut sounds are called borborygmus.)
1635	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH435A-4	Give 3 signs that indicate severe causes of colic.	Increasing pulse, pulse higher than 55 bpm, rare or no gut sounds, horse is depressed or irrational, horse has clammy ears or extremities (accept any correct answers)
1636	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm335-2-3; HIH435; HIH635	Name 3 treatments for colic.	Walking horse (if directed by vet); pain relievers (Banamine); NG, nasogastric, or stomach tube; laxatives (mineral oil and Epsom salts); IV fluids; psyllium for sand colic; surgery (accept any correct answers)
1637	Diseases	Jr Bonus	HSm335-2-3; HIH435; HIH635	Name 3 treatments for colic.	Walking horse (if directed by vet); pain relievers (Banamine); NG, nasogastric, or stomach tube; laxatives (mineral oil and Epsom salts); IV fluids; psyllium for sand colic; surgery (accept any correct answers)
1638	Diseases	Easy	HSm335-1; INT228-1	What is the mildest types of colic in horses?	Spasmodic or gas colic (accept either)
1639	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm335; HIH435; HIH635	Name 5 types of colic.	Gas, spasmodic, impaction, sand, displacement, volvulus or torsion (twist), intussusception (telescope), incarceration (trapped), verminous (worms), exercise-induced, ulcers (accept any correct answers)
1640	Diseases	Jr Bonus	HSm335; HIH435; HIH635	Name 3 types of colic.	Gas, spasmodic, impaction, sand, displacement, volvulus or torsion (twist), intussusception (telescope), incarceration (trapped), verminous (worms), exercise-induced, ulcers (accept any correct answers)
1641	Diseases	Hard	HIH635-4	How long does it generally take for the results of treatment for intestinal impaction to occur?	24 – 72 hours (accept any number within this range)
1642	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm335-1; HIH435-2; HIH635	Which type of colic is caused by a blockage in the intestinal tract?	Impaction colic
1643	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH450-4	Why is impaction colic more common in winter?	Horses might not drink enough water.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1644	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm335-1; HIH435-1	What is spasmodic colic?	Colic or abdominal pain caused by muscular spasms of the intestinal tract
1646	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm335; HIH435; HIH635	Name 3 types of colic that require surgery.	Displacement, incarceration (trapped), volvulus or torsion (twisting), intussusception (telescoping)
1647	Diseases	Medium	HSm335-1; HIH435-2	What happens with displacement colic?	Part of the intestine is displaced into an abnormal position (FYI: Examples are left dorsal colon displacement and right dorsal colon displacement.)
1648	Diseases	Hard	HSm335-1; HIH435-1	What is incarceration colic?	When a section of intestine gets trapped within the abdominal cavity (FYI: Examples are epiploic foramen entrapment and mesenteric rent entrapment.)
1649	Diseases	Hard	HSm335-1; HIH435-1	What is intussusception? (pronounced in-tuss-suh-SEPT-shan)	Telescoping of the intestines (FYI: It usually occurs in the small intestines of young horses. In most cases the ileum enfolds into an adjacent area of the cecum.)
1650	Diseases	Hard	HSm335-2; HIH435-1	What is volvulus or torsion colic? (pronounced VOLV-you-luss)	Colic caused by twisted intestines (FYI: It occurs when the mesentery twists resulting in blockage of the intestines. Blood supply can be cut off and intestines can die or become necrotic.)
1651	Diseases	Hard	CAHA60	What is verminous colic? (pronounced VERM-ih-nuss)	Colic caused by worms
1652	Diseases	Medium	DET240; FCH259	2 part question: What is scours and in what stage of life does it usually occur?	Watery diarrhea; occurs in foals (under 6 months of age)
1653	Diseases	Medium	DET400	What is the COMMON term for diarrhea in foals?	Scours
1654	Diseases	Medium	FCH387	What is the term for higher than normal amounts of water in the feces or for an animal defecating too frequently?	Diarrhea
1655	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH950-6	Name 3 causes of foal diarrhea.	Stress, diet, parasites (threadworms), infections (virus, bacteria, protozoa), foal heat (accept any correct answers)
1656	Diseases	Sr Bonus	FCH259	Give 3 observations that would indicate that a foal with diarrhea would require medical attention.	Large amount of diarrhea, watery diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, fever, depression, anorexia

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					(loss of appetite) [accept any correct answers]
5672	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-14,15	What virus is a significant cause of diarrhea in very young foals?	Rotavirus (FYI: Viral shedding lasts 10 days beyond the end of diarrhea but can last for 9 months!! Contaminated areas should be cleaned with phenolic chemicals.)
1657	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-3; HIH705-1	Continued exposure of the lower part of the stomach to excessive gastric secretions can cause what?	Gastric ulcers
1658	Diseases	Hard	HIH795-2	Allowing a horse free-choice hay while recovering from gastric ulcers does what?	Keeps the gastric pH from becoming highly acidic
1659	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	What is Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome?	Ulcers of the horse's stomach (FYI: EGUS may be caused by stress, stomach acid, bacteria, parasites, or intermittent feeding.)
1660	Diseases	Hard	HIH795-2	The development of equine gastric ulcer syndrome has been linked with intense exercise. In what breed is it most prevalent?	Thoroughbred (FYI: 91% of those in training and 100% of those currently racing)
1661	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-3; TH191	Overuse of anti-inflammatory drugs and stress may cause what problem for the horse?	Gastric ulcers (EGUS or Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome)
1662	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	Intense exercise correlates with an increased incidence of EGUS. What is EGUS?	Equine Gastric Ulcer Syndrome
1663	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	Name 3 uses of horses that increase the incidence of gastric ulcers.	Racing, endurance, showing, training
1664	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm435-3; HIH795-2	Name 3 risk factors for gastric ulcers.	Intense exercise, stall confinement, stress, feeding high levels of concentrates (grain), disease, medications (such as corticosteroids or NSAIDs) [accept any correct answers]
1665	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm535-2; FCH260; HIH975-11	Give 3 clinical signs that a foal has a gastric ulcer.	Depression, grinding teeth, colic, diarrhea, poor body condition, pot-belly appearance, lying on back, poor appetite, decreased nursing, excessive salivation, froth around lips (accept any correct answers)
1666	Diseases	Hard	FCH308	The equine liver will function at near optimal levels until approximately what percent of it is destroyed?	80% (accept numbers between 70% - 80%)

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1667	Diseases	Hard	FCH385	Cirrhosis is a chronic disease that affects which organ?	Liver
1668	Diseases	Hard	HSm310; DET37; DET262	What is the difference between bradycardia and tachycardia?	Bradycardia is a slower than normal heart rate; tachycardia is a faster than normal heart rate.
1669	Diseases	Hard	HSm310; DET37; TH594	What term is used to describe a slower than normal heartbeat?	Bradycardia
1670	Diseases	Hard	HSm310; DET91	Endocarditis is an inflammation or infection of the lining of what organ?	Heart (FYI: Endocarditis is inflammation of the INNER lining of the heart; pericarditis is the inflammation of the OUTER lining of the heart.)
1671	Diseases	Hard	HSm310; DET262; TH594	What is tachycardia?	Rapid heart rate
1672	Diseases	Hard	DET15; TH116	What is an arrhythmia?	Any variation from the normal heart beat or rhythm
1673	Diseases	Hard	DET15; TH116	What is the medical term for any variation from the normal heart rhythm?	Arrhythmia (FYI: Tachycardia is fast heart rate; bradycardia is slow heart rate.)
1674	Diseases	Easy	HIH445-1,2	What is the term that describes the animal's ability to resist a particular organism?	Immunity
1675	Diseases	Medium	HSm340-2; HIH975-2; TH427	An annual injection of Tetanus toxoid produces active immunity. Give ONE example of passive immunity in horses.	Mare passing antibodies to the newborn foal through colostrum (FYI: In horses, mares do NOT pass antibodies through the placenta.)
1676	Diseases	Medium	DET149	2 part question: What is immunity and how do horses develop immunity?	Immunity is the ability to resist a particular disease; horses develop immunity from vaccinations, previous exposure to disease, or colostrum.
1677	Diseases	Medium	DET12	What is the name for the disease-fighting substance produced by the immune system in response to the presence of an antigen?	Antibody
1678	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-8; HIH975-4	What is passive immunity in horses?	When a newborn foal receives antibodies from the mare through the colostrum (FYI: Antibodies don't cross the placenta in horses.)
1679	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm340-2; HIH445;	3 part question: What is immunity, name two types,	Immunity is an animal's ability to resist

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HIH975-2	and describe each?	infection; permanent lasts a long time; temporary lasts a short time; passive—antibodies are passed through colostrum; active—horse develops its own antibodies after vaccination or exposure to the disease
1680	Diseases	Hard	HIH975-4	How do animals develop ACTIVE immunity?	Animal actively develops antibodies after being exposed to an antigen (either by vaccination or by exposure to the disease)
1681	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-4,5; HSm365; HSc48; TH96; TH98	Name ONE disease spread through the air when droplets of moisture are coughed or sneezed.	Strangles, influenza, rhinopneumonitis
1682	Diseases	Easy	HIH425-1	In what season are upper respiratory tract infections more common?	Winter
1684	Diseases	Medium	HIH365-5	Name TWO specific microorganisms that may be transmitted in horse manure?	E. Coli, Giardia, Salmonella
1685	Diseases	Medium	HIH445-7	A horse with a potentially contagious disease should be isolated from other horses for how many days after recovery?	At least 10 days after recovery
1686	Diseases	Medium	ES194	A home-made boot dip can be made using one gallon of water and what else?	¼ cup bleach
1687	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-15,16; HIH445-6	Name ONE disease that can be contracted from contaminated food or water.	Strangles; Leptospirosis
1688	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH950-8; HIH975-4	Pneumonia is the major cause of mortality in foals. Name 3 factors that predispose foals to pneumonia.	Dust, poor sanitation, overcrowding, stress, poor nutrition, parasites, poor ventilation, extreme temperatures, high humidity, prematurity, foal didn't receive colostrum, secondary to other infections (accept any correct answers)
1689	Diseases	Sr Bonus	ES167	Name 3 microorganisms that cause infectious diseases.	Bacteria, virus, protozoa, fungus, obligate intracellular parasites such as Rickettsia (bacteria), prion (Mad Cow Disease)
1690	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm340-1; HSm365; HIH445-8	Name 3 diseases caused by soil-borne, spore-forming bacteria.	Tetanus, botulism, anthrax
1691	Diseases	Sr Bonus	ES170-71; HSm	Name 3 bacterial diseases that affect both humans and	Tetanus, botulism, anthrax, brucellosis, Lyme

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			various	horses.	Disease
1692	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-11; HIH445-13	Identify this disease: all suspected or confirmed cases must be reported to the state veterinarian; this disease is listed as a bioterrorism alert in the US.	Anthrax
1693	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-11; DET12	What disease is caused by the bacterium Bacillus anthracis?	Anthrax
1694	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-11; HIH445-13	Name ONE way a horse gets infected with anthrax.	Ingestion of bacteria spores (by grazing contaminated pastures), inhalation of bacteria, skin penetration (by biting flies or by open wounds exposed to infected soil or carcasses)
1695	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-13	Give ONE reason why Anthrax bacteria can live in the soil for decades.	Low nutrient requirements; ability to survive temperature extremes
1696	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-11; HIH445-13	Name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of Anthrax.	Fever, colic, bloody diarrhea, difficulty breathing, muscle tremors, discharge of blood from body openings after death, abortions, blood-stained milk (FYI: Anthrax can be inhaled, ingested, or can enter through the skin!)
1697	Diseases	Hard	HSm365; FCH168; FCH251; FCH361; DET118; TH305	Name TWO diseases caused by the bacteria Clostridia.	Tetanus, botulism (Shaker Foal Syndrome and Forage Poisoning), enterotoxemia (Overeating Disease), foal septicemia (umbilical cord infection), gangrene
1698	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-4	What is another name for enterotoxemia?	Overeating disease (FYI: Enterotoxemia or overeating disease is a disease caused by the bacterium Clostridium perfringens.)
1699	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm340-1; TH305; TH601; TH603	2 part question: Identify 3 diseases that are caused by a type of Clostridium bacteria and identify the specific type of Clostridium bacterium that causes each disease.	Tetanus caused by Clostridium tetani, botulism (Shaker Foal Syndrome and Forage Poisoning) caused by Clostridium botulinum, enterotoxemia or Overeating Disease caused by Clostridium perfringens, gangrene caused by Clostridium perfringens
1700	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-11; HIH445-7 new	Why do foals that have just started eating grass and hay get botulism?	Foals ingest the bacteria (spores) from the soil (which produces toxins in the foal's

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					intestinal tract)
1701	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-11; FCH361-62; DET36	What is the name for a type of food poisoning that can be caused by hay or silage contaminated by a Clostridium bacterium?	Botulism (Shaker Foal Syndrome or Forage Poisoning)
1702	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-7 new	Which type of hay bales is associated with a higher risk of botulism?	Round bales
1703	Diseases	Medium	HIH445-8 new	Why is botulism in foals sometimes called "Shaker Foal Syndrome"?	Foals have muscle tremors, weakness, and difficulty standing. (accept any)
1704	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-12; TH603	Which bacterial disease is called Shaker Foal Syndrome when it affects foals?	Botulism
1705	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; HIH445-8 new	Name 3 signs or symptoms of Shaker Foal Syndrome or botulism in foals.	Muscle weakness, decreased muscle tone (eyelids, tongue), difficulty swallowing (dysphagia), difficulty nursing, drooling after nursing, nasal discharge, difficulty breathing (dyspnea), dilated pupils, muscle tremors, colic, lying down (recumbency)
1706	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-11; HIH445-6 new	Name 3 ways horses can contract botulism.	Eating feed containing the bacteria, eating feed containing the spores or toxins, wounds contaminated by bacteria
1707	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-11; HIH445-7,8	Forage Poisoning is a form of botulism in adult horses. The neurotoxin blocks acetylcholine, an important neurotransmitter. Name 3 signs or symptoms of Forage Poisoning.	Muscle weakness (can't hold head up), decreased muscle tone (eyelids, tongue, anus, tail, etc.), difficulty swallowing (dysphagia), drooling, difficulty breathing (dyspnea), dilated pupils, abnormal gait, colic, lying down (recumbency)
1708	Diseases	Easy	HSm340-1; HIH440-1; HIH445-2	What disease that affects the nervous system could follow a deep puncture wound?	Tetanus
1709	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-4; HIH445-4	What is a slang term for tetanus?	Lockjaw
1710	Diseases	Easy	HSm340-1; HIH645-1	What system of the horse does tetanus affect?	Nervous system
1711	Diseases	Easy	HIH445-3 new	Which animal is considered the most sensitive to the tetanus toxin?	Horse
1712	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; HIH445-2	What specific microorganism causes tetanus?	Clostridium tetani

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1713	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; HIH445-3 new; TH601	Identify this disease: prolapse of the third eyelid, trismus (spasms of the masseter muscle), muscle stiffness, high mortality rate, and sawhorse stance.	Tetanus
1714	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; HIH445-2	Name 3 common wounds that serve as port of entry for tetanus.	Puncture wounds (hoof, etc.), lower limb wounds, castration wounds, lacerations (head or tail), contaminated surgical sites, injection abscesses, infected umbilical stump structures (accept any correct answers)
1715	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; ES172	What is the descriptive term of the stance of a horse with tetanus?	Saw horse stance
1716	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HSm340-1	What bacterial disorder involves the production of toxins that result in paralysis, rigidity of muscles, and often death?	Tetanus
1717	Diseases	Medium	HSm340-1; FCH168; HIH445-3 new	Approximately how long does tetanus antitoxin give protection?	1 – 2 weeks or 7 – 14 days (accept any number within these ranges)
1718	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; HIH645-1	Trismus is a symptom exhibited in a horse with tetanus. The definition of trismus is the same as the common term for this disease. What is trismus?	Lockjaw (FYI: Trismus is spasm of the muscles of mastication.)
1719	Diseases	Medium	HSm340-1; BEG114-1	How long after a wound is sustained are symptoms of tetanus likely to appear?	2 (two) days to 1 (one) month (accept any number within this range)
1720	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; DET265	What is the name for the disease caused by Clostridium tetani?	Tetanus (also accept lockjaw)
1721	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm340-1; HSm365-9; HIH645-1; HSm305-4	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 4 signs or symptoms of tetanus.	Lock jaw, sawhorse stance, elevated tail carriage, protrusion of 3rd eyelid, flared nostrils, muscle rigidity, inability to eat, constant excitement, stiff gait, hypersensitivity, fast heartbeat, fast respiratory rate, difficulty breathing
1722	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-11, 12	Horses who recover from Potomac Horse Fever develop an immunity which lasts how long?	Up to 2 years
1723	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-5; HSm365-14; HIH445-7; HIH650-1	What specific type of microorganism causes Potomac Horse Fever?	Parasite (Neorickettsia risticii formerly called Ehrlichia risticii) (FYI: Rickettsia are obligate intracellular parasites that are bacteria-like organisms that must live in the host's cell to

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					survive. Aquatic insects contain the parasite.)
1724	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-14; HIH650-2	Name 3 treatments for Potomac Horse Fever.	Supportive care (IV fluids, anti-inflammatory medications); ice boots to prevent laminitis; antibiotics (Oxytetracycline) (FYI: Antibiotics should be given early in the illness. Symptoms quickly improve once antibiotics are started.)
1725	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-14; HIH650-1	In reference to horse diseases, what does PHF stand for?	Potomac Horse Fever
1726	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-14; TH602	What disease, first recognized in Maryland in 1979, is characterized by fever, laminitis, colic, and diarrhea?	Potomac Horse Fever
1727	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-5; HIH650-1	Besides depression and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of Potomac Horse Fever.	Fever, laminitis, diarrhea (mild to profuse), colic (mild), dehydration, shock, darkened gums
1728	Diseases	Hard	HSm355-7	What is the name of the bacterial infection that causes abscesses in the pectoral region, face, neck, and legs? The lesions initially appear as small bumps. House flies and stable flies may help spread this disease.	Pigeon fever
1729	Diseases	Hard	HIH660-2; HIH975-13,14	Why is it difficult to eradicate Salmonella bacteria?	They are very resistant and are adaptable to environmental conditions. (They can survive long periods of time in the environment.)
1730	Diseases	Hard	HIH660-3	What is the treatment for Equine Salmonellosis?	Symptomatic treatment or supportive care (including IV fluids)
1731	Diseases	Hard	HIH660-1	What is Equine Salmonellosis?	Infection with Salmonella bacteria (that causes profuse, watery diarrhea)
1732	Diseases	Hard	HIH660-1	What is a common clinical symptom of horses infected with Equine Salmonellosis?	Diarrhea
1733	Diseases	Medium	HIH660-1	What bacteria is the most common cause of infectious enterocolitis in adult horses?	Salmonella
1734	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH660-1	Name 3 risk factors for Equine Salmonellosis.	Transportation, crowded conditions, abrupt change in diet, intense physical exercise, antimicrobial treatment, gastrointestinal tract disorders, surgery

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1735	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH660-2	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of Equine Salmonellosis.	Profuse, watery diarrhea; foul-smelling diarrhea; blood in manure; dehydration; tachycardia (fast heart rate); septicemia; no symptoms
1736	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-15; HIH445-13	What is purpura hemorrhagica?	Serious complication of strangles or strangles vaccine (that results in inflammation and hemorrhaging that is caused by an exaggerated immune response)
1738	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-15; HIH615-1	Give ONE other name for a Streptococcus equi infection.	Strangles, Equine Distemper, or Shipping Fever
1739	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-15; HIH615-2	What is "Bastard Strangles"?	Form of strangles that affects other areas of the body besides the head and neck (abdomen, brain, liver, kidneys, lungs, spleen, and internal lymph nodes)
1740	Diseases	Hard	HIH615-1	Which bacteria is the cause of strangles in horses?	Streptococcus equi
1741	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-14; HIH615-1; HIH445-4	Besides depression and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of strangles.	Fever (102 – 106); sore throat; swollen, hot lymph nodes; abscessed or draining lymph nodes; nasal discharge (cloudy and thick); pain with eating; stands with neck stretched out, increased respiratory rate; increased heart rate
1742	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm305-5; HIH615	What severely contagious bacterial infection causes abscessed lymph nodes under the jaw?	Strangles (also called Equine Distemper, Shipping Fever, and Streptococcus equi)
1743	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm305-5; FCH173	Give ONE other name for Shipping Fever.	Strangles, Equine Distemper, or Streptococcus equi
1744	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm305-5; HSm365-15; HIH615-1	Name ONE thing that happens to the lymph nodes of horses with strangles.	Lymph nodes become hot, swollen, and painful and they may abscess.
1745	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-15; HIH445-12	Name ONE way strangles is spread.	Direct contact (touching other horses); aerosol (cough or nasal droplets); indirect contact (contact with infected secretions on tack or equipment)
1746	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-5; HSm365-15; HIH445-5; FCH405; FCH173	Give ONE other name for strangles.	Distemper, shipping fever, or Streptococcus equi

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1747	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm305-5; HSm365-15; HIH615; ES171; FCH173	What characteristic makes strangles easy to identify?	Swollen and/or abscessed lymph nodes in the throatlatch area
1748	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-15; HIH445-13	Why should the strangles vaccine only be given to at-risk horses?	Because horses can get serious complications from the vaccine (such as purpura hemorrhagica)
1749	Diseases	Sr Bonus	ES445-2	Name TWO systemic fungal diseases that affect horses.	Aspergillosis, blastomycosis, coccidiomycosis, histoplasmosis (Do NOT accept ringworm because it is not systemic or occurring throughout the body.)
1750	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH170; ES170-180; HSc37	Name 3 ways horse owners can help prevent infectious diseases in horses.	Vaccinate, avoid sick animals, isolate sick animals, isolate new animals, keep barn clean, wash hands, disinfect boots, provide boot dip, disposable boots, clean trailer, disinfect trailer, don't re-use needles, use fly/tick spray
1751	Diseases	Sr Bonus	ES174	Name TWO equine diseases that are caused by protozoa.	Giardia (Giardiasis), Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (EPM), Equine Piroplasmosis (Babesiosis)
1752	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-6; HSc49	In reference to horse diseases, what do the initials EPM stand for?	Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (FYI: EPM is an infection of the brain and spinal cord caused by the protozoan Sarcocystis neurona.)
1753	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-6; HIH670-1	What animal is the reservoir host for Sarcocystis neurona, the protozoan that causes EPM?	Opossum (FYI: Sarcocystis neurona is the protozoan that causes EPM or Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis.)
1755	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-6; HSc49	Name 3 signs or symptoms of EPM or Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis.	Weakness, ataxia, head tilt, paralysis of the muscles of the face (resulting in drooping eyes, ears, and lips), dysphagia (difficulty swallowing), inability to rise, seizures
1756	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-6; HIH670-1	What infectious disease of horses is caused by the protozoan Sarcocystis neurona?	EPM or Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis
1757	Diseases	Hard	HSm355-7; DET208	What is the COMMON name for the bacterial infection that causes the skin to crust and the hair to come off in	Rain rot or rain scald (accept either) [FYI: The scientific name is dermatophilosis and it's

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				clumps? The skin underneath the crust is pink and irritated. This condition is more common in hot and/or humid weather.	caused by the bacterium <i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i> .]
1758	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH950-5 old	Name 3 signs or symptoms of septicemia.	Fever; depression; loss of appetite; excessive sleeping; hot, swollen, or painful joints; hot or swollen navel; navel discharge
1761	Diseases	Medium	DET33; TH595	With septicemia, infection spreads throughout the horse's body causing multi-organ problems. How does this infection spread?	Through the bloodstream
1762	Diseases	Medium	DET33; DET241; TH595	What is another name for "blood poisoning"?	Septicemia or sepsis (accept either)
1759	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH975-3; TH595	Name 3 signs of a LOCALIZED infection of the umbilical stump of a newborn foal.	Swelling, heat, purulent discharge, evidence of pain on palpation of the stump (FYI: A systemic infection or septicemia occurs when the infection gets into the bloodstream and spreads to different parts of the body.)
1763	Diseases	Hard	HSm355-3; FCH387	What is the general term for inflammation of the skin?	Dermatitis
1764	Diseases	Medium	HSm355-8; TH167	What is the condition known as grease heel or scratches?	Inflammation or infection of the skin on the back of the heel or pastern (also called mud fever)
1765	Diseases	Medium	HSm355-8; FCH391	Give ONE term used to describe a bacterial or fungal infection of the skin on the heel or back of the pastern.	Grease heel, scratches, or mud fever
1766	Diseases	Intermediate	HSm370-5; HSc47; TH332	What is an acute infection?	Infection where symptoms appear quickly (also accept any infection that lasts a short time)
1767	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH445-8	In reference to diseases, what is a "carrier"?	Animal who carries and transmits a disease (who may or may not show any symptoms for the disease)
1768	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH630-1	What is a chronic infection?	Infection that lasts a long time
1769	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH445	What is a contagious disease?	One that may be transmitted from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact
1770	Diseases	Intermediate	FCH385	What is the general term for a disease that is	Contagious

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				communicable or transmissible from one individual to another?	
1771	Diseases	Hard	HSm305-5; HIH665-1; HIH 455-5 new	What is a dead end or terminal host?	Host from which infectious agents are not transmissible
1772	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH625-1	A reservoir host is an animal in which a virus lives before it causes disease in other animals. Name ONE of the most common types of animals which serve as reservoir hosts.	Birds, rodents, reptiles
1773	Diseases	Intermediate	FCH393	What is the term for the time period between exposure to an infection and the onset of clinical signs?	Incubation period
1774	Diseases	Intermediate	DET151	Define incubation period.	Period between exposure and first signs or symptoms of an infectious disease
1775	Diseases	Hard	DET151; ES167	What is the term for the type of disease that is caused by pathogenic microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi?	Infectious disease
1776	Diseases	Easy	HIH445-1 new	Ideally, to help prevent disease transmission, how long should a new horse be isolated before introducing it into an established group?	14 - 21 days (accept any number within this range)
1777	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH445-4; DET281	What is an insect vector?	Insect that carries and transmits disease-causing organisms
1778	Diseases	Hard	DET283; HSc37	What are the TWO most important factors that determine whether a disease-causing organism will produce disease in an exposed animal?	Virulence (strength of the organism) and animal's resistance
1779	Diseases	Hard	DET283; HSc47	Disease-causing organisms vary greatly in their ability to produce disease. What is the term used when the ability to produce disease is great?	Virulent
1780	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-10; HIH445-4 new	What is a zoonotic disease?	Disease that is transmissible from animals to humans
1781	Diseases	Hard	ESch 8	Name TWO tick-borne diseases in horses.	Lyme Disease, tick bite paralysis, Equine Piroplasmosis, Equine Ehrlichiosis (Anaplasmosis), African horse fever
1782	Diseases	Easy	HSm320-5; HIH665-1	What is the vector for Lyme disease?	Ticks (specifically Ixodes ticks such as deer ticks, bear ticks, and Western black-legged

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					ticks)
1783	Diseases	Hard	HIH655-1	Name the disease carried by deer ticks that's caused by the bacterium <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> .	Lyme disease
1784	Diseases	Hard	HIH650-1	What is the COMMON name for Borreliosis?	Lyme disease (FYI: Lyme disease is caused by the bacterium <i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i> .)
1785	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH655-1,2	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of Lyme Disease in horses.	Arthritis, dermatitis, uveitis, lameness, sweating, difficulty swallowing (dysphagia), glazed eyes, head tilt, tail paralysis, wandering aimlessly (accept any correct answers)
1786	Diseases	Hard	DET213	2 part question: What is Equine Piroplasmosis and how is it transmitted?	Equine protozoal infectious disease; transmitted by ticks
1787	Diseases	Hard	HSm320-5; HIH415-7	What SPECIFICALLY causes tick bite paralysis?	Salivary neurotoxin produced by ticks (American dog tick and Rocky Mountain Wood Tick)
1788	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-4; HIH445-4	What is a slang term for Western and/or Eastern encephalomyelitis?	Sleeping sickness
1789	Diseases	Intermediate	HIH625-1	What is encephalitis?	Inflammation of the brain (FYI: Encephalomyelitis is inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.)
1790	Diseases	Easy	HIH445-4	Name ONE external parasite that spreads equine encephalomyelitis.	Mosquitoes, horse flies, deer flies
1791	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-10; HIH445-4 new	Viruses that cause Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan encephalomyelitis are arboviruses. What is an arbovirus?	Virus transmitted by bloodsucking insects (arthropod borne virus)
1792	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-10; TH599	Name 4 types of equine encephalomyelitis.	Eastern, Western, Venezuelan, West Nile
1793	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-5; HSm365-10; HIH665-1; FCH169	Name ONE of the equine encephalomyelitis viruses that is communicable to people.	West Nile; VEE (Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis)
1794	Diseases	Intermediate	DET91	What term means an inflammation of the brain?	Encephalitis (FYI: Encephalomyelitis means inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.)
1795	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HSm365-10; HIH625-2	Where do mosquitoes contact Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan encephalomyelitis viruses?	From a wild host (birds) [FYI: Rats, bats, and opossums may also serve as reservoir hosts for VEE.]

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1796	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HSm365-10; HIH445-5 new	Why are WEE, EEE, and VEE called "sleeping sickness"?	Infection causes profound depression or sleepiness.
1797	Diseases	Medium	HIH455; TH599	Which type of equine encephalomyelitis has the LOWEST mortality rate?	WEE (Western Equine Encephalomyelitis)
1799	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-4; HSm365-10; HIH445-4 new; ES177	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of Sleeping Sickness or Equine Encephalomyelitis.	Weakness, incoordination, irregular gait, seizures, hanging head low, head pressing, unable to swallow, circling, staggering, paralysis, lying down (recumbency), stupor, tongue may hang out, drooping lower lip, swollen eyelids, stiffness
1800	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-17; HIH630-1	Give ONE other name for Equine Infectious Anemia.	EIA or swamp fever
1801	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-17; HIH630-1	What is the test for Equine Infectious Anemia?	Coggins test (FYI: The "gold standard" test is the Coggins test which is an AGID (agar gel immunodiffusion) test. ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) tests are also available.)
1802	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-17; HIH630-1	A Coggins positive horse is a threat to whom?	Other horses (FYI: Once horses have EIA, they have it for life so they must be isolated or euthanized.)
1803	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-17; HIH630-1	Name ONE insect that transmits Equine Infectious Anemia to horses.	Horse flies, deerflies, mosquitoes
1804	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-17; TH600-01; H1-34	The Coggins test is used to detect what disease?	Equine Infectious Anemia, EIA, or Swamp Fever (accept any)
1805	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-17; HIH630-1,2	Identify this disease: virus attacks red blood cells causing anemia and jaundice; no effective treatment or vaccine; once infected horse is a carrier for life; diagnosed by Coggins test.	Equine Infectious Anemia or EIA (accept either)
1806	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-17	What is a SLANG name for EIA or Equine Infectious Anemia?	Swamp fever
1807	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-17; HIH630-1	What is a troublesome feature of Equine Infectious Anemia?	Once a horse is infected, it's infected for life
1808	Diseases	Medium	HIH630-1	Equine Infectious Anemia viruses can only live in which animals?	Equines (horses and their close relatives like donkeys and mules)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1809	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-17; HIH630-1	In reference to horse diseases, what do the initials EIA stand for?	Equine Infectious Anemia
1810	Diseases	Medium	HIH630-1; TH600	What protein molecules does the Coggins test SPECIFICALLY check for in the horse's blood?	Antibodies against the EIA virus
1811	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-17; HIH630-1; ES176	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of Equine Infectious Anemia.	No signs, weight loss, anemia, fatigue, swelling (edema), weak pulse, irregular heartbeat (arrhythmia), jaundice, enlarged spleen, once infected the animal is infected for life
1812	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-13; HIH620-1	In reference to horse diseases, what does EVA stand for?	Equine Viral Arteritis
1813	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-13; HIH620-1,2	What sex of the horse can become a long-term carrier of Equine Viral Arteritis?	Male
1814	Diseases	Hard	HIH620-1	What virus that affects horses also affects swine?	EAV or Equine Arteritis Virus (accept either)
1815	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-11 new	Name ONE way to prevent outbreaks of EVA.	Identify the carrier stallions; use management practices to prevent the introduction of EVA positive horses into a non-infected herd
1816	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-10, 11	Stallions from which TWO breeds are extremely likely to test positive for EVA or Equine Viral Arteritis?	Standardbreds and Warmbloods (especially Austrian Warmbloods)
1817	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-13; HIH445-11	Why should stallions be tested for the presence of EVA antibodies BEFORE being vaccinated?	Because it's not possible to differentiate between vaccine-induced antibodies and those caused by an infection
1818	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-13; HIH620-1	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of Equine Viral Arteritis.	Asymptomatic, swelling (edema or stocking up), nasal discharge, conjunctivitis, excessive tearing from the eyes, stiff gait, abortions, stallions can be carriers, can be transmitted via respiratory droplets or sexually
1820	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-10; HSm365-14; HIH605-2; FCH171	Name ONE treatment for influenza.	Rest (one week for every day of fever); supportive care (IV fluids, control fever and discomfort, keep nasal passages clear); antibiotics only for secondary bacterial infections
1821	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-14; HIH445-	What is the most common infectious respiratory	Influenza (flu)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			10	disease of the horse?	
1822	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-4; HSm365-14; HIH605-1; HIH445-10 new	Give TWO signs, symptoms, or features of influenza.	Fever (up to 106), depression, loss of appetite, cough (frequent, dry, harsh), nasal discharge, spreads rapidly through a group of horses
1823	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-14; HIH605-1	Name ONE way influenza spreads rapidly through a group of horses.	By horses coughing, by moisture droplets traveling through the air, by contaminated surfaces
1824	Diseases	Hard	HIH620-1	Name TWO equine influenza A viruses.	Equine 1 (H7N7) and Equine 2 (H3N8)
1825	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-14; HIH605-1	Besides depression and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of influenza.	Fever (up to 106), cough (frequent, dry, harsh), nasal discharge, spreads rapidly through a group of horses
1826	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-4; HIH445-4	How far can the influenza virus travel when an infected horse coughs?	35 yards
1827	Diseases	Medium	HIH445-10 new	Rest is a primary treatment for horses with influenza. How long should the horse be rested?	1 (one) week for each day of fever
1828	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-5; HIH680	Name TWO wildlife species that serve as reservoir hosts for rabies.	Raccoon, skunk, fox, coyote, bat
1829	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-5; HIH445-7	What disease of the nervous system is caused by a bite from an infected animal?	Rabies
1830	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-5; HSm365-10; HIH445-7,3	How is rabies transmitted or spread?	Bite from infected animal
1831	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH445-4 new	How is a diagnosis of rabies confirmed?	Post mortem examination of an animal's brain (necropsy)
1832	Diseases	Medium	HIH680-1	What mammal is considered to be the primary source of rabies in horses?	Skunk
1833	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; DET227; FCH174	Identify this disease: caused by a rhabdovirus, infects the nervous system, can be transmitted to any mammal, there's no treatment, it's fatal if the horse has not been previously vaccinated, and it's transmitted by bites from infected animals.	Rabies
1834	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-5; HIH445-7 old; HIH445-3, 4 new	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of rabies.	Altered behavior (aggressive "furious rabies" or depressed "dumb rabies"), inability to

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					swallow, drooling, hyper-responsiveness, head pressing, weakness, uncoordinated gait (ataxia), blindness, hyperactivity, seizures, fear, lameness, colic
1835	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-5; HSm365-10; HIH610-1	What system of the horse does rhinopneumonitis affect?	Respiratory system
1836	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-5; BEG104	Besides depression and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of rhinopneumonitis.	Fever, nasal discharge, cough, abortion (EHV-1), neurological problems (EHV-1)
1837	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH445-6; HIH930-5	What are TWO primary reasons for the Equine Herpes Virus vaccination?	Prevention of abortion in pregnant mares; prevention of rhinopneumonitis
1838	Diseases	Medium	HIH445-3	For what disease is a vaccine given to broodmares at the 5th, 7th and 9th months of pregnancy?	Rhinopneumonitis (Equine Herpes Virus)
1839	Diseases	Medium	HSm305-5; FCH401	What virus causes rhinopneumonitis?	Equine Herpes Virus (EHV-4 and EHV-1)
1840	Diseases	Medium	HIH445-9 new	It's estimated that what percent of horses have been infected with Equine Herpes Virus sometime within their lives?	90 - 100% (accept any number within this range)
1841	Diseases	Medium	DET253	Stable cough is the slang term for which viral equine disease?	Rhinopneumonitis
1842	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-9 new	How long can horses shed the EHV-1 virus?	Up to 21 days
1843	Diseases	Hard	HSm365-10; HIH610-1	In reference to horse diseases, what does EHV-1 stand for?	Equine Herpes Virus-1 (FYI: EHV-1 can cause rhinopneumonitis, abortions, and neurological disease.)
1844	Diseases	Hard	HIH930-5	What are the TWO most common abortion-causing viral diseases in horses in the US?	Equine Herpes Virus (EHV-1) and Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
1845	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH930-4; TH595	What is the most common viral cause of abortions in mares?	Equine Herpes Virus-1 (EHV-1)
1846	Diseases	Medium	HIH610-1; HIH445-6	Abortions attributable to EHV-1 usually occur at what stage of gestation?	8 - 11 months (last trimester)
1847	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH445-6; HIH930-5	Equine Herpes Virus-1 causes rhinopneumonitis in horses. Name ONE other problem EHV-1 can cause.	Abortion in pregnant mares, birth of weak foals, or neurological disease
1848	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-15; HIH445-12	Give 3 ways to help prevent rotavirus infections in foals.	Vaccinate pregnant mares (at 8, 9, and 10 months gestation), isolate sick foal, good

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					hygiene (wash hands, use boot dip, wear disposable gloves and boots), good management practices (clean and disinfect stalls)
1849	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-15; HIH445-12	What is the most common viral cause of foal diarrhea?	Rotavirus
1850	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-15; HIH445-12	Besides fever and depression, name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of Rotavirus infections in foals.	Anorexia (loss of appetite), watery diarrhea, dehydration, decreased sucking, highly contagious
1851	Diseases	Hard	FCH301	What viral disease of horses causes blister-like lesions of the mouth, dental pad, tongue, lips, nostrils, hooves, and teats?	Vesicular stomatitis
1852	Diseases	Hard	HIH685-1; DET282	Vesicular stomatitis is a viral disease that results in the formation of vesicles in the mouth and on the lips, hooves, and teats. What is a vesicle?	Fluid-filled sac or blister-like lesion (accept either)
1853	Diseases	Hard	FCH301	Which disease has outward signs which are very similar to vesicular stomatitis?	Hoof and mouth disease (FYI: Horses do not get hoof and mouth disease.)
1854	Diseases	Hard	HIH685-1	What is the incubation period for vesicular stomatitis?	2 – 8 days (accept any number within this range)
1855	Diseases	Medium	FCH290	Name TWO changes that can be made to the diet of a horse that is experiencing pain due to mouth lesions.	Put on pasture; feed a mash by adding water to feed (such as pellets or brans)
1856	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH665-2	Name 3 diseases that must be ruled out before making a definitive diagnosis of West Nile.	EPM (Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis), EEE (Eastern Equine Encephalitis), WEE (Western Equine Encephalitis), VEE (Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis), rabies, botulism
1857	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-10; HIH665-2	Give ONE treatment for West Nile.	Treat the symptoms (rest, IV fluids, anti-inflammatories for fever and pain), pad the stall, use antibiotics only for secondary bacterial infections
1858	Diseases	Hard	HIH445-5 new	Which virus is the leading cause of arbovirus encephalitis in horses and humans in the US?	West Nile (FYI: An arbovirus is an arthropod borne virus.)
1859	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH665-1	Since birds are the reservoir host for West Nile, finding a large number of dead ones can be a signal that the	Blue jays, crows, ravens, raptors (eagles, owls, hawks etc.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				virus is present in the area. Name 3 of the birds most often associated with West Nile.	
1860	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH665-1	What is the incubation period for West Nile disease?	5 - 15 days (accept any number within this range)
1861	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH665; TH611	Wild birds are the principal reservoir of which virus?	West Nile (or other encephalomyelitis viruses such as EEE or WEE)
1862	Diseases	Medium	HIH665-1	Which neurological infectious disease was first detected in the US in 1999?	West Nile
1863	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-10; HIH665-1	What is the recovery rate for horses infected with West Nile?	50% or higher
1864	Diseases	Medium	HIH445-5 new	Many horses infected with West Nile will begin to improve how many days after displaying clinical signs?	3 – 7 days (accept any number within this range)
1865	Diseases	Medium	HSm370-1; HIH445	Why are antibiotics NOT usually given to horses with West Nile?	West Nile is a viral disease and antibiotics are used to treat bacterial diseases. (FYI: Antibiotics should NOT be given for viral infections unless there's evidence of a secondary bacterial infection.)
1866	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-5; HIH665-2	Besides fever, depression, and anorexia or loss of appetite, name 3 signs or symptoms of West Nile.	Weakness, incoordination (ataxia), paralysis; inability to swallow (dysphagia), head pressing, circling, aimless wandering, seizures, hyper-excitability, coma, behavioral changes, abnormal gait, muscle twitching, falling asleep during activities
1867	Diseases	Easy	HSm305-6; HSc46	What is the first step in a disease prevention plan?	Consult a vet
1868	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm305-4; HSm340-1; HSm365; ES171-2; ES182; ADV334-3L; TH611	Identify the 3 diseases or conditions by the following stances or body positions: sawhorse stance; outstretched head and neck; and sitting dog stance.	Sawhorse stance is tetanus, outstretched head and neck is strangles or choke, and sitting dog stance is laminitis.
1869	Diseases	Sr Bonus	FCH391	Name 3 causes of slobbering or excessive salivation in horses.	Feeds (such as red clover), choke, dental problems, inappropriate bits, infectious diseases (such as rabies or vesicular stomatitis), shavings (containing bitterweed), drugs
1870	Diseases	Intermediate	INT204-2; HSm, HIH	Name TWO health problems that can be created by	Colic, heaves, allergies

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			various	moldy or dusty hay.	
1871	Diseases	Hard	HSm310; TH104	What general term describes a disease of a muscle?	Myopathy (pronounced my-AHH-path-ee)
1872	Diseases	Hard	DET146-47	What is the difference between hyperplasia and hypertrophy?	Hyperplasia is an increase in the number of cells; hypertrophy is an increase in the size of the cells.
1873	Diseases	Hard	DET145; TH517	What is the condition in which cerebrospinal fluid accumulates, causing the head to enlarge and the central nervous system to be abnormal?	Hydrocephalus (pronounced hie-droe-SEF-ah-lus)
1874	Diseases	Hard	DET137	What is the difference between hemiparesis and hemiplegia? (pronounced hem-ee-pair-EE-sis and hem-ee-PL EEJ-ee-ah)	Hemiparesis is weakness on one side of the body; hemiplegia is paralysis on one side of the body.
1875	Diseases	Hard	FCH381	What is the MEDICAL term for an uncoordinated gait?	Ataxia [FYI: Wobbler's Syndrome or CMD (cervical spondilomyopathy) is seen in large dogs and horses and can cause ataxia.]
1876	Diseases	Hard	FCH408	Describe Wobbler's Syndrome.	Incoordination of the back legs (generally in growing horses) caused by compression of the cervical spinal cord
1877	Diseases	Hard	DET137	Hemiparesis is weakness on one side of the body. What does the term hemiplegia describe?	Paralysis on one side of the body
1878	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm435; HIH795	Name 3 disorders of the horse that are affected by nutritional management.	Colic, laminitis, gastric ulcers (EGUS), Equine Metabolic Syndrome (EMS), Cushing's disease, developmental orthopedic disease (DOD), hyperkalemic periodic paralysis (HYPP), exertional rhabdomyolysis (Tying Up), heaves (COPD)
1879	Diseases	Hard	HSm430-3; FCH382	What causes Big Head Disease?	Excessive phosphorus and/or low calcium in the diet (FYI: Big Head Disease is also called Miller's Disease, Bran Disease, and nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism.)
1880	Diseases	Hard	FCH24	Give ONE common name for nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism.	Big Head Disease, Miller's Disease, Bran Disease
1881	Diseases	Hard	HSm430-3; TH227	Horses with dietary deficiencies of what mineral can develop Bran Disease?	Calcium (FYI: It's also called Big Head Disease, Miller's Disease, and Nutritional Secondary Hyperparathyroidism. It can also be caused

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					by too much phosphorus in the diet.)
1882	Diseases	Hard	FCH357	What disease is caused by a toxin-producing fungus found in contaminated corn that's consumed by horses?	Moldy corn poisoning, leukoencephalomalacia, or blind staggers (accept any)
1883	Diseases	Hard	HSm430-11; TH234	What is White Muscle Disease?	Disease of the muscles caused by deficiencies of selenium and/or Vitamin E (FYI: Muscles become pale.)
1884	Diseases	Hard	HSm430-9; FCH31,32	In areas where the soil has low available selenium content, what disease can be prevalent in foals if the mares are fed homegrown feeds?	White muscle disease (FYI: White muscle disease is caused by low selenium and/or low Vitamin E.)
1885	Diseases	Hard	DET100; TH111	What is EIPH or Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage?	Bleeding from the lungs during strenuous exercise (FYI: EIPH is commonly seen in racehorses. "Bleeder" is the slang term for the condition.)
1886	Diseases	Hard	FCH388	What is epistaxis? (pronounced eh-pee-STAX-is)	Bleeding from the nose (FYI: It often occurs in EIPH or Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage.)
1887	Diseases	Hard	HIH810-2	What medication is commonly used to treat Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage?	Lasix (also accept Salix or Furosemide)
1888	Diseases	Medium	FCH382	What is the SLANG term for a horse that bleeds from the lungs due to strenuous physical exertion?	Bleeder
1890	Diseases	Easy	HSm365-3; HIH450-5; HIH810-3; HSc34	What is the COMMON name of the respiratory disease, often of older horses, that causes coughing, nasal discharge, wheezing, and heaving of flanks?	Heaves (FYI: It's also called COPD, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, RAO, or Recurrent Airway Obstruction.)
1891	Diseases	Easy	HIH450-5; HIH810-3; HSc34	What is a common respiratory disease of older horses?	Heaves (FYI: It's also called COPD, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, RAO, or Recurrent Airway Obstruction.)
1892	Diseases	Hard	DET7; DET91; TH110	What part of the lungs is damaged when a horse has pulmonary emphysema?	Alveoli (pronounced al-VEE-oh-lie)
1893	Diseases	Medium	HSm365-3; HIH445-3	Which respiratory disease is an allergic and inflammatory disorder that may develop after respiratory infections?	Heaves, COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease), or RAO (Recurrent Airway Obstruction) [accept any term or acronym]

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1894	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HSm365-3; TH607	Describe 3 management guidelines for decreasing a horse's symptoms of heaves.	Leave horse on pasture, provide lots of fresh air, provide good ventilation, decrease dust, wet food, feed pelleted food, use dust-free bedding, spray down stall, use fans, adjust humidity, give medications (antihistamines, steroids, bronchodilators)
1895	Diseases	Hard	DET214; TH111	What is the term for inflammation of the membranes surrounding the lungs?	Pleurisy
1896	Diseases	Hard	DET214; TH111	What is pleurisy?	Inflammation of the membranes surrounding the lungs (FYI: Pleurisy is often a complication of respiratory infections.)
1897	Diseases	Medium	FCH258	What is the major cause of death in foals less than 8 months of age?	Pneumonia
1898	Diseases	Medium	DET214-215; TH110	What is the term for an infection localized in the lungs?	Pneumonia or pneumonitis (accept either)
1899	Diseases	Medium	HSm380-6; HIH810-3	Explain the unsoundness "roaring".	Whistling or wheezing when breathing (due to an obstruction of the larynx caused by partial paralysis)
1900	Diseases	Hard	HSm380-6; TH105	The vocal chords are two muscles that project across the lower part of the larynx. Paralysis of one or both of the muscles results in a condition known as what?	Roaring (FYI: Roaring is called recurrent laryngeal hemiplegia.)
1901	Diseases	Hard	HSm380-6; HIH810	What is the MEDICAL TERM for the condition characterized by excessive noises with breathing, especially during exercise?	Laryngeal hemiplegia (FYI: Recurrent laryngeal hemiplegia is paralysis of a vocal cord, usually due to a damaged left recurrent laryngeal nerve.)
1902	Diseases	Medium	HSm380-6; TH608	What is the SLANG term for a horse that whistles or wheezes during exercise?	Roarer
1903	Diseases	Hard	FCH277	Many developmental orthopedic diseases are due problems with endochondral ossification. What is endochondral ossification?	Development of cartilage into bone
1904	Diseases	Sr Bonus	FCH283	Name 3 major factors that predispose a growing animal to DOD (developmental orthopedic disease).	Rapid growth; trauma to growth plates; genetic predisposition; nutritional imbalance
1905	Diseases	Hard	DET197; TH265	What is osteochondritis? (pronounced ahs-tee-oh-con-DRIGHT-is)	Improper maturation of cartilage to bone (FYI: Osteochondritis affects the cartilage and subchondral bone of joints.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1906	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HHH various	Name 3 causes of skin and hair problems in horses.	Infections (bacterial, viral, fungal), parasites (summer sores), trauma, photosensitivity (sunburn), chemicals, irritants, nutritional deficiencies, allergies (hives), tumors, alopecia (accept any correct answers)
5653	Diseases	Hard	HSm110-1	In reference to skin conditions in horses, what is vitiligo?	Autoimmune condition that results in depigmentation of the skin
1907	Diseases	Hard	DET43	What is a caruncle?	Small, fleshy outgrowth
1908	Diseases	Hard	DET74	What procedure is used in the treatment of sarcoid lesions that causes destruction of tissue by the application of extreme cold?	Cryosurgery or cryotherapy (accept either)
1909	Diseases	Medium	HSm355-8; TH514	What is a tumor of pigment-forming cells that's commonly seen in older gray horses?	Melanoma
1910	Diseases	Medium	HSm355-8; FCH101	By age 15 most gray horses will have developed what skin condition?	Melanoma
1911	Diseases	Medium	HHH465-2	What is a sarcoid?	Type of skin tumor in horses (FYI: Sarcoids are benign, wart-like tumors that can recur. They may be caused by viruses such as BPV or bovine papilloma virus, but the exact cause is unknown.)
1912	Diseases	Medium	HHH465-3	Name ONE area where sarcoids occur.	Eyelids, ears, head, legs, sheath
1913	Diseases	Medium	HHH465-3	What is thought to be the cause of sarcoids?	Virus (such as BPV or bovine papilloma virus, but the exact cause is unknown) [FYI: Sarcoids are benign, wart-like tumors that can recur.]
1914	Diseases	Medium	HSm355-9; DET240	What is the name of a common skin condition of the horse that can resemble an ulcerated wart and may be caused by a virus?	Sarcoid
1915	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HHH465-3	Name 3 of the categories of sarcoids.	Occult, verrucous, nodular, fibroblastic, mixed
1916	Diseases	Medium	HHH465-2	Name TWO breeds that are predisposed to developing squamous cell carcinoma.	Appaloosa, Paint, Belgian (FYI: Squamous cell carcinoma is a type of skin cancer that develops on horses with large areas of white hair and pink skin, especially on the face.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1917	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH465-3	Name 3 treatments for a horse with squamous cell carcinoma.	Surgical removal, chemotherapy, laser, freezing (cryotherapy), radiation, combination of these
1918	Diseases	Hard	HIH930-5	In reference to diseases, what does endemic mean?	Prevalent or very commonly found (accept either)
1919	Diseases	Hard	HIH605-1	What is the study of the transmission and control of diseases?	Epidemiology
1920	Diseases	Medium	DET206	What does the term "pathological" mean?	Diseased condition
1921	Diseases	Medium	DET169	What is another name for a benign fatty tumor?	Lipoma
1922	Diseases	Medium	DET27	What is the term for a tumor that is not malignant?	Benign
1924	Diseases	Hard	HIH425-2; TH306	What color urine can be a sign of exertional rhabdomyolysis or "tying up"?	Dark or coffee colored (FYI: Breakdown of muscle tissue causes myoglobin to be released into the urine.)
1925	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-4; TH306	Name ONE genetic disease that can cause "tying up" or exertional rhabdomyolysis.	RER (Recurrent Exertional Rhabdomyolysis) and PSSM (Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy) [FYI: RER is seen in Thoroughbreds, Standardbreds, and Arabians; PSSM is seen in QH's, Warmbloods, and draft breeds.]
1926	Diseases	Medium	FCH211; TH306	Name 3 things you should do if your horse "ties up" or has acute exertional rhabdomyolysis.	Stop exercise, call vet, keep horse warm, check for dehydration, give medicine (for pain and/or anxiety), oral fluids, IV fluids (Accept any correct answers.)
1928	Diseases	Hard	HSm435-4	Name TWO dietary changes that should be made for horses that "tie up" or have exertional rhabdomyolysis.	Decrease dietary sugar and starch; increase dietary fat
1929	Diseases	Sr Bonus	HIH460-1; TH611	Give 3 signs of "tying up" or exertional rhabdomyolysis.	Reluctance to move; stiffness; tremors; firm, tender muscles over loin and croup; sweating (diaphoresis); rapid, shallow breathing (tachypnea); rapid heart rate (tachycardia); dark urine (myoglobinuria)
1930	Diseases	Hard	FCH297	Horses with recurrence of urinary calculi would benefit from feeding a diet that has less of what specific mineral?	Calcium (FYI: Urinary calculi are kidney and bladder stones.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1931	Diseases	Hard	FCH296	A horse with chronic renal failure would require a diet that has less of certain nutrients. Name TWO of these nutrients.	Protein, calcium, phosphorus
1932	Diseases	Medium	FCH401	What part of the horse's body is not functioning properly if the horse has renal failure?	Kidneys
1933	Diseases	Medium	DET76; TH276	What is cystitis?	Infection or inflammation of the bladder
1934	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH180D-1	What is the purpose of a cutting competition?	To show the ability of the horse to cut a cow from a herd and prevent it from returning to the herd
1935	Equine Activities	Easy	DET76	What is a "cutting horse"?	Horse that's trained to separate one animal from the herd (horse used in a cutting class)
1936	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH180D-1	Which breed dominates cutting competitions?	Quarter Horse
1937	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH180D-1	In reference to cutting, how long are horses and riders given to demonstrate their skills?	2 ½ minutes
1938	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH180D-1	During a cutting horse competition, when does the rider lift the reins and signal the horse to "quit the cow"?	When the cow turns away or gives up its efforts to return to the herd
1939	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH180D-1	2 part question: Where did the sport of cutting begin and where did the name come from?	On ranches (in the early 1800's); cows had to be separated or cut from the herd for branding, medical treatments, etc.
1940	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH180D-1	In which equine sport does the rider "drop" the reins and allow the horse to work independent of any guidance?	Cutting
1941	Equine Activities	Medium	DET139	What specific equine competition has "herd holders"?	Cutting
1942	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH180D-1	What is the beginning score for a cutting horse entry?	70
1943	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH180D-1	Name 3 things that cutting performances are judged on.	Challenges made by the cattle cut, horse's instinctive reactions, errors made by horse and/or rider (accept any correct answers)
1944	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH172-1; HIH181D-1	What term refers both to a system of training horses and a competitive equestrian sport?	Dressage

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1945	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH172-1; HIH181D-1	Dressage has its roots in classical Greek horsemanship, but it was not recognized as an important equestrian pursuit until what era?	Renaissance
1946	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH172-1; HIH181D-1	Dressage has its roots in the classical horsemanship of what country?	Greece
1947	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH172-1; HIH181D-1	Why can dressage for horses be compared to ballet training for humans?	Both dressage and ballet progressively develop musculature and coordination (develop balance and correct movement)
1949	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH172-1; HIH183D-1	The term dressage comes from a French word meaning what?	Training
1950	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH172-1; HIH181D-1	What do the initials USDF stand for?	United States Dressage Federation
1951	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm185-5; DET162	In equine competition, what is "kur"?	Musical freestyle ride in dressage
1952	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH181D-1	In reference to dressage, the popularity of dressage greatly increased with the addition of which competition?	Freestyle dressage
1953	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm185-5; DET162	Kur is the term for what type of musical freestyle performance? (pronounced cure)	Dressage
1954	Equine Activities	Hard	DET128	In reference to dressage, what is the two-track exercise in which the horse moves forward and sideways at the same time?	Half pass
1955	Equine Activities	Medium	DET205	In reference to dressage, what is the movement in which the horse trots in a very cadenced, floating manner with a marked period of suspension?	Passage (pronounced puh-SAHJ)
1956	Equine Activities	Hard	DET205,211	In reference to dressage, describe the difference between the movements piaffe and passage. (pronounced PEE-ahff and puh-SAHJ)	Piaffe is a trot in place; passage (is a highly collected trot) with forward movement
1957	Equine Activities	Medium	DET214	In reference to dressage, what is the highly, collected trot in place with a prolonged period of suspension?	Piaffe (pronounced PEE-ahff)
1958	Equine Activities	Hard	DET232,274	In reference to dressage, describe the difference between the movements travers and renvers. (pronounced TRA-vair and RON-vair)	Travers is haunches in; renvers is haunches out (in reference to riding on the rail)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
1959	Equine Activities	Hard	DET284	In reference to dressage, what is the correct term for a full turn on the haunches?	Volte (pronounced volt)
1960	Equine Activities	Hard	DET22,48,73	In reference to dressage, name ONE of the classical "airs above the ground" movements when all 4 feet are off the ground.	Ballotade, capriole, croupade
1961	Equine Activities	Hard	DET48	Airs above the ground refers to any of the dressage movements in which the horse's forelegs or both forelegs and hind legs are off the ground. Which legs are off the ground when performing a capriole? (pronounced ca-pree-OLE)	Both fore and hind legs (FYI: Capriole means "leap of the goat".)
1962	Equine Activities	Medium	DET5	In reference to dressage, what is the term for the highly schooled movements in which the horse's forelegs or the forelegs and hind legs are off the ground?	Airs above the ground
1963	Equine Activities	Easy	DET85 picture	In reference to dressage, at what marker does the horse and rider enter the dressage arena?	A
1964	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET85	Starting with the entry point and going clockwise, what are the 8 letters of the small dressage ring?	A K E H C M B F (FYI pneumonic: All King Edwards' Horses Can Manage Big Fences; small dressage rings are 20 meters x 40 meters)
1965	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	TH173	Name 3 of the trots that might be called for in a dressage test.	Collected, medium, working, extended
1966	Equine Activities	Medium	DET114; TH714	There are 5 different walks in a dressage test. Which of these would be completed with the horse on a "long rein"?	Free walk
1967	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	TH174	Name 3 walks that might be called for in a dressage test.	Working walk, collected walk, medium walk, extended walk, free walk
1968	Equine Activities	Medium	TH174	How does a collected walk differ from a medium walk as used in dressage?	Collected walk is shorter and has more action than the medium walk.
1969	Equine Activities	Medium	DET83; TH97	In reference to driving, why are the tails of driving and working horses docked?	To prevent the tail from getting caught in the driving lines and harness
1971	Equine Activities	Hard	DET25; DET130	When driving a horse, the bearing rein is the rein opposite the direction of the desired movement. Which rein is the bearing rein when a draft horse is given the	Right rein (FYI: Haw is a left turn; gee is a right turn.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				verbal cue of haw?	
1972	Equine Activities	Medium	DET13; DET237	In reference to driving, what is the term for the cloth that's draped across the lap of passengers to keep them warm and dry when riding in a carriage?	Apron, rug, or lap robe (accept any)
1973	Equine Activities	Medium	DET19	What is the name for the metal rod on which the wheels of a carriage turn?	Axle
1974	Equine Activities	Hard	DET36	In reference to carriages, what is the "box"?	Driver's seat
1975	Equine Activities	Hard	DET60	English stagecoaches often were accompanied by a cockhorse that was ridden behind the coach. What was the purpose of the cockhorse?	Cockhorse was hitched in front of the team when going up steep hills or heavy going
1976	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm195-6; DET119; DET130	2 part question: When driving a team, what are the verbal commands for turning and which direction are they for?	Gee is a right turn; haw is a left turn.
1977	Equine Activities	Hard	DET130	In reference to driving, where does the coachman sit on a hansom cab?	On a seat outside the body of the carriage behind the enclosed passenger seat
1978	Equine Activities	Hard	DET157	In reference to driving, what is a jerk line?	Single rein fastened to the brake handle of a carriage and run through the driver's hand to the bit of the lead horse
1979	Equine Activities	Medium	DET198	What term refers to the mounted horseman who rode on the outside of a stagecoach for protection from bandits?	Outrider
1980	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH710-2	When showing the Hackney Pony in harness classes, name 3 types of hitches used?	Single, pairs, and tandem
1981	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET225; DET229; DET263	When hitching horses one in front of the other, what are the correct terms for 2, 3, and 4 horse hitches?	2 is tandem, 3 is random, and 4 is quadrem.
1982	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm195-6; DET261	In reference to driving, what term is used to describe the middle team in a 6 horse hitch?	Swing team
1983	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm195-7; DET215	In reference to driving, where is the "point team" in an 8-horse hitch?	Team behind the leaders (FYI: Teams from front to back are leaders or lead team, point team, swing team, and wheelers or wheel team.)
1984	Equine	Hard	HSm195-7; DET215	In reference to driving what term refers to the team of	Point team

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities			horses behind the lead team in an 8 horse hitch?	
1985	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm195-6; DET114	In reference to driving, what kind of hitch has two pairs of horses with one pair hitched in front of the other?	Four-in-hand, four up, or four horse hitch (accept any)
1986	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET166; DET215; DET261; DET292	Correctly identify the 4 pairs of horses in an 8 horse hitch in order from front to back.	Leaders, point or body team, swing team, and wheelers
1987	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm195-7; DET279	In reference to driving, describe a unicorn hitch.	Two horses hitched as a pair with a third horse hitched in front of them (pair of wheel horses with a single lead horse) [accept any reasonable wording]
1988	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm195-7; DET279	In reference to driving, what term describes a hitch with two wheel horses and one lead horse?	Unicorn hitch
1989	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-3; DET266	You do the math...Your Arabian completed the 100 mile Tevis Cup endurance race in 22 hours which included the two mandatory 60 minute rest stops. What was your average speed?	5 miles per hour (100 miles divided by 20 hours = 5 miles per hour)
1990	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-3; DET266	The Tevis Cup is an endurance ride that takes place in California each year. What famous route does this ride follow?	Pony Express route
1991	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-3; DET266	What is the name of the endurance competition that is ridden over the old Pony Express route from Lake Tahoe to Auburn, California?	Tevis Cup
1992	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-10; HIH181D-1	What 3 phases make up a three-day or combined training event?	Dressage, cross country jumping, and stadium or show jumping
1993	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-10; TH154	What horsemanship competition was originally a trial for cavalry patrol mounts and was designated as an Olympic sport in 1912?	Combined training or three-day eventing (accept either)
1994	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm195-3; DET108	In three-day eventing, to which side of the jump would a rider correctly see a red flag?	Right side
1995	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm180-5; DET262	In reference to fox hunting, what is the cry of the hunt once the fox has been sighted?	Tally ho (also accept halloa or view halloo)
1996	Equine Activities	Hard	DET164	Larking refers to unnecessarily jumping fences when participating in what equine activity?	Fox hunting
1997	Equine	Hard	HSm180-5; DET229	In reference to fox hunting, what type of dress is worn	Ratcatcher shirt (FYI: Cubbing season is the

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities			during cubbing season?	training period for young hounds, before the start of the formal fox hunting season, where the young hounds hunt fox cubs.)
1998	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm180-1; DET145	In reference to fox hunting, what is the person called who hunts the hounds and is in charge of the kennels?	Huntsman
1999	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm180-1; DET180	In reference to fox hunting, what do the initials MFH indicate when used after a person's name?	Master of Fox Hounds
2000	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm180-1; DET145	In reference to fox hunting, what term is used when the hounds lose the scent of the fox and stop?	Check (also accept throw up)
2001	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm180-1; DET145	In reference to fox hunting, why is the scarlet livery worn by foxhunting staff commonly called "pinks"?	Famous British tailor named Pinque supposedly made the first coats
2002	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm180-5; DET47	In reference to fox hunting, what is a capping fee?	Fee paid by a visitor for a day of fox hunting
2003	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm180-1; DET79	In reference to fox hunting, what is a den?	Home of a fox
2004	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm180-1; DET74	In reference to fox hunting, what is the term for the bay of a hound?	Cry
2005	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm180-1; DET107	In reference to fox hunting, what is the term for the mounted followers of a fox hunt?	Field
2006	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm180-1; DET122	In reference to fox hunting, what does the term "gone to ground" mean?	Fox has taken refuge in the ground, drain, den, or other shelter.
2007	Equine Activities	Easy	DET215	How many poles are used in pole bending?	6 (six) poles
2008	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm165-2; HH40	What is the term for games on horseback?	Gymkhana
2009	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm165-2; HH40	What is gymkhana?	Games on horseback
2010	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm165-4; HHch8	Scurry, potato race, speed barrels, flags, and pole bending are all activities seen at what type of equine event?	Gymkhana, games, or play day (accept any)
2011	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm170-6; H5-34	How many barrels are there in a cloverleaf barrel pattern?	3 (three) barrels
2012	Equine	Intermediate	HSm170-6; DET18	What equipment is being described? This is used in	Automatic timer or electronic timer (accept

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities			speed-based events. The horse determines the "time" for this device. It has a clock that is "automatically" triggered when the horse starts the event and stops when the horse goes through the finish.	either)
2013	Equine Activities	Hard	HH180-1; HH1930-1	Which association was established to promote safe, knowledgeable riding instruction?	American Riding Instructors Association
2014	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HH1100-1	Name an English riding activity that a saddleseat rider does NOT usually participate in.	Jumping
2015	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm195-3; DET230; DET293	2 part question: In most equestrian events, which side of an obstacle is indicated by a red flag and which side of an obstacle is indicated by a white flag?	Red flag is on the right side; white flag is on the left side.
2016	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm195-3; DET293	You are completing a cross country race and are approaching a brush fence with a white flag on the right side of the obstacle. What does this indicate?	You are approaching the fence from wrong direction (FYI: White flag should be on left side of the obstacle; right flag should be on the right side of the obstacle.)
2018	Equine Activities	Easy	HH20	For the jumping position, in what direction should the rider be looking?	Straight ahead (between the horse's ears)
2019	Equine Activities	Easy		What should a rider NEVER use for balance when learning to jump?	Reins
2020	Equine Activities	Easy		What is another name for the jumping position?	Two-point position
2022	Equine Activities	Medium		Give ONE purpose of the "two-point" position.	Gets the rider's weight off the horse's back so it can jump more easily; avoids bumping the horse's back; improves the rider's leg strength and position; adjusts the rider's balance to match the horse during jumping and/or galloping.
2023	Equine Activities	Medium	DET4	In reference to jumping, what TWO criteria determine the winner of an "against the clock" competition?	Rider with fastest time and the fewest faults
2024	Equine Activities	Medium	DET4	"Against the clock" is a term used in which equestrian discipline where the winner is determined by the fastest time and the fewest faults?	Show jumping or stadium jumping (accept either)
2025	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-2; DET24	In reference to jumping, what term refers to the desirable arc a horse's body makes as it goes over a	Bascule

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				jump?	
2026	Equine Activities	Medium	DET24	In reference to jumping, what does the term bascule mean?	Desirable arc a horse's body makes as it goes over a jump
2027	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-8; DET4	In reference to jumping, what does the term charging mean?	Rushing into a fence
2028	Equine Activities	Medium	DET54	In reference to jumping, what is the term used when a horse rushes into a fence while jumping?	Charging
2029	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-9; DET58	In reference to jumping, what is meant when a competitor has a "clear round"?	Round is completed without jumping or time faults
2030	Equine Activities	Medium	DET150	In reference to jumping, what is an element?	One jump in a combination
2031	Equine Activities	Intermediate	DET103	What is the general term for a separation between rider and horse that necessitates remounting?	Fall
2032	Equine Activities	Medium	DET103	In regards to the horse, what designates a fall?	When both the shoulder and hip on the same side touch the ground
2033	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-9; DET161	In reference to jumping, what term describes when the rail or top element of a jump is dislodged by the horse during a jump?	Knockdown (also accept rail down)
2034	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm190-9; DET231	What is the term for a horse stopping in front of or passing a jump without jumping it?	Refusal
2035	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET23; DET41; DET253; DET288	Identify each of these 4 jumps: jump made of shrubs and brush with a clearly visible bar; drop jump that is a solid earthen ramp or wall; spread obstacle consisting of a sunken trough of water; obstacle that is wide rather than high.	Brush jump, bank jump, water jump, spread jump
2036	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-8; DET23	In reference to jumping, what is the name for a drop jump that is a solid earthen ramp or wall?	Bank jump
2037	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm190-8; DET52; HH43	What are cavaletti?	Raised jumps made of poles on the ground or poles on the ground which are properly spaced (accept either)
2038	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET52	What are 3 things that cavaletti work teaches a horse?	Rhythm, balance, agility, lengthen stride, improve balance, loosen up muscles, strengthen muscles (accept any correct

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					answers)
2039	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-9; DET62	In reference to jumping, what must the rider do when making a second attempt at a combination jump if a horse refuses the second element of a combination?	Take both jumps again
2040	Equine Activities	Medium	DET62	In reference to jumping, what type of jump has two fences set within 24 feet of each other?	In and out or combination jump (accept either)
2041	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm190-8; DET62	In show jumping, a combination obstacle consists of two or more separate jumps that are numbered and lettered such as 4A and 4B. If you're judging this class, would jumps 4A and 4B each receive a score or would they be judged as one obstacle?	Judged as one obstacle
2042	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm190-8; DET128	In reference to jumping, what is an obstacle called when the wall or fence is set down in a ditch so as not to obstruct the horse's view?	Ha-ha
2043	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm190-9; DET253	What is a spread jump?	Jump with width to it (such as an oxer)
2045	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH1940-1	What is the umbrella organization for leaders or groups who work with youth and horses?	American Youth Horse Council
2046	Equine Activities	Hard	DET55	What is the name for the manager of an equestrian team who's responsible for making all the arrangements, both on and off the field, for a national team who's competing abroad?	Chef d'Equipe (chef de keep)
2047	Equine Activities	Hard	DET61	What Spanish term for roping classes is more commonly known as a favorite type of soda?	Colas
2048	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH181D-1; HIH183D-2	Freestyle patterns ridden to music are found in which TWO equestrian sports?	Dressage and reining
2049	Equine Activities	Hard	DET160	The Russian equestrian sport of kabakhi is ridden at a full gallop and includes what other type of sport?	Archery
2050	Equine Activities	Hard	DET168	In which type of competition do horses perform without personal contact from a rider or handler, as in circus acts?	Liberty classes
2051	Equine Activities	Hard	DET217	What is the term for the Australian game on horseback that is based on polo and lacrosse?	Polocrosse

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2052	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH181D-1	Dressage is one of how many official Olympic equestrian sports?	3 (three) [FYI: The 3 events are dressage, show jumping, and three-day eventing. Reining is currently a demonstration sport only.]
2053	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm185-1; DET105	What organization is responsible for making the rules and regulations for the conduct of the equestrian sports in the Olympic Games?	FEI (Federation Equestre Internationale)
2054	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH181D-1	Name the 3 official Olympic equine sports.	Dressage; stadium or show jumping; three-day eventing, (FYI: Reining is currently a demonstration sport only with no medals.)
2055	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH1125-1	Why is it important to keep a pack saddle from sliding backwards?	So it doesn't rest on the horse's kidneys or lumbar region
2056	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH various	Name ONE way to restrain a pack horse.	Hobbles, picket line, highline
2057	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-3	Name TWO pieces of equipment that can be used to help stabilize a load on a pack horse.	Breeching, breast collar, crupper
2058	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; BEG118-1L	When a horse is carrying a pack load down a steep grade, what piece of rigging, other than the cinch, needs to be adjusted and pulled tighter?	Breeching
2059	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	What is the purpose of a pack saddle's breeching?	Prevents the saddle from sliding forward when going downhill
2060	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-2	Which piece of equipment is used to keep a pack saddle from sliding backwards?	Breast collar
2061	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-3	When using a stock saddle for packing, what piece of equipment is used to keep the pack load centered? This piece of equipment goes around the base of the horse's tail and attaches to the saddle.	Crupper
2062	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125; BEG118-1L	What is the purpose of a crupper on a pack saddle?	To keep the saddle from sliding forward or to keep the pack load centered (accept either)
2063	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-1	When securing the entire balanced load to the pack animal, what is the most important factor?	Hitch (FYI: The lash rope is tied with a "hitch" or kind of knot which secures the mantied load on the pack saddle.)
2064	Equine	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125-2	What is another name for a basket or barrel hitch?	Sling hitch

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities				
2065	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm160; HIH1125-1	Name 4 hitches used in packing.	Squaw hitch, half diamond, single diamond, double diamond, triple diamond, one-man diamond, box hitch, Arizona, square, sling, basket, barrel
2066	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm160; HIH1125-1	Single, double, half, Arizona, and diamond are terms referring to what?	Pack hitches
2067	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH1125-3	In reference to packing, what is a lash rope used for?	To tie the load onto the pack saddle
2068	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH1125-2	In securing your pack before hitting the trail, what are the last TWO items you need?	Lash cinch and lash rope
2069	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm160-1; HIH1125-5	What is a half-inch rope of soft, twisted nylon 45 - 50 feet in length that's used to secure the entire load on a pack saddle?	Lash rope
2070	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-1	What must be balanced and centered on a pack animal?	Load or pack
2071	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-3	In reference to packing, what is a manta or mantee?	Canvas cover used to cover the load when packing
2072	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-3	A piece of canvas which is used to cover a pack load is called what?	Manta or mantee
2073	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	In reference to packing, what does the term "mantied" mean?	Load is placed in a canvas cover.
2074	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HIH1125-3	What item of pack equipment could contain shelves or double as a small table?	Panniers
2075	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-1	In reference to packing, what is a pannier?	Container used for carrying supplies while packing
2076	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-3	What is the name for the piece of equipment that's used to carry supplies on a pack trip?	Panniers
2077	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH1125-1	What is the purpose of a quarter strap in packing?	Reduce cinch sores
2078	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-1	Traditional pack saddles come in two styles. Name them.	Crossbuck or sawbuck and Decker
2079	Equine	Sr Bonus	HSm160-1; HIH1125-2	Name 3 types of saddles that can be used in packing.	Decker, crossbuck or sawbuck, McClellan,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities				Western or stock
2080	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HSm160-1; BEG118-1L	When comparing crossback and Decker saddles, which is better suited to a sling load that's mantled?	Decker
2081	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	What type of pack saddle has a centerfire single cinch and is used with a half breed?	Decker
2082	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	Which pack saddle has a single cinch?	Decker
2083	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	How many cinches are on a Decker pack saddle?	1 (one) cinch
2084	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	2 part question: In reference to packing, describe a half-breed and explain how it's used.	Heavy canvas pad with wooden bars at the bottom used over a Decker saddle; provides extra padding and holds the pack away from the animal's sides
2085	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125-2	In reference to packing, what is the purpose of the half-breed?	To provide extra padding or to hold pack away from the animal's sides (accept either)
2086	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125	Why is a traditional McClellan saddle a reasonably effective packsaddle?	Lightweight; has plenty of rings and straps to tie things
2087	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	What is the use of a sawbuck saddle?	Packing
2088	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125-2	On a sawbuck or crossback saddle, where is sheepskin lining added for more protection and comfort?	Blades
2089	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125-2	Extra-long crossbucks are used for what purpose?	To hold the pack away from the animal's sides
2090	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; HIH1125-1	What type of rigging does a crossback or sawbuck saddle have?	Double rigging
2091	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-2; HIH1125-1	Which pack saddle has a double rigged cinch?	Crossback or sawbuck
2092	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm160-1; BEG118-1L	You do not have a crossback or Decker saddle available, but you want to go packing. What other COMMONLY available saddle could you use with some modifications?	Western saddle
2093	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH1125-1	Over what TWO parts of a stock saddle would panniers fit?	Cantle and swells

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2094	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-2; HIH1125-3	2 part question: In regards to withers, what type of conformation is undesirable in a pack horse and why?	Little or no withers allows the saddle to turn and rub or creates sores; withers that are too high are harder to fit and more prone to sores.
2095	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm160-1; HIH1125-2	In choosing a pack horse, what kind of withers are best?	Medium high withers
2096	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm160-2; BEG118-1	Why is a horse or mule with little or no withers undesirable as a pack animal?	Because the pack saddle won't fit well (which may cause sores)
2097	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH182D-1	What is possibly the oldest team equine sport?	Polo
2098	Equine Activities	Easy	DET56; HH40	Polo matches are divided into 7 ½ minute periods called what?	Chukkars (chukkas)
2099	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH182D-1; H5-34	What is the name of the game played by teams on horseback using mallets to hit a wooden ball?	Polo
2100	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HIH199-1	What do the initials USPC stand for?	United States Pony Club
2101	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH199O-1	Name 3 programs offered by the United States Pony Club.	Dressage, cross country, stadium or show jumping, mounted games, tetrathlon, know-down, vaulting, fox hunting, polocross
2102	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm175; TH172	2 part question: Explain the difference between harness racing and flat racing and name TWO breeds that participate in each.	Harness races are driving races (with sulkies). Breeds are Standardbred, Trottingbred Pony, Russian Trotter, and Orlov. Flat races are riding races (without jumps). Breeds are Thoroughbreds, Quarter Horses, Appaloosas, Paints, and Arabians.
2104	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET84; DET227	Administering drugs to a horse to improve or hinder his performance in a race or competition is known as doping. Name 3 body fluids that may be tested to detect doping	Urine, saliva, and blood
2105	Equine Activities	Medium	DET84	In reference to horse racing, what is the term used for administering an illegal drug to a horse to increase or decrease its speed or performance?	Doping
2106	Equine Activities	Novice	HSm175-7; H4-34; TH21	What do you call the person who rides a horse in a race?	Jockey

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2107	Equine Activities	Hard	DET2	In reference to horse racing, what is the term for when jockeys ride with one stirrup longer than the other to help keep their balance on sharp turns?	Acey-deucy
2108	Equine Activities	Medium	DET14	In reference to horse racing, what is an apprentice?	Jockey in training (also called "bug boy")
2109	Equine Activities	Medium	DET33	In reference to horse racing, what does the term "blow a stirrup" mean?	Lose a stirrup iron
2110	Equine Activities	Medium	DET14; DET42	In reference to horse racing, what is the term used for a jockey in training?	Apprentice or bug boy (accept either)
2111	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-7; DET245	In reference to horse racing, who chooses the colors of the jacket and cap worn by a jockey in the Kentucky Derby?	Horse's owners
2112	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-7; DET245	In reference to horse racing, what are the cap and jacket of a jockey called?	Silks
2113	Equine Activities	Hard	DET251	In reference to Quarter Horse racing, what is a speed index?	Method of rating racehorses that's determined by horse's speed and the distance covered
2114	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-10; DET6	In reference to horse racing, the All American Futurity is a race for which breed of horse?	Quarter Horse
2116	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-10; DET161	What is the primary difference between the horses that are raced in the Kentucky Derby and the Kentucky Oaks?	Kentucky Oaks is a race for fillies only (FYI: Both races are for 3 year old Thoroughbreds.)
2117	Equine Activities	Hard	DET15	In 1875 what horse was the first winner of the Kentucky Derby?	Aristides (pronounced ar-ee-STY-dees)
2118	Equine Activities	Easy	TH22	In 1973, Secretariat became the first horse in 25 years to do what?	Win the Triple Crown (FYI: The Triple Crown consists of the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes.)
2119	Equine Activities	Hard	TH223	Secretariat won the Belmont Stakes in record time. What was his time?	2 minutes and 24 seconds
2120	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm175-10; DET274	Collectively, the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes are known as what?	Triple Crown
2121	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm175-10; TH22	At what age do Thoroughbred horses compete for the Triple Crown?	3 (three) years of age

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2122	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-3; TH22	In reference to horse racing, what is the third and final race in the Triple Crown?	Belmont (FYI: Belmont is 1 ½ miles.)
2123	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-10; DET274	Name the 3 Thoroughbred races included in the Triple Crown.	Kentucky Derby, Preakness (Stakes), and Belmont (Stakes)
2124	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-10	Who was the FIRST undefeated Triple Crown winner?	Seattle Slew (FYI: Justify is also an undefeated Triple Crown Winner.)
2125	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-10; DET219	What is the second race in the Triple Crown for 3 year old Thoroughbreds?	Preakness (Stakes)
5673	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm175-10	Name 3 Thoroughbred Triple Crown winners.	Sir Barton, Gallant Fox, Omaha, War Admiral, Whirlaway, Count Fleet, Assault, Citation, Secretariat, Seattle Slew, American Pharoah, Justify
2126	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-9; DET100	In reference to horse racing, what is the type of wagering where the person placing the bet must pick the first and second finishers in exact order?	Exacta
2127	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-6; FCH382	In reference to horse racing, what is the term for exercising a horse at a moderate speed?	Breeze
2128	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-6; FCH382	In reference to horse racing, what is the term for a short, fast training run of 3 - 4 furlongs?	Blowout
2129	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-6; FCH382	In reference to horse racing, what is the difference between a breeze and a blowout?	Breeze is an easy workout at a moderate speed; blowout is a short, fast run.
2130	Equine Activities	Hard	DET78	In reference to horse racing, what term refers to two or more horses arriving simultaneously at the finish line?	Dead heat (Do NOT accept "photo finish" where one horse finishes slightly in front of the others.)
2131	Equine Activities	Easy	DET104	What term refers to a horse that breaks through the starting gate prematurely?	False start
2132	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-5; DET116	In reference to horse racing, how long is a furlong?	1/8 of a mile (220 yards or 102.17 meters)
2133	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-5; TH20	You do the math...How many furlongs are in a 1½ mile race?	12 furlongs (FYI: 1 furlong equals 1/8th of a mile)
2134	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-3; DET129	In reference to horse racing, what is done to try to equalize the performance of the horses in a handicapped race?	Weight is added (more weight is added to the better horses)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2135	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm175-5; FCH395	In reference to horse racing, what does the term "maiden" mean?	Horse that has never won a race (at a recognized track).
2136	Equine Activities	Medium	DET7	In reference to horse racing, what does the term "also ran" mean?	Any horse who ran, but didn't win, place, or show in the race
2137	Equine Activities	Medium	DET213	In reference to horse racing, what is the term for finishing second in a race?	Place (FYI: The terms win, place, and show indicate first, second, and third placings.)
2138	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-7; DET218	In reference to horse racing, what is the name for one's starting position?	Post position
2139	Equine Activities	Medium	DET223	In reference to horse racing, what is the official name for the prize money in a horse race?	Purse
2140	Equine Activities	Medium	DET235	In reference to horse racing, give ONE definition of a ringer.	Horse entered into a race under false identity; horse falsely entered that is sure to win the race; horse entered below his class where he is almost certain to win (accept any reasonable explanation)
2141	Equine Activities	Medium	DET272	In reference to horse racing, give TWO terms commonly used to describe the condition of the racetrack footing.	Fast, sloppy, muddy, heavy
2142	Equine Activities	Medium	DET183	In reference to horse racing, what is the term for a race horse that runs well on wet, sloppy tracks?	Mudder
2143	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-6; DET21	In reference to horse racing, what is the term for the side of the track furthest from the winning post?	Backstretch
2144	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm175-1; TH20-22; TH28-31	Name 3 different types of horse racing.	Flat, harness, steeplechase, chuckwagon, chariot, endurance (accept any correct answers)
2145	Equine Activities	Hard	DET57	What historic events took place at Circus Maximus?	(Roman) chariot races
2146	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-4; DET227	In reference to horse racing, what is a "claiming race"?	Race in which every horse including the winner may be claimed or purchased for a previously stated price.
2147	Equine Activities	Easy	DET109; HH40	What is a flat race?	Race without jumps
2148	Equine	Easy	DET109; HH40	What is a race without jumps?	Flat race

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities				
2149	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-2	In reference to harness racing, which horse typically races the SLOWEST, a trotter or a pacer?	Trotter
2150	Equine Activities	Medium	DET259	In reference to harness racing, what is the name of the light, two-wheeled racing rig?	Sulky
2151	Equine Activities	Medium	DET114; TH664	In reference to harness racing, what is a "free-legged" pacer?	Pacer who races without hobbles
2152	Equine Activities	Medium	DET255	In reference to horse racing, where did the name "steeplechase" come from?	In the late 1700's, races often went from one church to another.
2153	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm175-3; DET255	In reference to horse racing, what is the name given to a race over natural or artificial obstacles such as fences, hedges, and water jumps?	Steeplechase
2154	Equine Activities	Easy	DET71	What do you call a man who herds and tends cattle?	Cowboy
2155	Equine Activities	Intermediate	DET176	In reference to ranching, what is a maverick?	Unbranded stray
2156	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH120-1	Where are most working horses in the US found?	Cattle ranches
2157	Equine Activities	Hard	DET161	In reference to livestock, what is a knacker?	Person who buys animal carcasses or buys and slaughters unwanted livestock (FYI: Renderers use animal parts to make needed items like pet food, Neatsfoot oil, etc.)
2158	Equine Activities	Hard	DET43	What is another name for an auction ring?	Sale ring or bull pen (accept either)
2159	Equine Activities	Hard	DET281	What is a vaquero?	Spanish term for cowboy
2160	Equine Activities	Hard	DET116	What does the term "fuzztail running" mean?	Herding and catching wild horses
2161	Equine Activities	Medium	DET41	What is the term for a cowboy from the western US who follows the horsemanship techniques of the old California vaqueros?	Buckaroo
2162	Equine Activities	Medium	DET34	In reference to ranching, what is the term for a cowboy whose job is to rescue cattle that have gotten trapped	Bog rider

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				in mud or marshland?	
2163	Equine Activities	Medium	DET36	In reference to ranching, what is the purpose of a boundary rider?	To ride the fences of the property and repair any problems
2164	Equine Activities	Easy	HH22	In reference to reining, in order to achieve a sliding stop, when should you signal your horse for the stop?	When the horse's rear legs are moving forward under its body
2165	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH162-1; HIH183D-1	Reining is a judged event designed to show what?	Athletic ability of a ranch-type horse in the confines of the show arena (how willing a horse is guided through a series of maneuvers such as circles, spins, sliding stops, and rollbacks) [accept any reasonable explanation]
2166	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH162-1; HIH183D-1	Name 4 things that are included in a reining pattern.	Circles, flying lead changes, rollbacks, spins, sliding stops
2167	Equine Activities	Intermediate	DET213	In reference to reining, which hind foot should remain in place when completing a spin to the right?	Right hind foot
2168	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH162-2; HIH183D-2	What is the term for reining maneuvers set to music?	Freestyle reining
2169	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH615-2	What is freestyle reining?	Reining maneuvers set to music
2170	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH165-3	In what year did the National Reining Horse Association hold its first team tournament championship?	1995
2171	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm635-4; HIH162-2; HIH183D-2	What is the automatic beginning score for a reining pattern?	70
2172	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm635-4; HIH183D-1	You do the math...You are judging a reining class and have just finished scoring the last horse. You have given this horse a total maneuver score of + 3 ½ (plus 3 ½) and total penalties of -5 (minus 5). What would be the final score for this horse?	Final score 68 ½ (70+ 3 ½ -5=68 ½)
2173	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm635-4; HIH162-1; HIH183-1	How is a reining pattern scored?	Starting score is 70; points are added or deducted for each maneuver.
2174	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm170-5; DET24	In reference to rodeo, name ONE event that has a rope barrier.	Calf roping (tie down roping), team roping (head and heeling), steer wrestling (bulldogging)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2175	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm170-6; H5-214	What is the only current women's event in PRCA rodeo?	Barrel racing
2176	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm170-4; DET23; DET40	Name TWO kinds of rodeo bronc riding.	Saddle bronc riding and bareback riding
2177	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm170-4; DET237	Name 3 rodeo "rough stock" events.	Bareback riding, saddle bronc riding, and bull riding
5674	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm170-7; DET17	For what event is an Association Saddle used?	Saddle bronc riding
2178	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-4; DET263	In reference to rodeo, what is another name for the activity described as "heading and heeling"?	Team roping
2179	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-4; HIH170-1; HIH186D-1	Name ONE founding principle for High School Rodeo.	Encourage youth to stay in school; promote sportsmanship; encourage horsemanship; encourage character development through the sport of rodeo
2180	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-6; HIH186D-2	In reference to rodeo, what do the initials NHSRA stand for?	National High School Rodeo Association
2181	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-1; TH164	In reference to rodeo, what do the initials PRCA stand for?	Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association
2184	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-4; DET56	In reference to rodeo, what is the term for the box from which livestock are released into the arena in rodeo events?	Chute
2185	Equine Activities	Medium	DET74	In reference to rodeo, what is the slang term for the main office of a rodeo where excuses and grievances are aired?	Crying room
2186	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HSm170-5; DET77	What is the term for the wrap taken with a lariat around the horn of a Western saddle when roping?	Dally
2187	Equine Activities	Medium	DET78	In reference to rodeo, what is the name for the prize money paid to the winners of each go-round of a competition?	Day money
2188	Equine Activities	Medium	DET9	In which equestrian sport would winning competitors receive "day money"?	Rodeo
2189	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-5; DET130	In reference to rodeo, what is the term for the cowboy that rides on the side of the steer opposite the steer	Hazer

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				wrestler?	
2190	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-8; DET211	In reference to rodeo, what is the name for the person who helps the rider off the bronc when the ride is completed, pulls the flank strap off the bronc, and removes the bronc from the arena?	Pickup man
2191	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-6; DET212	In reference to calf roping, what is the name of the 6 foot length of rope used to tie the legs of the calf?	Pigging string
2192	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm170-4; DET222	Touching the saddle with a free hand is referred to by the slang term "pulling leather" and is a disqualification in what rodeo event?	Saddle bronc riding
2193	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm170-7; DET232	What is a re-ride in rodeo?	Bronc or bull rider is given a second ride (in the same go-round)
2194	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm610-1; HH43	Please fill in the blanks. Be a good sport. Win without_____ and lose without _____.	Win without bragging and lose without complaining.
2198	Equine Activities	Medium	DET9	In reference to horse showing, what does AHSA stand for?	American Horse Show Association
2199	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HSm125-13; HH44	When is a show stick acceptable for Showmanship classes?	When showing a draft horse
2201	Equine Activities	Hard	HSm125-13; HH44	Explain how a draft horse is decorated for show.	Mares and geldings both have tails tied; mares may have manes rolled; geldings have manes rolled and decorated.
2202	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm190-5; H4-33	Which type of class is judged on the rider?	Equitation or horsemanship (accept either)
2203	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm615-2; HH42	When riding in group classes like equitation, name ONE thing you can do to avoid bunching up.	Pass, cut corner, circle to get to a clear area (accept any correct answer)
2204	Equine Activities	Easy	HH24	How should you change directions on the rail in a horse show?	Turn to the inside or away from the rail (accept either)
2206	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm190-6; HH25	Name 3 pieces of equipment that are GENERALLY not permitted in Hunter Hack.	Martingales of any type, flash or dropped nosebands, protective boots or wraps, draw reins, draw reins, gag bits, Western bits, converters on Pelham bits, roweled spurs, hackamores or bitless bridles, colored saddle pads or pads embroidered with emblems

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2207	Equine Activities	Medium	H4-31	What part of the rider's legs should be used as aids in Hunt Seat Equitation?	Calf or lower legs (accept either)
2208	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HSm190-5; DET145	A typical Hunter Hack class requires the horses to jump two fences and show on the rail at what 4 gaits?	Walk, trot, canter, and hand gallop
2209	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET145	Name 3 things Working Hunter horses are judged on.	Even hunting pace, manners, and jumping style together with faults earned on the course. (FYI: Open jumping, show jumping, or stadium jumping is judged only on the number of faults.)
2210	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HH25	Name 3 pieces of optional personal appointments that can be used in Equitation over Fences.	Unroweled spurs, crops or bats, gloves
2211	Equine Activities	Easy	HH44	How far ahead of the class starting time should the judge post any required pattern?	At least one hour
2212	Equine Activities	Novice	HSm, HIH, DET various; TH82	In horse shows, what is the penalty for NOT following the pattern?	Disqualification
2213	Equine Activities	Novice	HSm, HIH, DET various; H1-31	Name ONE horse show class in which patterns are generally used.	Showmanship, Western Horsemanship or Equitation, Western Riding, Reining, English Equitation, Dressage, Trail (accept any correct answer)
2214	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm635-3; HH40	What is the difference between performance and equitation classes?	Performance classes are judged or timed on the horse; equitation classes are judged on the rider.
2215	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm635-3; HH40	What do the following horse show classes have in common: pole bending, dressage, and harness ponies?	They are all performance classes.
2216	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm635-3; HH40	Where is the emphasis placed in a pleasure or performance class?	On the horse
2219	Equine Activities	Easy	DET213; HH46	What is the term for a crisp, prompt 90 or 180 degree turn on the hindquarters in a Showmanship class?	Pivot turn
2220	Equine Activities	Easy	HH46	Explain how to back your horse in Showmanship.	Turn to face towards the rear of the horse with your right hand extended; walk forward beside the horse as it backs up. (Do NOT touch your horse with your hand.)
2221	Equine	Novice	HSm205-3; HH46	When turning a horse in Showmanship, which direction	To the right or away from you

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities			do you generally turn?	
2222	Equine Activities	Easy	HH44	What personal equipment is PROHIBITED in Showmanship classes?	Spurs
2223	Equine Activities	Easy	HH46	Besides keeping your horse posed so that judge gets the best view, name ONE other thing you should do at all times during a Showmanship class.	Know where the judge is, know what's expected of you, know the pattern, know the quartering system or "boxes" (accept any correct answer)
2224	Equine Activities	Novice	HSm205-3; HH45	In a show, what side should you generally be on when leading your horse?	Left side
2225	Equine Activities	Easy	H5-34	Where are the dividing lines that define the quarter system of Showmanship?	Down the backbone of the horse and across the shoulders or withers
2227	Equine Activities	Jr Bonus	H5-15	Name 3 common elements in Showmanship patterns.	Walk, trot, pivot turn, back, set up for inspection (accept any correct answers)
2228	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HH44	If the handler is wearing Hunt Seat attire in Showmanship, what tack should be on the horse?	English bridle (also accept plain leather halter)
2229	Equine Activities	Medium	HH44	When showing a horse in-hand with a Pelham or double bridle, with which rein do you lead the horse?	Lead with the curb rein . (FYI: The snaffle rein should be placed over the horse's neck.)
2230	Equine Activities	Jr Bonus	HH24	Name the 3 gaits performed in Western Pleasure.	Walk, jog, and lope
2231	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HH24	Name 3 pieces of optional person appointments in Stock Seat Equitation.	Spurs, chaps, sweaters, vests, coats (accept any correct answers)
5675	Equine Activities	Intermediate	DET14	What is the term for the rider's personal attire and any equipment needed for showing?	Appointments
5676	Equine Activities	Intermediate	DET14	In references to horse showing, what are appointments?	Clothing, equipment, and tack used in showing
2234	Equine Activities	Medium	DET62	What is the general name for a halter class in which coat color and pattern, NOT conformation, is a deciding factor?	Color class
2235	Equine Activities	Medium	DET76	A rider who stays far away from the arena corners and does not make good use of the full arena is said to be doing what?	Cutting corners
2237	Equine Activities	Easy	DET152	What does the term "show in-hand" mean?	Show at halter, show in showmanship, or show leading your horse instead of riding or

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					driving (accept any)
2238	Equine Activities	Novice	DET158	What do you call the official who ranks the horses at horse shows?	Judge
2239	Equine Activities	Easy	HSm135-5	In reference to showing, what is a "junior" horse?	One that's 5 years of age or younger
2240	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HSm135-5	Generally, in horse shows, when is a snaffle bit or bosal allowed?	When showing a young or junior horse (FYI: Junior horses are 5 years of age or younger.)
2241	Equine Activities	Easy	DET166	In which horse show class are young riders mounted and led by an adult handler?	Lead line
2252	Equine Activities	Easy	DET125	What term describes when the horse is required to stand still when the lead rope or reins are dropped on the ground?	Ground tie
2245	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH716-1; HIH1980-1; FCH300-2L	In reference to equine therapy, what does PATH stand for?	Professional Association of Therapeutic Horsemanship (PATH International)
2243	Equine Activities	Easy	HIH250	In general, what type of horse is the best candidate for a therapeutic riding horse?	Extremely gentle or tolerant horse
2248	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH250-1	Name 3 things a therapy horse must learn to tolerate.	Wheelchairs, loading ramps, crutches, sudden noises, rider's lack of balance, inadvertent pressure by rider (accept any correct answers)
5660	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH250	Name 3 different types of equine-assisted therapy.	Therapeutic horseback riding, hippotherapy, equine-assisted learning, equine-assisted psychotherapy, interactive vaulting, therapeutic carriage driving, equine-assisted activities (such as grooming and stable management)
5661	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH250	What is the difference between therapeutic horseback riding and hippotherapy?	Therapeutic horseback riding involves a therapeutic team that helps individuals work a horse from the ground and ride. Hippotherapy involves a therapeutic team that help the rider improve posture in response to the horse's movement.
2246	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH250-1	In reference to equine therapy, describe how hippotherapy provides benefits for a paralyzed rider.	Movement of the horse imparts movement of the rider's pelvis that closely resembles

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					walking
2247	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH250-1	In reference to equine therapy, Special Olympics riding is a therapeutic riding program designed to develop what?	Rider's social skills
2244	Equine Activities	Hard	HIH250-1	In reference to equine therapy what type of therapy uses horsemanship skills to achieve goals such as improved speech or motor skills?	Therapeutic or rehabilitative (accept either)
2249	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH250-1; HS m various	Name 3 method or activities including in therapeutic riding.	Hippotherapy, rehabilitative, sports (Special Olympics), vaulting, equine-facilitated mental health, driving, competition, ground work, stable management
2253	Equine Activities	Easy	DET273	What is the common term for riding outside an arena for pleasure such as in fields, on roads, and on trails?	Trail riding
2254	Equine Activities	Medium	DET298	What is the name of the person who looks after the horses on a trail ride?	Wrangler
2250	Equine Activities	Easy	DET273; HIH various	Name ONE type of trail ride.	Social or pleasure, competitive, endurance (accept any correct answer)
2255	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	DET273	Name 3 types of trail rides.	Social or pleasure, competitive, endurance (accept any correct answers)
2256	Equine Activities	Easy	HS m185-1; HIH185D-1	How many vaulters may be on the horse at one time?	One, two, or three (accept any)
2257	Equine Activities	Easy	HS m185-1; HIH185D-1	What discipline is defined as gymnastics on horseback?	Vaulting
2258	Equine Activities	Intermediate	HS m185-1; HIH185D-1	Name ONE thing vaulting is judged on.	On how well the horse and vaulter(s) work together, technique, performance, form, difficulty, balance, security, consideration of the horse
2259	Equine Activities	Medium	HS m185-1; HIH185D-1	2 part question: Vaulting is judged on teamwork and how well the human and equestrian athletes work together. Similar to Olympic ice skating competitions, the individual or teams will be scored on TWO different types of performance. Name them.	Compulsory moves and freestyle routines
2260	Equine	Medium	HIH185D-1	Modern vaulting was developed in Germany in the	Offer children an inexpensive way to

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Activities			1940's as a way to do what?	participate in equestrian sports
2261	Equine Activities	Medium	HIH185D-1	In reference to vaulting, what is a longueur? (long-ER)	Person who controls the vaulting horse
2262	Equine Activities	Medium	HSm185-1; HIH185D-2	2 part question: For an ideal team in vaulting there are bigger, stronger vaulters and some smaller vaulters. What are the common terms for both of these types of vaulters?	Bases and flyers
2263	Equine Activities	Sr Bonus	HIH185D-1	Explain the different ways vaulting was practiced during the early Roman times, Middle Ages, and Renaissance.	Early Romans vaulting was acrobatic displays on cantering horses; Middle Ages knights practiced jumping onto horses; Renaissance was agility training for young nobles.
2264	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET5	The legs, hands, weight, and voice as used in controlling a horse are called what?	Aids (more specifically natural aids)
2265	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET5; DET188	What are the natural aids used for while riding your horse?	To control your horse (to tell your horse what you want him to do)
2266	Equitation and Riding	Hard	DET80	Explain what is meant when a rider uses diagonal aids.	Rider uses opposite hands and legs
2268	Equitation and Riding	Jr Bonus	DET188	Name 3 natural aids that are used to tell your horse what to do.	Voice, legs, hands, weight, body, seat
2269	Equitation and Riding	Novice	DET188	Name TWO natural aids that are used to tell your horse what to do.	Voice, legs, hands, weight, body, seat
2270	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HIH1220-2	Constant, steady pulling on the reins can cause what problem?	Hard mouth or damage to the horse's mouth (accept either)
2271	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HIH1220-2	Why are light hands so important in riding?	Heavy hands can hurt the horse's mouth
2272	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HIH1220-2	Heavy hands can cause damage to what part of the horse?	Mouth (specifically the bars or interdental space)
2273	Equitation and Riding	Easy		What part of the horse's body do your hands control?	Forequarters
2274	Equitation and Riding	Easy		Which of the natural aids is used lightly to guide the horse's forehand?	Hands
2275	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HIH1220-2	When riding, what should be the MAIN means of communication with the horse?	Legs

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2276	Equitation and Riding	Easy		When riding, your legs are used to signal what?	Speed or direction of movement (accept either)
2277	Equitation and Riding	Medium		If the English rider is balanced correctly over her feet, where does the stirrup leather hang?	Straight down
2278	Equitation and Riding	Easy		Ride with your weight on what part of your foot?	Ball of the foot (DON'T stick your feet too far into the stirrups or your feet could get "hung up".)
2280	Equitation and Riding	Hard		What causes a chair seat?	Sitting behind the motion of the horse
2283	Equitation and Riding	Medium	HIH1220-2	Give ONE reason why it's important for a rider to stay deep in the saddle and to sit up straight.	So you don't confuse the horse, throw the horse off balance, or fall off if the horse makes an unexpected move
2284	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET26	What is meant by the phrase "above the bit"?	Horse is carrying its head too high and is evading the bit making it difficult to control.
2285	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET26	What is meant by the phrase "behind the bit"?	Horse evades the bit by over-flexing at the poll
2286	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET26	A horse that moves forward with his head tucked into his chest is said to be what?	Behind the bit
2287	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET195	What is meant by the phrase "on the bit"?	When the horse has accepted contact with the bit (reacts to aids with a quiet, responsive manner)
2288	Equitation and Riding	Medium	HIH110-5	What is the term for one who rides horseback?	Equestrian
2289	Equitation and Riding	Easy		What is meant by the phrase "sit tall in the saddle"?	Sit up straight
2290	Equitation and Riding	Medium		Name ONE thing that can happen if you get out of balance while riding.	You can throw your horse off balance, you can fall off, or you can stiffen and lose the rhythm of motion with the horse.
2291	Equitation and Riding	Sr Bonus	DET99	What are the 3 basic equitation or horsemanship styles?	Stock seat or Western, Hunt Seat, and Saddle Seat
2292	Equitation and Riding	Sr Bonus	HSm190-4	Name 3 important general aspects of equitation.	Body position, hand position, leg position, seat, performing correctly at different gaits, performing pattern correctly (accept any

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					correct answers)
2293	Equitation and Riding	Hard	HIH1100-1	2 part question: The term "perched" refers to what type of English saddle and rider?	Close contact saddle; jumping rider
2294	Equitation and Riding	Hard	HIH1100-1	Which English rider sits in the saddle with a very sharp hip angle?	Jumping rider
2295	Equitation and Riding	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-1	Name 3 styles of English riding.	Hunt Seat, Saddle Seat, and Dressage
2296	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HSm380-2	What is the rising and descending of the rider in rhythm with the trot called?	Posting
2297	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HSm380-2	In reference to horseback riding, what is posting?	Rising and descending of the rider in rhythm with the trot
2298	Equitation and Riding	Hard	HSm380-2	If the horse is traveling counter clockwise in the arena, what legs are moving forward when the rider rises for a correct diagonal?	Right front and left hind
2302	Equitation and Riding	Novice	DET20	What term means to step a horse backwards?	Back
2303	Equitation and Riding	Easy		When riding, how do you ask your horse to back?	Grip with your legs, hold the reins low, pull lightly, use your voice (accept any reasonable explanation)
2304	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET231	A rein back is a movement signaled by the rider to the horse. What does the horse do when this signal is given?	Back up
2305	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET20	In performing a correct rein back, how should the legs of the horse move?	In diagonal pairs (FYI: The rein back is a two beat maneuver where a horse backs with his legs in diagonal pairs.)
2306	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET213	A pivot is a turn on the hindquarters. When performed correctly, which hind foot should remain more or less in place when completing a pivot clockwise?	Right hind foot
2307	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET236	What motion is being described: a galloping horse stops, lifts his forelegs, swings around 180 degrees, and starts galloping again in the same direction from which he came?	Rollback
2308	Equitation and	Intermediate	DET236	What is a rollback?	When a galloping horse stops, lifts his

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Riding				forelegs, swings around 180 degrees and starts galloping again the in the direction from which he came (accept any reasonable wording)
2309	Equitation and Riding	Easy		Explain how you would get your horse to sidepass.	Hold the horse to prevent forward movement, rein in the direction you wish to move the forequarters, use outside leg to move the hindquarters (accept any reasonable explanation)
2310	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET276	What is the term for a turn on the front legs?	Turn on the forehand
2311	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HIH210-2	What is meant by the appropriate size horse and rider?	Not a small rider on large horse or vice versa
2312	Equitation and Riding	Sr Bonus	LTJ various	Give 3 possible solutions for a small rider to mount a tall horse when using English tack.	Use a mounting block, have a friend give you a leg up, drop the left stirrup for mounting and re-adjust it after you're mounted
2313	Equitation and Riding	Novice		When mounting your horse, which foot goes into the stirrup first?	Left foot
2314	Equitation and Riding	Novice		On what side of the horse do you usually mount or get on?	Left side
2315	Equitation and Riding	Easy		When you get ready to mount safely, what do you do to control your horse?	Adjust reins and hold the horse steady (adjust the reins evenly with enough tension to feel the bit)
2316	Equitation and Riding	Easy		When mounting for Western Horsemanship, on what part of the saddle do you place the right hand?	Saddle horn
2317	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET25	What is the rein called that's PUSHED against the neck in the direction of the turn?	Bearing rein or neck rein (accept either)
2318	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET189	True neck reining is the response of your horse to what?	Pressure of the bearing rein against the neck
2319	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET25	In reference to horseback riding, what is the bearing rein?	Rein pushed against the neck in the direction of the turn when neck reining
2320	Equitation and Riding	Intermediate	DET28	What is the term for the part of the reins that passes between the thumb and fingers and out the top of the	Bight

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				hand?	
2321	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET73	What is the term for the method of holding single reins where the reins overlap in the rider's hands across the horse's back?	Cross reins
2322	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET81	When teaching a horse to neck rein, what is the rein called that PULLS in the direction of the turn?	Leading rein or direct rein (accept either)
2323	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET214	What is "plow reining"?	Direct reining
2324	Equitation and Riding	Easy		After you have mounted, on which side of the horse should the romal be found?	Opposite side from the reining hand
2325	Equitation and Riding	Easy		When using split reins, how many fingers can be between the reins in a Western Pleasure class?	1 (one) finger
2326	Equitation and Riding	Easy		On which side of the horse should the ends of split reins fall when using one finger between the reins?	Same side as the reining hand
2327	Equitation and Riding	Medium	DET17	When a rider is riding side saddle they have both legs on the near side of the horse. What term refers to riding with one leg on each side of the horse?	Astride
2328	Equitation and Riding	Easy	HIH815-1	In which riding style is the rider seated sideways?	Sidesaddle
2329	Equitation and Riding	Sr Bonus	HIH185-1	Give 3 reasons for riding sidesaddle.	Handicapped riders, those who for some reason can't ride astride, costume, parade, fox hunting, pleasure (accept any correct answers)
2330	Equitation and Riding	Novice	DET180	What is another name for the LEFT side of the horse?	Near side
2331	Equitation and Riding	Novice	DET188	What is the near side of the horse?	Left side
2332	Equitation and Riding	Novice	HSm195-6	What is another name for the RIGHT side of the horse?	Off side or far side (accept either)
2333	Equitation and Riding	Novice	HSm195-6	What is the off side of the horse?	Right side (also accept far side)
2334	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET205	In reference to horseback riding, what is a "passenger"?	One who rides without control letting the horse go where it wants

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2335	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET205	One who rides a horse without control, letting the horse go as he wishes, is called what?	Passenger
2336	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET222	What slang term is used when the rider holds on to the saddle with both hands while riding a bucking horse?	Pulling leather
2337	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET222	What does it mean to "pull leather"?	Hold on to saddle with both hands when riding a bucking horse
2338	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET237	In reference to horses, what is a "rubberneck"?	Horse with a very flexible neck (that may be hard to rein)
2339	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET237	What is the term for a horse with a very flexible neck that may be hard to rein?	Rubberneck
2340	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET254	What is the term for a horse that holds his head too high and his nose out?	Stargazer
2341	Equitation and Riding	Easy	DET254	In reference to horses, what is a stargazer?	Horse that holds his head high and his nose out
2342	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-2; HSm410-3	Name TWO byproduct feeds that can be added to a horse's ration as additional sources of fiber.	Beet pulp; rice bran; wheat bran; brewer's dried grains
2343	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741; HSm410-3	Give 4 examples of byproduct feeds.	Beet pulp, rice bran, wheat bran, brewer's dried grains, corn gluten, corn distiller's dried grains
2344	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-2	Traditionally, what is done to beet pulp pellets before feeding them to horses?	They're soaked in water.
2345	Feeds	Easy	HSm410-3; ADV302-2	Give ONE reason why horses are fed beet pulp.	Respiratory problems, heaves, thin horses, chronic colic, dental problems, exercise-related muscle problems (Tying Up), Equine Metabolic Syndrome (insulin resistance) [accept any correct answer]
2346	Feeds	Hard	HSm410-3	What feed has more digestible energy than hay and more bulk than grain?	Beet pulp
2347	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-2	How much beet pulp can be fed per day to horses?	Up to 10 pounds per day
2348	Feeds	Hard	HIH741-2; HSm410-3	Give ONE reason why wheat bran should NOT be fed in large quantities or for prolonged periods of time even though it's a good source of fiber.	Because it's too high in phosphorus (and can cause calcium and phosphorus imbalances); may form a dough ball in the horse's stomach

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2349	Feeds	Hard	HIH741-2	When feeding wheat bran as a supplement, how much can be fed per day?	1 (one) pound of wheat bran per day
2350	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-2	What is typically used as a fat supplement, but is also a fair source of fiber?	Rice bran
2351	Feeds	Intermediate	FCH98	Molasses is added to feed to reduce dust and improve palatability. Name the TWO plants that are the primary source of molasses fed to horses in the United States.	Sugar cane and sugar beets
2352	Feeds	Easy	HIH745-1	What feed additive is commonly used to reduce dust and to increase palatability of a feed?	Molasses
2353	Feeds	Hard	HSc31	Commercially mixed feeds may contain what percent molasses?	15%
2354	Feeds	Intermediate	FCH98; DET181; HSc40; TH253	Give TWO reasons for using molasses in feeds.	Settles dust; increases palatability; used as a binder for pelleted feed; keeps supplements and other ingredients from sifting out of a loose grain mix
2585	Feeds	Sr Bonus	FCH85	Give TWO benefits of feeding flaxseed to horses.	Gives glossy hair coat or "bloom"; softens stools to prevent impaction; has high level of Omega 3 fatty acids; treats allergic skin disease or "sweet itch" (accept any correct answers)
2356	Feeds	Easy	HIH745-1	Basically, what does a feed tag do?	Tells you what's inside the bag
2357	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH745	Name 4 things listed on a feed tag.	Brand, product name, use directions, weight, ingredients, crude protein, crude fat, crude fiber, manufacturer's name and address, caution statements, guaranteed analysis
2359	Feeds	Medium	HIH745-1	What is required for all commercial feed products and is used as a method of communication between feed manufacturers and customers?	Labeling (also accept feed tags)
2361	Feeds	Hard	HIH745-3	In reference to nutrition, what do the letters CF stand for?	Crude fiber
2362	Feeds	Medium	HIH745-3; HSm410-4	Would a feed with a 2% or 5% crude fiber have a higher digestible energy?	Feed with 2% crude fiber (FYI: The lower the crude fiber, the higher the digestible energy)
2363	Feeds	Medium	HIH745-3	When reading a feed tag, the percent of crude fiber is	Energy content (FYI: The higher the crude

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				the best indicator of what?	fiber, the lower the digestible energy.)
2364	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-2; FCH9	In feed analysis, what do the initials DE stand for?	Digestible Energy
2365	Feeds	Hard	FCH391	When looking at the feed tag for the concentrate you are currently feeding you notice the abbreviation GRAS. What does GRAS indicate?	Generally Recognized as Safe (for animal consumption)
2358	Feeds	Medium	HIH975-4	Name ONE thing that must be in a prominent location on the tag of a medicated feed.	Caution statement, active drug ingredients, detailed use description, feed ingredients
2360	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH745; TH281	Name 3 things included on medicated feed tags besides general information.	Caution statement, active drug ingredients, detailed use description, feed ingredients
4665	Feeds	Medium	HIH365-1	The US horse industry uses two types of feed management systems. One is grazing full time. What is the other?	Confined feeding (feeding hay or grain in a stall or paddock)
4666	Feeds	Medium	HIH710-8	Why can foals and growing horses usually be fed in groups with little problems?	Dominance hierarchies or pecking orders have not yet become strongly established.
4667	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-12; HSm420-4	Hay should be fed in what?	Some type of feeder
4668	Feeds	Medium	HIH1150-2	Give TWO reasons why a horse owner should take its horse's feed and water buckets with it when traveling.	Familiar containers reduce stress; reduces risk of disease from contaminated mangers or water tanks
4669	Feeds	Easy	HIH950-5; FCH268-69; TH263	What is the name of the structure that allows foals to eat without interference from the mare?	Creep feeder
2366	Feeds	Easy	HIH783-1 old	Ideally, how much time should foals spend on pasture?	24/7 (all the time or as recommended by your vet)
2367	Feeds	Easy	HIH950-5; HSm535-3	What is creep feeding?	Providing an area where the foal can eat without interference from the mare
2368	Feeds	Hard	CAHA69; FCH275; HIH975-6	Orphan foals have a very high dietary energy requirement and should be fed how often during the first 1 to 2 weeks of life?	Every 2 to 4 hours (accept any number within this range)
2369	Feeds	Medium	HIH765-1; HIH975-5; HSm535-3	How old should foals be when introduced to concentrates?	1 - 2 months (or as early as the foal shows interest)
2370	Feeds	Medium	HSm535-3; HIH975-5	When do foals usually show an interest in eating grain?	As early as two weeks of age
2371	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-1; HSm410-1	What type of feed should be the start of any horse feeding program?	Forages (also accept hay or pasture)
2372	Feeds	Medium	HSm430-11; FCH62;	Name ONE forage that is a good source of Vitamin E.	Alfalfa, orchard grass, fescue, Timothy

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HIH730-3		
2373	Feeds	Medium	HSm410; HSm415; FCH296	What type of forage would be most appropriate for a horse with renal failure?	Grass forage (because it's lower in protein, calcium, and phosphorus)
2374	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-1	Which type of hay has a higher nitrogen content, alfalfa or grass?	Alfalfa
2375	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-2	Give ONE reason why grass clippings and/or garden refuse are NOT recommended for feeding horses.	Garden refuse may contain plants that are lethal to horses; lawn clippings ferment easily in warm weather or may contain endophytes which might be toxic
2376	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm415; HSm430	Grasses and legumes have differing nutrient contents. Name TWO things that each type is generally higher in.	Grasses are higher in fiber and dry matter; legumes are higher in protein, energy, minerals (calcium and phosphorus), and vitamins.
2377	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm430	Dehydrated roughages are usually rich in what 3 things?	Vitamin A, B vitamins, proteins
2378	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm410-2	Give 3 examples of roughages.	Pasture, hay, silage, byproduct feeds, straw
2379	Feeds	Easy	HIH745-3	Fiber is necessary in horse diets to ensure the normal functioning of what body system?	Digestive system
2380	Feeds	Intermediate	DET110; HSc36; TH189	What is the GENERAL term for plant material that's high in fiber that's fed to horses and livestock?	Forages (FYI: Forages include pasture, hay, silage, haylage, chaff, and straw.)
2381	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-7; HSm415-1	The amount of seed heads on grasses or the amount of flowers on legumes present at the time of harvest tells you what about the hay?	Stage of maturity
2382	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-1; TH254; FCH168; HSm410-1	What is the most important factor affecting the nutrient content of grasses and legumes?	Stage of maturity at harvest
2383	Feeds	Medium	HIH799; HSm410-2	Are mineral and vitamin contents higher, lower, or equal in immature grasses and legumes than in mature plants?	Higher in immature plants
2384	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-7; HSm415-1	How is plant maturity of GRASS hay visually determined?	Amount of seed heads present at time of harvest
2385	Feeds	Medium	HSm415-1; FCH69	Which type of forage should be harvested at the "boot" stage?	Grasses (FYI: Boot stage is when the grass seed heads are just beginning to form.)
2386	Feeds	Medium	HSm415-1; FCH68,69	How is the plant maturity of LEGUME hay visually	By the amount of flowers present at time of

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				determined?	harvest
2387	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-6; HIH337-2L; TH68	Which type of forage should be harvested at the pre-bloom stage?	Legumes (FYI: Pre-bloom stage is determined by the amount of flowers present.)
2388	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-1; FCH68	As forages mature and the percentage of lignin and structural carbohydrates increases, what happens to the digestibility of the forage?	Digestibility decreases as forage matures and lignin content increases.
2389	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-3	Do horses prefer pastures of mixed grass types or a single type?	Mixed types
2390	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-8; HIH735-3	Give 3 advantages of a grass-legume pasture.	Increased productivity (they mature at different times), increased nutritional value of forage, pure alfalfa pasture often has too much protein, horses prefer mixed types of grass
2391	Feeds	Intermediate	HIH740-1; FCH196	In order to decrease the risk of laminitis, colic, diarrhea, and stable vices, forage should be what percent of the horse's diet?	50 - 70% (accept any number within this range)
2392	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-1; HSm415-1	Why is leafiness in hay an important guide to feeding value?	Most of the nutrients are found in the leaves
2393	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-1; ADV337-2L	What is meant by the term "forage quality"?	Nutritional quality of forages (characteristics affecting the consumption and nutrition quality)
2394	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-1; ADV337	Name TWO methods of appraising forage quality.	Visual appraisal and chemical analysis
2395	Feeds	Hard	HSm410-2; ADV301-1L	What is the term for forage that's been fermented and stored in anaerobic conditions?	Silage or haylage (accept either)
2396	Feeds	Hard	FCH80; TH256	Good quality silage, haylage, or ensiled forage should not exceed what percent of a horse's daily forage ration?	50% (FYI: Silage, haylage, and ensiled grass are forages that are harvested at higher moisture contents and are stored under anaerobic conditions.)
2397	Feeds	Hard	HSm410-1; TH284	What is the percentage of water in fresh green pasture?	75% - 90% (accept any number within this range)
2398	Feeds	Easy	HIH745-1	What is "sweet feed"?	Grain mix that's sweetened with molasses (accept any reasonable explanation)
2410	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-3; HSm410-2	2 part question: When feeding barley to horses, in	Crimped or rolled; because it has a hard hull

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				what form should it be fed and why?	
2579	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-1	Give ONE reason why you'd use a complete feed.	When you only have poor quality hay, when you have no hay available, horse with poor teeth (accept any correct answer)
2580	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-1	What is a "complete feed"?	Combination of concentrates and forage in one product; one you don't have to feed hay with; one that provides all the horse's nutritional needs (accept any)
2581	Feeds	Medium	FCH385	A complete feed contains all of the nutrients needed by the horse except for what TWO things?	Water and salt
2355	Feeds	Intermediate	HIH741-1	If fed without any other source of roughage, complete feeds may increase the risk of what?	Colic, laminitis, or vices (such as wood chewing) [accept any]
2463	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-1	How many pounds of a COMPLETE FEED are needed to meet the average 1000 pound horse's daily needs?	10 - 15 pounds (accept any number within this range)
2465	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-11	When using a COMPLETE FEED, how many pounds it is advised to feed at one feeding?	2 - 4 pounds per feeding (accept any number within this range)
2411	Feeds	Easy	H2-13; HIH741-3; CAH74	Why is corn considered a "hot feed"?	Corn has a high energy content (lots of carbohydrates).
2412	Feeds	Novice	HSm410-2; BEG102-2	What grain can be fed rolled, shelled, cracked, whole kernel, or on the cob?	Corn
2413	Feeds	Hard	HIH741-3; HSm410-5	What grain is being described? It's the second most palatable grain for horses. It's low in fiber and is high in digestible energy through its starch content.	Corn
2414	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm410-2; BEG102	Name 5 ways corn can be fed to horses.	Cracked, shelled, ground, rolled, crimped, whole kernel, whole ear or on the cob (accept any correct answers)
2415	Feeds	Medium	HIH799; HSm410-2	Which grain is more economical per unit of energy, oats or corn?	Corn
5677	Feeds	Jr Bonus	HSm410-2; BEG102	Name 3 ways corn can be fed to horses.	Cracked, shelled, ground, rolled, crimped, whole kernel, whole ear or on the cob (accept any correct answers)
2416	Feeds	Medium	FCH391	Groats are grain kernels that have had what removed?	Hulls
2417	Feeds	Medium	FCH391	What is an oat groat?	Oat with the hull removed

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2407	Feeds	Medium	ES107	Grain or concentrates should be what percent or less of a horse's total diet?	40% or less
2418	Feeds	Medium	FCH393	What is the name for the outer covering of grains?	Hull
2419	Feeds	Hard	HIH741-3; HSm410-3	What concentrate has the alternate name of sorghum?	Milo
2401	Feeds	Hard	TH252	Corn, oats, barley, and milo contain what percent TDN?	70 - 80% (accept any number within this range)
2404	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-2; FCH371	Which of the following cereal grains fed to horses is HIGHEST in crude fiber: barley, oats, corn, or wheat?	Oats
2405	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-3	What advantage do cereal grains have over forage?	They are a more concentrated source of energy and nutrients.
2406	Feeds	Medium	HIH760-7; TH201	Timeline...Put the following feedstuffs in order from most energy dense to least: wheat, oats, and corn.	Wheat, corn, oats (FYI: DE in hard red wheat is 1.56 Mcal/lb., soft red wheat is 1.55 Mcal/lb., corn is 1.54 Mcal/lb., and oats is 1.30 Mcal/lb.)
2409	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-5; FCH71	Which of the following cereal grains fed to horses is LOWEST in crude protein: barley, oats, corn, or wheat?	Corn
2420	Feeds	Novice	HIH741-3; HSm410-2	What is the most popular grain fed to horses?	Oats
2421	Feeds	Hard	HIH741-2	Which concentrate is the MOST expensive in terms of cost per unit of nutrients?	Oats
2422	Feeds	Sr Bonus	FCH39	Name 3 advantages of feeding oats to your horse.	Difficult to overfeed, less likely to cause founder, most palatable of grains, soft kernel so processing not necessary, stores better, less likely to have mold or mycotoxins, not considered a hot feed
2423	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-4; HSm410-3	Rye grain is high in protein, but is typically not fed to horses for what reason?	Poor palatability
2399	Feeds	Easy	HIH710-5 old	To maintain freshness, what is the maximum time that commercially prepared feed should be stored in a stable?	1 (one) month
2400	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-6; FCH77	What is the most important factor to consider when storing grain?	Safe storage (protect the grain from moisture, pests, and horses)
2403	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741; HSm410-2	Name 4 of the most energy-rich grains fed to horses.	Oats, corn, barley, milo or sorghum
2408	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741; HSm410-2	Name 4 of the most energy-rich grains.	Oats, corn, barley, milo or sorghum

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2424	Feeds	Hard	HIH741-3	Give ONE reason why wheat isn't generally fed to horses.	High cost; small, hard kernels must be processed to be digested; low palatability
2425	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740; HSm410-2; HSm420-5-11	2 part question: Grass hays can be divided into TWO types. What are the types and give TWO examples of each?	Warm season—Bahia grass, Bermuda grass, Teff, prairie grass, pearl millet, browntop millet; cool season—orchard grass, Timothy, tall fescue, smooth brome, reed canary grass, perennial ryegrass
2426	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740; HSm410-2; HSm420-5-11	Name 3 grasses commonly used in PASTURES.	Orchard grass, Timothy, perennial ryegrass, annual ryegrass, tall fescue, reed canary, Kentucky bluegrass, smooth brome, Bahia, Bermuda, crabgrass, pearl millet, browntop millet
2427	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740; HSm410-2; HSm420-5-11	Name 3 types of grass hay.	Orchard grass, Timothy, smooth brome, Bermuda, prairie, Teff, reed canary, Bahia, tall fescue, perennial ryegrass
2428	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-4; HIH740-10; HSm410-2; HSm420-9	Which common pasture grass is present in all states, is winter hardy, rapid-growing, and palatable and tolerates close grazing?	Kentucky bluegrass
2429	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-8; HSm410-2	What is the major cool season grass that's grown from Florida to Canada?	Tall fescue (fescue)
2430	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-9	Timothy is useful when planted in pastures for rotational grazing. How long should Timothy pastures rest before re-grazing?	3 weeks
2431	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-4	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using Timothy in pastures.	Advantages—very palatable, winter hardy, late maturing (good quality forage for a longer time); disadvantages—uneven yield, slow re-growth, poor heat or drought tolerance, can develop cereal rust mites in some areas
2432	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-4; HIH740-10; HSm410-2	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using orchard grass in pastures.	Advantages—leafy, rapid re-growth, good early and late season growth; disadvantages—marginal winter hardiness, very bunchy in growth habits, doesn't tolerate close grazing (FYI: Orchard grass is

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					used mostly for hay.)
2433	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-2; HSm420-11; HIH740-9	Which cool season grass is grown mainly for hay instead of pasture?	Timothy
2434	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-2; HSm420-10; HIH740-9	Which cool season grass is adaptable to a wide range of soils, tolerant of continuous grazing, has excellent fall productivity, and is winter hardy?	Tall fescue (fescue)
2435	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-4	In general, how long after planting pearl millet in warm soil should it be ready for grazing?	30 - 40 days (accept any number within range)
2436	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-9	Why is Teff safe to feed to horses with metabolic or digestive disorders?	Low in carbohydrates or sugars (accept either)
2437	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-4	What height should pearl millet or browntop millet be for letting horses begin to graze it?	20 - 24 inches (accept any number within this range)
2438	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-3	Name ONE warm season grass whose production is similar to that of sorghum and sorghum hybrids, but does not have the cystitis or prussic acid problems.	Pearl millet or browntop millet
2439	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-3	2 part question: Name a warm season grass that's generally safe to feed as hay, but that's NOT recommended for use in pastures. Explain why.	Sorghum, Sudan grass, or Johnson grass; can cause cystitis (urinary tract infections) or cyanide (prussic acid) toxicity
2440	Feeds	Hard	HSm420-5; HIH740-9	What is a summer annual grass that originated in Ethiopia where it's used primarily as a cereal crop?	Teff
2441	Feeds	Medium	HSm415-5 chart; HIH740	Which grasses tend to be LOWER in nutritional value, warm season or cool season grasses?	Warm season grasses
2442	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-2; HSm420-6; HIH740-4; HIH740-10	What warm-season, perennial, sod-forming grass is grown for both pasture and hay?	Bermuda grass
2443	Feeds	Medium	HSm420-11; HIH740-2	Although crabgrass is generally thought of as a nuisance, it produces extremely palatable, high quality forage and is generally preferred by horses over what?	Other perennial grasses
2444	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-4	Give ONE advantage of growing crabgrass in pastures with tall fescue.	Summer production is the highest at the time when fescue growth has slowed; dilutes toxins present in endophyte-infected tall fescue.
2445	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-4	What warm season grass frequently invades Bermuda	Crabgrass

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				grass and tall fescue pastures and lawns?	
2446	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-3	Name 3 warm season grasses that are NOT recommended for pastures.	Sorghum; Sudan grass; Johnson grass; Sorghum/Sudan hybrids [FYI: These can contain cyanide (prussic acid) and nitrates.]
2451	Feeds	Medium	HSm435-3; HIH740-6	The horse is an animal that developed grazing on grasslands. Its digestive tract was therefore designed to do what?	Handle frequent, small feedings of forage
2447	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-2	Horses spend what percent of their time grazing at night?	20 - 50% (accept any number within range)
2448	Feeds	Easy	HSm305-3; HIH735-2; HIH740-11	If forage is good, approximately how long do free-ranging horses graze per day?	12 hours per day (Accept any number between 10 - 17 hours per day.)
2449	Feeds	Easy	HSm305-3; HIH740-11	Horses on pasture will spend 10 - 17 hours per day doing what?	Grazing
2450	Feeds	Hard	HIH735-2	How does the relative humidity affect the length of grazing time?	Higher humidity results in longer grazing times.
2452	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH745-5	According to the Horse Industry Handbook, tell which grazes longer per day for each of the 3 following pairs: stallions or mares, Thoroughbreds or Arabians, and individuals or herds.	Mares, Arabians, herds
2453	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH735-2	Name 3 things that influence grazing time for horses on pastures	Age, gender, breed, grouping, time of day, season, environmental conditions (rain, wind, snow, temperature, humidity, etc.) [accept any correct answers]
2455	Feeds	Easy	HSm435-1; HIH735-1	The horse's digestive system was not designed to be fed large quantities of what type of feed?	Concentrates or grain (accept either)
2471	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH745-5; HSm435	Name 5 feeding guidelines.	Have water available, have salt available, feed at regular times, change feeds gradually, don't feed on the ground, don't overfeed, don't feed moldy hay, feed by weight not by volume, several small feedings are better than one big feeding
2473	Feeds	Medium	HIH735-1; HSm435-1	What is the FIRST step in designing a workable feeding program?	Figuring out the nutrient requirements of the horse (FYI: Nutrient requirements for horses are determined on their body weight,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					physiological status, and state of production.)
2484	Feeds	Medium	HIH735-1	2 part question: How should concentrate feeds be measured and explain why?	Measure by weight (not by volume); concentrates weigh different amounts (a coffee can of oats will weigh less than a coffee can of corn)
2485	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH770-2 old	Name 3 questions you might ask when trying to determine if nutrition is a cause of disease or poor performance.	What type of feed, how much and how often was horse fed, how long has horse been on this feeding program, is horse in pasture or stall, how many horses were affected, were toxic plants eaten, does horse have any other signs of disease
2486	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH745-5; HSm various	Name 5 feeding guidelines.	Have water available, have salt available, feed at regular times, change feeds gradually, don't feed on the ground, don't overfeed, don't feed moldy hay, feed by weight not by volume, several small feedings are better than one big feeding
2575	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH745-5	Name 3 things on which selection of feeds should be based.	Nutrient content (quality), cost, availability, acceptability to horse (palatability), convenience (of storing and feeding)
2458	Feeds	Easy	HIH715-4; HIH775-2	What is the easiest way to determine if your horse's energy or calorie needs are being met?	Monitor body weight
2459	Feeds	Easy	HIH770-3	Older horses may need some adjustments to their diet in order to maintain what?	Body condition or weight (accept either)
2480	Feeds	Medium	FCH186	The amount fed should be adjusted as necessary to maintain what?	Optimal body weight or condition
2569	Feeds	Medium	HIH770-2	Just before winter, some may feed their older horses to achieve a body condition score greater than 5. Why would this be helpful?	Horse has to use more energy in the cold weather.
2570	Feeds	Medium	TH218	Name ONE thing that energy or calorie deficiency in mature animals causes.	Weight loss, poor reproduction, or poor athletic performance
2576	Feeds	Sr Bonus	TH295-96	Name 3 factors, other than feeding too little, that result in thin horses.	Parasites, lactating mares, hard work, poor teeth, pecking order (too much competition)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					for food), malabsorption, hot, humid weather, disease, starvation (accept any correct answers)
2587	Feeds	Sr Bonus	TH295	Name 3 contributing factors that result in obese horses.	Fed extra because people enjoy feeding them, overfeeding to mask undesirable traits, increasing feed as soon as they know mare's pregnant, inadequate exercise (accept any correct answers)
2456	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-2; HIH710-6	A dramatic increase in the amount of grain fed to a horse should occur gradually over what period of time?	10 - 14 days (accept any number within this range)
2457	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-2	When changing types of hay, how should you manage the change?	Mix the types together (for a period of approximately two weeks)
2470	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-2	Describe ONE way you'd manage the change when switching horses from grass hay to lush pasture.	Turn them out for just a few hours a day at first, slowly increase the grazing time, feed hay before turning them out, use a grazing muzzle (accept any correct answer)
2461	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-1	Horses like to have a regular routine and are less likely to go off their feed or develop vices if fed how?	On a regular schedule
2466	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-1; FCH151; HSm435-3	Why is it recommended to feed horses 2 - 3 times a day instead of once daily?	Horses have small stomachs; overeating can cause colic. (Accept any correct answer.)
2468	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-1	How many acres of pasture per horse are needed to maintain pasture productivity?	2 - 3 acres per horse (accept any number within this range)
2454	Feeds	Easy	HSm330-3; HIH735-1	When feeding groups of horses, what may develop because of dominance issues and may cause aggressive behavior?	Pecking order
2469	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-1	When feeding a group of horses together in open areas, how far apart should the feeders be placed?	40 - 50 feet apart (accept any number within this range)
2464	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-10	You do the math...A horse will eat approximately 2% of its body weight daily. If a 1000 pound horse is only fed hay, how many pounds will he eat per day?	20 pounds
2467	Feeds	Easy	HIH420-3; HIH740-10	During winter, the average 1000 pound mature idle horse requires how much hay per day?	15 - 20 pounds (accept any number within this range)
2472	Feeds	Medium	HIH765-2	You do the math...You are feeding a weanling that	2 (two) pounds

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				weighs approximately 400 pounds. If you are feeding twice a day and need to feed a total of 1% of the body weight, how many pounds would you feed for the morning feeding?	
2476	Feeds	Medium	FCH192	You are feeding your barrel horse 10 pounds of grain a day. How many pounds of hay would you need to feed per day?	At least 10 pounds of hay per day (FYI: Forage should be at least 50% of the horse's ration.)
2478	Feeds	Medium	ES107	You do the math...If a lactating broodmare should be fed 3% of her body weight in total feed each day, how much total feed should a mare that weighs 900 pounds receive in a day?	27 pounds of total feed intake (900 x 0.03=27)
2483	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-1	What percentage of its body weight should a horse consume in feed per day?	1½ to 3% of its body weight (accept any number within this range)
2474	Feeds	Medium	DET22; DET174; HSc32	Explain the difference between a balanced ration and a maintenance ration.	Balanced ration contains all digestible nutrients required; maintenance ration furnishes just enough of each required nutrient to maintain horse in current condition.
2482	Feeds	Medium	DET229	What is the definition of a ration?	Entire amount of feed allowed an animal for a day
2475	Feeds	Medium	DET22; FCH385	What is the term for a ration that supplies the proper amounts of all nutrients needed by the animal?	Balanced ration (also accept complete feed)
2460	Feeds	Easy	HIH750-1; HSm435-2	A horse is considered at maintenance if he is what?	Not working, not growing, not producing (not pregnant or lactating) [accept any]
2481	Feeds	Medium	DET174	What type of ration is designed to keep a horse in the same physical condition, not allowing weight gain or loss?	Maintenance ration
2479	Feeds	Medium	HIH785-3	Based on research studies for the initial re-feeding of the starved horse, the best approach is feeding what type of feed?	High quality alfalfa hay (in frequent small feedings)
2462	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-1; HSm405-2	Horsemen should feed by weight, not by what?	Volume
2477	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-11, 735-1	A single feeding of concentrates should NEVER exceed what amount?	5 (five) pounds or not more than 3/4% of the horse's body weight (accept either)

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2487	Feeds	Easy	HSm410-1	Name the TWO basic types of hay.	Grass and legume
2488	Feeds	Easy	HIH420-1; HSm305-7	What is the most important winter feed for horses, hay or grain?	Hay
2490	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm415-1	Give 3 possible causes for the lack of a sweet or pleasant smell in hay.	Over maturity, bleaching, old hay, mold, leaching
2572	Feeds	Medium	TH275	What GENERAL type of pasture plants provides the greatest amount of nutrients and a longer grazing season?	Mixture of grasses and legumes
2573	Feeds	Medium	TH272	What causes "hay belly"?	Horse eating more hay (extra bulk distends the intestinal tract)
2574	Feeds	Medium	ES146	What type of equine is more efficient in digesting fiber and therefore can be fed a diet that is higher in fiber?	Donkey
2492	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-3; ADV337-3L	You have just purchased a truckload of grass hay and would like to have it tested for nutrient analysis. Explain how you'd do this.	Use a hay probe to take samples from at least 20 bales; mix samples together; send 1 quart of the mixture to the lab for analysis.
2493	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-3; HIH750-5; ADV337-2L	What is the MOST ACCURATE method of assessing the nutrient makeup of hay?	Chemical analysis
2494	Feeds	Medium	HSm415-3	What is a hay probe?	Instrument used for taking samples of hay for nutrient analysis
2491	Feeds	Easy	HIH750-5	What is the oldest and most common method of selecting hay?	Visual appraisal (by looking at it)
2508	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-7	Hay with a bleached color indicates exposure to what?	Sunlight or rain (accept either)
2509	Feeds	Easy	HSm415-1; HSc38	Describe the color of overly mature hay.	Pale yellow or brown (accept either)
2497	Feeds	Medium	HSm415-3; FCH114	What instrument is used to take hay samples for nutrient content analysis?	Hay probe
2495	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-7; HSm415-1	Name TWO things to look for when selecting good hay.	Green color, fine stems, lots of leaves, no dust, no mold, no weeds, no bad odor, no poisonous plants, no blister beetles, no foreign objects, no rain damage (accept any correct answers)
2496	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-7; HSm415-1	Name 5 qualities to look for when purchasing hay.	Green color, fine stems, lots of leaves, no dust, no mold, no weeds, no bad odor, no poisonous plants, no blister beetles, no

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					foreign objects, no rain damage (accept any correct answers)
2499	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-7; HSm415-1	Name 4 qualities to look for when purchasing hay.	Green color, fine stems, lots of leaves, no dust, no mold, no weeds, no bad odor, no poisonous plants, no blister beetles, no foreign objects, no rain damage (accept any correct answers)
2498	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-7	Name TWO components of the "visual appraisal" of hay other than just looking at the hay.	Feel and smell
2510	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-1; HSm415-2	In reference to hay, what part of the plant is the LEAST digestible?	Stems
2511	Feeds	Easy	HSm415-2	As hay grows older, does it become more or less digestible?	Less digestible
2514	Feeds	Easy	HSm410; HSm420	Which general type of hay usually has the LEAST dust?	Grass hay
2515	Feeds	Easy	HSc38	If you have to feed your horse dusty hay, how can you reduce the dustiness before feeding?	Sprinkle it with water.
2516	Feeds	Easy	HSc38	What kind of hay tends to be the dustiest?	Legume hay (alfalfa)
2517	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-12; HSm420-4	Give ONE reason why hay should be fed in a feeder.	To decrease ingestion of sand, dirt, or feces; to decrease parasite infestation
2518	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-12	To decrease the chances of hay getting into the horse's eyes or the horse inhaling dust, hay feeders for horses should be no higher than what part of the horse?	Shoulder level of the horse (also accept withers)
2519	Feeds	Medium	FCH149	Name TWO things that can occur if the hayrack is too high for the horse eating from it.	Hay gets into horse's eyes, increased dust inhalation, respiratory problems
4712	Feeds	Easy	FCH149	Name ONE problem that may occur if a hay rack is hung too high for the horse eating from it.	Hay may get into the horse's eyes; horse may inhale dust (which could lead to respiratory problems); horse may not get enough to eat. (Accept any correct answers.)
2489	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-5-7	Name 4 basic steps in making hay.	Growing, cutting, raking, drying, baling, storing
2506	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-1; ADV337-2L	2 part question: Hay should be baled at a maximum moisture content of 15% - 20%. Give ONE reason why moisture content above this level and ONE reason why	Above has potential for mold, increased heat production, decreased protein levels, and spontaneous combustion; below causes

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				moisture content below this level could reduce the quality of the baled hay.	leaves to fall off during processing (which decreases the nutritional value and palatability).
2500	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-1; FCH69; HIH780-3	What is the ideal percentage for the moisture content of hay when it is baled?	17% (accept any number within the 15 - 20% range)
2501	Feeds	Hard	FCH67	Hay that's been mowed, then rained on, can lose what percent of its nutritional value?	40 - 50% (accept any number within this range)
2503	Feeds	Easy	HSm415-2; HIH various	Give TWO characteristics of moldy hay.	Musty smell, color changes (white or black areas), dusty, unpalatable, damp, hot
2502	Feeds	Easy	HSm415-2; ADV3377-2L	Give ONE reason why hay should NOT be baled if the moisture level is over 30%.	Hay will become moldy, hay will heat up, hay may spontaneously combust, hay will lose vitamins, hay will have decreased protein digestibility (accept any correct answer)
2504	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm415-3; ADV337-2L	Name 3 things that can happen when hay is baled with a moisture level of 30%.	Hay will become moldy, hay will heat up, hay may spontaneously combust, hay will lose vitamins, hay will have decreased protein digestibility (accept any correct answer)
2505	Feeds	Medium	HIH750-4; HSm415-3	What happens to the total nutrient content of hay when it is over-cured and baled with a moisture content that is too low?	Nutrient content decreases (because the leaves shatter and fall off).
2512	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-6	Give TWO reasons for spraying preservatives such as mold inhibitors or propionic acid on forage as its cut.	Reduces bacterial and fungal growth; allows farmer to bale at higher moisture content.
2513	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-6	How long does hay usually take to dry after being cut?	3 - 5 days (accept any number within this range)
2520	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-1; FCH68-69	At what stage of growth is grass hay most easily digested by the horse?	Boot stage, pre-bloom stage, immature hay, or when seed heads begin to appear (accept any)
2521	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm415-1; FCH68	Give 3 reasons why immature hay at the pre-bloom or boot stage is more desirable as horse feed than mature hay.	Most easily digested, highest leaf to stem ratio, highest nutrient value
2522	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-5; HSm415-1	Name 3 factors that influence when to cut hay.	Weather conditions, labor availability, equipment availability, if cut too early or too late plants may not re-grow well for the next cutting

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2523	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-1; HSm410; HSm420	What physical part of hay contains the highest level of carbohydrates and proteins?	Leaves
2524	Feeds	Hard	TH254	Give ONE reason why hay can't supply all the energy needs for a hard-working horse.	Energy concentration of hay is lower than that of grain; horse can't eat enough hay to meet the increased energy needs
2525	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-7; HSm410-1	Name 3 factors affecting the quality of hay.	Type (grass or legume), species, stage of maturity when cut, leafiness, weather conditions, harvest conditions, curing procedures, storage conditions, presence of weeds, presence of pests, presence of dust, presence of mold
2526	Feeds	Hard	HIH799-4; HSm415-1; HSm430	Which hay would have a higher calcium content, Timothy or clover?	Clover
2527	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-8	Which cutting of hay will usually have the HIGHEST fiber content?	First cutting
2528	Feeds	Hard	HSm415-3	What happens to the lignin content as hay matures?	Lignin content increases as hay matures. (FYI: Lignin, like cellulose, is a complex compound found in the cell walls of plants.)
2529	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-7	If hay is rained on before baling, it will lose some nutrients, especially carbohydrates. However, good quality, rained on hay can benefit horses that are sensitive to what?	Forage sugar content
2530	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-7	Hay bought during the winter will often be high priced for what reason?	Demand is high; hay is hard to find, so prices are raised (accept either)
2531	Feeds	Intermediate	HIH740-6; HSm225-5	Give ONE reason why hay prices fluctuate from year to year.	Weather during growing and processing, type of hay grown, how hay is stored, fuel costs, number of horses in region, demand from other livestock species, perceived value of forage type (accept any correct answers)
2532	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-6	Many factors influence the supply and demand for hay and thus hay prices. Name TWO supply factors and TWO demand factors	Supply—weather, species, preservation techniques, storage availability, fuel cost; demand—number of horses in region, perceived value of certain forage species, demand from other livestock species,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					weather
2533	Feeds	Intermediate	HIH770-1,2	Older horses with dental problems may not be able to eat forage in the traditional form of hay and may need alternatives. Name TWO of these alternatives.	Chopped hay, hay cubes (soak first), hay pellets, complete feeds
2534	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-5; HSm415	What is the main objective when growing and processing hay?	Preserve nutrient and energy content
2535	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH750 old	Name 5 ways that hay can be processed.	Small rectangular bales, big round bales, big rectangular bales, cubes, pellets, chopped, silage, haylage, compressed, wafers, extruded (accept any correct answers)
2536	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm410-2; FCH66	Give 5 ways hay can be fed to horses other than loose or from bales.	Cubes, pellets, chopped, silage, haylage, compressed, wafers, extruded (accept any correct answers)
2537	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-1	What are hay cubes?	Cubes of hay (hay that's been chopped, compressed, and formed into cubes)
2538	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-1	Give ONE advantage of hay cubes.	Easy to transport, easy to store, more consistent product
2539	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-1	How many pounds of hay cubes can be fed to horses per day?	Up to 15 pounds per day
2540	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-1	Give ONE disadvantage of feeding hay cubes.	Horse can develop vices such as wood chewing if no long stem forage is fed; potential for choke
2541	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-2	What is the NUTRITIONAL advantage of feeding hay pellets instead of hay?	You get a more consistent product with hay pellets.
4713	Feeds	Easy	HIH710-5	What is the main factor to consider when storing hay?	Protecting the hay (from moisture, sun, heat, etc.)
4714	Feeds	Novice	HSm215-1; BEG107-3	Give ONE reason NOT to store hay above horse stalls.	Dust, mold, fire hazard, respiratory problems (accept any correct answer)
4715	Feeds	Easy	HIH320-9; HSm215-1	If you store hay above stalls, how much space must be left between the hay and the walls for air passage?	At least 12 inches (1 foot)
2542	Feeds	Intermediate	HIH740-12	Hay can be stored for how long without losing more than 20% of its nutrients?	1 - 2 years (accept any number within this range)
2543	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-6; HSm420-4	What is the most important factor to consider when	Protect hay from moisture

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				storing hay?	
2544	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-6; HSm420-4	Why should hay be stored off the ground?	So moisture from the ground won't spoil the bottom bales or so air can circulate (accept either)
2545	Feeds	Intermediate	HSm415-3; BEG113-1	How can storing "heavy" bales of hay cause fires?	Dampness or mold in heavy bales can cause hot spots that can lead to spontaneous combustion.
2546	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-6; HSm420-4	Name 3 things to consider when storing hay.	Store off the ground so ground moisture won't spoil bottom bales, allow for air circulation, protect from sunlight, protect from moisture, protect from vermin, protect from animals
2507	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740	Name 3 types of cereal grain used for hay.	Oats, beardless wheat, barley
2547	Feeds	Hard	HIH742-2	Most studies to date have shown that herbal supplements don't enhance normal immune response, but may help with what?	Compromised immune system
2548	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH742-3	Just because herbs are natural, doesn't necessarily mean they're safe. Name 3 negative things about using them in the horse's diet.	Can cause toxicity, negative side effects, drug-like interaction with other components of diet; some contain prohibited substances; potential for some to be banned from various competitions
2551	Feeds	Hard	HSm420-2; INT202-1	What does a legume contain that allows it to produce higher levels of energy and protein than grasses?	Bacteria (in the root nodules)
2562	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740; HSm420-9	Name 3 legumes commonly used for HAY.	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, perennial peanut, birdsfoot trefoil
2563	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740; HSm420; HSm420-9	Name 3 legumes commonly used in PASTURES.	Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, alsike clover, sweet (yellow) clover, birdsfoot trefoil
2564	Feeds	Sr Bonus	FCH64; FCH192; FCH214; FCH286; FCH365 HSm	Give 3 considerations and/or potential hazards associated with feeding alfalfa pasture or hay.	Dust; mold; blister beetles; mycotoxins; caution in older horses; caution with kidney, liver, or metabolic problems; can cause development orthopedic disease (DOD), respiratory problems, colic, tying up, thumps, or mineral imbalances
2549	Feeds	Easy	HIH740-9; HSm420-5	What is the most common legume fed to horses?	Alfalfa

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2558	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-2; HSm420-5	Give ONE reason why pure alfalfa pasture is NOT recommended for most horses.	Contains more protein than most horses require; requires long rest periods between grazing
2552	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-2	Which legume is more expensive than others and is also difficult to establish?	Birdsfoot trefoil
2555	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-2	Birdsfoot trefoil is a low-growing legume perennial that's commonly used by highway departments for what purpose?	Roadside seeding or erosion control (accept either)
2561	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741; FCH108; HSm415-2; HSm420	Name 3 different varieties of clover that can be used in pastures or for HAY.	Red, alsike, sweet (yellow), white, ladino (type of white clover)
2559	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-2	Red clover grows best in acidic, wet soils and is usually grown in areas where which other legume will not grow?	Alfalfa
2560	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-10; HSm410-2; HSm420-9	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using red clover in pastures.	Advantages are it's highly nutritious, deep rooted, grows where alfalfa won't grow, and easy to establish; disadvantages are it's a biennial (only grows for two years), it can cause photosensitivity, and it can cause slobbering.
2556	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-2; HSm420-11	Which type of clover has low productivity, but it's commonly found in pre-packaged pasture mixes?	White clover (FYI: White clover is nutritious, palatable, and is very competitive in pastures when conditions are cool and moist.)
2550	Feeds	Easy	HIH799; HSm415-1; HSm430-2	Legumes are higher in protein and calcium than what other type of forage?	Grasses
2554	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-41; HSm410	Which is higher in protein, alfalfa or corn?	Alfalfa
2557	Feeds	Medium	HIH450-3; HSm435-5	Which type of hay should NOT be fed to horses with kidney problems?	Alfalfa
2553	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-10	Perennial peanut hay is a good substitute for what other legume in tropical regions?	Alfalfa
2566	Feeds	Easy	HIH750	Give ONE reason why a horse may not have cleaned up his feed.	Overfed, something wrong with the feed, limited access to water, horse is sick, horse has teeth problems (accept any correct answer)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2571	Feeds	Medium	HIH450-3; HSm305-7	Why is eating grain less effective than eating hay for keeping a horse warm in winter?	One pound of hay produces more body heat than one pound of grain (FYI: The heat of fermentation of fiber will help keep the horse warm)
2584	Feeds	Medium	FCH214	A deficit of what TWO nutrients can cause fatigue or exhaustion?	Energy, water, electrolytes
2586	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH742-3	Name 3 herbs commonly fed to horses.	Devil's claw, Echinacea, garlic, ginger, ginseng, valerian root, yucca (accept any correct answers)
2590	Feeds	Easy	HIH415-8; HSm410-2,3	Name ONE grain that should be rolled or crimped before using.	Barley, milo or sorghum, wheat
2591	Feeds	Intermediate	FCH92	Which weighs less, a quart of pellets or a quart of extruded feed?	Extruded feed
2592	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-4	Extruded feeds are half the weight of pelleted feeds because of what substance found in each pellet?	Air
2593	Feeds	Medium	HIH745-1	What is the primary benefit of extruded feed?	Improved digestibility
2594	Feeds	Easy	HSm410-4; INT202-2L; HIH760-9 old	In reference to feeds, what is crimping?	Flattening and rippling grain (by running it through corrugated rollers)
2595	Feeds	Easy	HIH760-9 old; INT202-2L; HSm410-4	What is the process of cracking grain by passing it through corrugated rollers called?	Crimping
2596	Feeds	Hard	HSm410-4; INT202-2L	Grains are processed in many ways. What benefit does steam rolling have over dry rolling?	Decreases dust
2597	Feeds	Medium	FCH75	Name ONE thing that should be done to help foals, old horses, and horses with bad teeth digest grains.	Crack, crimp, roll, soak, steam, or extrude grain
2598	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH760 old, 741; FCH76; HSm410-3	Give 3 ways grain is processed.	Grinding, roasting, crimping, dry rolling, steam rolling, cracking, steaming, extruded, popping, pelleting
2599	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741; TH280; HSm410-4	Name 3 disadvantages of pelleted feed.	Increased cost, rapid rate of eating can lead to choke, if roughage is not also fed it can lead to bad habits like wood chewing
2600	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741; TH280; HSm410-4	Give 3 advantages of pelleted feeds.	Consistent product, decreased feed waste, less storage space, easier to store, easier to transport, reduced dust, better feed

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					efficiency, beneficial for horses with poor teeth, less bulky
2601	Feeds	Easy	HSm410-4	What is trace mineralized salt?	Salt that contains trace minerals
2602	Feeds	Easy	FCH226	Name TWO types of salt blocks available for horses.	Plain, trace mineralized, iodized, added selenium, rock salt
2603	Feeds	Easy	HIH730; HSm430-5	What is the chemical name for salt?	Sodium chloride (NaCl)
2604	Feeds	Easy	HIH725-2	Besides water, horses on pasture not having access to commercial feeds should always have access to what?	Salt (or trace mineralized salt)
2605	Feeds	Easy	HSm430-5	Why should salt be offered free choice?	Horse will usually eat enough to meet its needs without overeating.
2606	Feeds	Easy	HIH725-2	How should sodium chloride or salt be fed in a horse's diet?	Free choice
2607	Feeds	Medium	HIH745-4; HSm430-4	How much free-choice salt will horses typically consume each day?	1 - 3 ounces (accept any number within this range)
2608	Feeds	Medium	FCH201	What is "lite salt"?	½ sodium chloride and ½ potassium chloride
2588	Feeds	Hard	FCH95	2 part question: Explain the difference between straw and cereal grain forage and tell what each is used for.	Straw is what's left of the plant after the seed heads have been removed; straw is used as bedding; cereal grain forages are plants such as oats that've been harvested with the seeds still attached; cereal grain forages are used as hay.
2589	Feeds	Medium	HIH741-2	Straw should NOT be considered as a source of nutrition for horses other than for supplemental use as what?	Source of fiber or "chew factor" (accept either)
2609	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-3	Give TWO reasons why you do NOT need to add Vitamin B to a horse's ration.	Good quality hay is an excellent source; significant amounts are produced in the horse's intestines.
2610	Feeds	Hard	HSm410-4; HSm430-3; ADV302	Steamed bone meal, limestone, and dicalcium phosphate are the most common sources of what TWO minerals?	Calcium and phosphorus
2611	Feeds	Easy	HIH742-4	What is a calming supplement designed to do for a horse?	Quiet down a nervous or excited horse
2612	Feeds	Hard	HIH742-1	Why is glucosamine commonly used as a supplement in	Glucosamine decreases the symptoms of

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				animals and humans?	arthritis.
2613	Feeds	Medium	HIH742-1	Name ONE supplement that's commonly used for arthritis in horses.	Glucosamine, chondroitin, hyaluronic acid (accept any correct answer)
2615	Feeds	Medium	HSm410-3; FCH142	Give TWO reasons why soybean meal is a popular supplement.	High in protein and economical
2616	Feeds	Hard	HIH742-3	Name ONE effect of an equine supplement that contains Valerian Root.	Calming effect, sedative effect, anti-spasmodic effect
2617	Feeds	Hard	TH99-100	Give ONE advantage of feeding Zeolite to young horses.	Increases bone density; decreases exertion-induced bone injuries (FYI: Zeolite is a silicon-based supplement.)
2618	Feeds	Medium	DET6	What is the name of the residue remaining in feeds after complete burning of the organic material?	Ash
2619	Feeds	Medium	HIH740-3	What is a biennial plant?	Plant that lasts for two years (accept any reasonable wording)
2620	Feeds	Medium	DET54	What is cellulose?	Plant fiber (complex carbohydrates in the cell walls of plants)
2621	Feeds	Medium	HIH710-1; HSm410-1	In reference to feeds, what is dry matter?	What's left in a feed after the water has been removed
2622	Feeds	Intermediate	FCH388	What is an "easy keeper"?	Animal that doesn't need as much feed as others under similar conditions
2623	Feeds	Intermediate	FCH392	What is an animal called that's nutritionally unthrifty and that requires more feed than others?	Hard keeper
2625	Feeds	Hard	INT740-1	Referring to feeds, what does the term "tillering" mean?	Plants in early stages of growth
2627	Feeds	Easy	HIH705-1; FCH392	Explain the difference between an herbivore and a carnivore.	Herbivores eat plants; carnivores eat meat.
2626	Feeds	Easy	HIH705-1; FCH392	What is the term for animals that prefer to eat plants?	Herbivore
2624	Feeds	Easy	HIH705-1	What is an omnivore?	Animal that eats both plants and meat
2628	Feeds	Medium	HIH710-5 old; HSm420-4	In feeding management, what is the wicking effect?	Uptake of moisture from ground into a bale of hay
2629	Feeds	Easy	HIH735-2; HSm425-4	Horses are less likely to consume toxic plants if provided with what?	Enough hay or pasture (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2630	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425-4-8	Name 4 poisonous plants. PART OF THE ANSWER DO NOT READ: White Snakeroot, white top, milkweed, moldy sweet clover, alsike clover, black walnut, buttercup, horse chestnut (buckeye), pokeweed, dogbane, lily of the valley, elderberry, chokecherry	Yew, water hemlock, poison hemlock, oleander, death camas, locoweed, foxglove, Johnson or Sudan grass, wild cherry, red maple, yellow star thistle, Russian knapweed, horsetail, fiddleneck or bracken fern, tansy ragwort, St. John's wort, horsetail
2631	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425-5-8; FCH various	Name 3 poisonous TREES found in North America.	Red maple, oak (acorns), black walnut, chokecherry or wild black cherry, elderberry, horse chestnut or buckeye, black locust, black chestnut (accept any correct answers)
2632	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425; FCH301	Name 3 plants that induce excessive salivation in the horse.	Red clover, foxtail, bearded barley, awns from wheat or rye, poison hemlock, water hemlock, death camas, Russian thistle, yellow star thistle, Canada thistle, white snakeroot, horse nettle, stinging nettle, azalea, bristle grass, buttercup, laurel
2633	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425; FCH301	Name TWO measures which can be taken to help prevent plant poisoning in your horse.	Proper pasture management, feed clean hay, don't feed garden waste, don't enclose horses close to toxic plants, be able to recognize toxic plants
2634	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425-4; FCHch18	Name 3 effects of ingesting poisonous plants.	Excessive salivation (slobbering), colic, diarrhea, photosensitivity, liver disease, neurologic disease, lameness, muscle weakness, anemia, sudden death, birth defects (accept any correct answers)
2635	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425-6; FCH323	Give TWO signs or symptoms of black walnut poisoning.	Decreased feed intake, depression, laminitis, respiratory distress, leg edema, colic, death
2636	Feeds	Hard	FCH352	What is the slang term for aimless wandering, circling, and apparent blindness caused by locoweed or moldy corn poisoning?	Blind staggers
2637	Feeds	Hard	HSm430-9; FCH317; FCH329	Give ONE cause of blind staggers.	Moldy corn, locoweed, or selenium poisoning
2638	Feeds	Easy	HIH415-8; HSm320-6; HSm415-3	What insect should you check your hay for? These insects can harm the horse if eaten.	Blister beetles

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2639	Feeds	Hard	HSm320-6; HSm415-3; FCH365	2 part question: Blister beetle poisoning is more common when horses consume what type of hay and explain why?	Alfalfa or clover hay; the beetles are crushed during the hay making process so they remain in the baled hay
2640	Feeds	Hard	HIH415-8; HSm320-6; HSm415-3	What is the toxin produced by blister beetles?	Cantharidin (pronounced can-THAIR-ih-din)
2641	Feeds	Medium	HIH710-1; HSm320-6;	Give ONE way you can reduce the likelihood of blister beetle infestation in hay you purchase.	Only buy hay from known sources; buy first cutting hay (which is seldom infested)
2642	Feeds	Medium	HIH415-8; HSm320-6; HSm415-3	What is the biggest danger associated with blister beetles?	Blister beetles secrete a toxic chemical (cantharidin) which can cause death if eaten, even if the blister beetles are dried.
2643	Feeds	Hard	FCH306	How does drying affect the toxicity of Buttercups?	Buttercups become non-toxic when they are dried.
2644	Feeds	Hard	FCH361	2 part question: What is Rumensin and how is it associated with horses?	Feed additive used to increase feed efficiency and weight gain in cattle; should NOT be fed to horses because it's highly toxic.
2645	Feeds	Hard	FCH361	Why should you NOT feed cattle or poultry feed to horses?	Can contain antibiotics or other toxins that can poison horses
2646	Feeds	Hard	HIH745-4	What cattle feed additive is extremely toxic to horses?	Those that contain ionophores (such as Monensin or Rumensin) or those that contain growth hormones (accept any)
2647	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-8	Horses that eat the leaves of wild cherry trees can get what kind of poisoning?	Cyanide poisoning
2648	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-3; FCH321; HSm425-8	Name ONE poison that is found in Johnson and Sudan grasses.	Cyanide (prussic acid) and nitrates (cause cystitis)
2649	Feeds	Sr Bonus	FCH336-37	Other than death, give 3 symptoms of cyanide poisoning.	Cherry-red venous blood, rapid labored breathing, frothing at the mouth, dilated pupils, incoordination, muscle tremors, convulsions, dark red or cyanotic mucous membranes (accept any correct answers)
2650	Feeds	Hard	FCH346	What is the most common group of toxins that result in feed-related poisoning?	Mycotoxins (toxins from molds or fungi)
2651	Feeds	Medium	FCH346	In reference to toxins in feeds, what is a mycotoxin?	Toxin produced by a mold or fungus

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2652	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-8	Virtually all feed has some mold spores, but the presence of excessive mold can cause several problems if inhaled. Name 3 of these problems.	Coughing, heaves, allergic reactions
2653	Feeds	Sr Bonus	FCH348	Name 3 health problems caused by mycotoxins.	Feed refusal, reproductive problems, immune system suppression, excess slobbering, photosensitivity, blood clotting problems (accept any correct answers)
2654	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740	Name 3 conditions that can cause mold in feed.	Moisture, high heat, broken grain kernels, insect infestation, improper harvesting, improper packaging, improper storage (accept any correct answers)
2655	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm420-10; FCH346-47	Name TWO feeds that are often affected by mycotoxins.	Tall fescue, corn, red clover, peanuts, cottonseed
2656	Feeds	Medium	FCH360	Corn infected with aflatoxins can cause damage to what organ of the horse's body?	Liver
2657	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH740-2	Name 3 signs or symptoms of "clover poisoning".	Slobbers (red clover affected with fungus "black patch"); photosensitivity (alsike); liver damage (alsike); clotting problems (moldy sweet clover) [accept any correct answers]
2658	Feeds	Hard	HIH740-2,3; HSm320-6	Which type of clover can cause photosensitivity and liver damage?	Alsike clover
2659	Feeds	Hard	FCH109	What is the MAIN symptom of a horse that has grazed red clover that's affected with the fungus commonly known as "black patch"?	Excessive salivation or "slobbers" (FYI: Black patch produces Slaframine.)
2660	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-5; FCH51	Sweet clover poisoning results in altered blood clotting, anemia, and a deficiency of which vitamin?	Vitamin K (FYI: Dicoumarin is produced by moldy sweet clover which affects vitamin K levels.)
2661	Feeds	Hard	DET80	In reference to clover poisoning, what is dicoumarin?	Toxin found in moldy sweet clover (that affects Vitamin K levels and causes clotting problems)
2662	Feeds	Medium	FCH354	Fescue poisoning affects pregnant mares in the late stages of gestation. What is the best and easiest way to rapidly relieve the effects of fescue toxicosis?	Remove mare from the infected fescue pasture or remove access to infected fescue hay (accept either)
2663	Feeds	Hard	FCH352	Which TWO general types of horses are affected by tall	Reproducing mares and foals

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				fescue poisoning?	
2664	Feeds	Hard	HSm420-10	Name ONE problem tall fescue can cause when used in pastures.	Prolonged gestation, abortion, decreased milk production, retained placenta, thickened placenta, dystocia (difficult birth), weak foals, slow growth in foals (accept any correct answer)
2665	Feeds	Medium	HH740-4; HSm420-10	What species of pasture grass contains a fungal endophyte that can cause problems in horses, especially pregnant mares?	Tall fescue (fescue)
2666	Feeds	Sr Bonus	FCH347	Name 3 clinical signs associated with fescue toxicosis.	Prolonged gestation, abortion, decreased milk production, retained placenta, thickened placenta, dystocia (difficult birth), weak foals, slow growth in foals (accept any correct answers)
2667	Feeds	Medium	HSm420-11; FCH301	Why is foxtail harmful to horses even though it's not toxic?	Awns can become imbedded in the mucous membranes of the mouth (and can cause ulcers).
2668	Feeds	Medium	HSm425-6; FCH304	When are oak trees most toxic?	In the spring (FYI: Leaves are green and flower buds are just opening. Green acorns are more toxic than aged acorns.)
2669	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-5; FCH303	Tannic acid is produced by what plant?	Oak
2670	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-5; FCH303	Acorns produce what plant toxin?	Tannic acid
2671	Feeds	Medium	HSm425-5; FCH303	What is the main symptom observed after ingestion of Pokeweed?	Diarrhea
2672	Feeds	Easy	HSm425-5; FCH331	Name ONE part of the red maple tree that is toxic to horses.	Dry, wilted leaves; bark
2673	Feeds	Medium	HSm425-5; FCH331	At what stage are red maple leaves toxic to horses?	When they're wilted or dried
2674	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-7; FCH306	What perennial weed has 5 bright yellow petals, 5 green sepals, and may cause colic, diarrhea, and photodermatitis?	St. John's Wort
2675	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-4; FCH301	It is rare that a horse is poisoned by a single mouthful of a toxic plant. Name ONE plant that is an exception to this rule.	Water hemlock, poison hemlock, and yew

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2676	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm425-7-8; FCH334	Name 3 poisonous plants that can cause sudden death in the horse.	Yew, water hemlock, poison hemlock, oleander, death camas, foxglove, Johnson grass, Sudan grass, chokecherry, elderberry, service berry, arrow grass, pod grass, dog bane or Indian hemp, lily of the valley, milkweed, wild blue flax, larkspur
2677	Feeds	Hard	FCH343	Water hemlock contains one of the most poisonous compounds known. What is this compound?	Cicutoxin (pronounced SICK-you-tox-in)
2678	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-4-8; FCH343	Name ONE ornamental plant that is very poisonous to horses if eaten.	Yew, oleander, rhododendron, foxglove, Indian paintbrush, Lily of the Valley, red maple, oak, black walnut
2679	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-8; FCH334	What type of sudden death poisoning would be the result of ingestion of water hemlock?	Alkaloid sudden death
2680	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-7	Plant poisoning from consumption of Milkweed causes what type of sudden death poisoning?	Cardiac sudden death
2681	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-4; FCH309	Poisonous plants that are classified as hepatotoxic primarily affect which organ?	Liver
2682	Feeds	Hard	FCH320	Why do lactating mares have the best chance of survival after ingesting the poisonous plant White Snakeroot?	The toxin is excreted from the body by lactation.
2683	Feeds	Hard	HSm425-6; FCH318	What is the main symptom of the poisoning that occurs when horses eat Yellow Star Thistle or Russian Knapweed?	Inability to take in or chew food (FYI: Poisoning is called "chewing disease" or nigropallidal encephalomalacia.)
2684	Feeds	Medium	FCH318	At what time of the year is Yellow Star Thistle a concern when ingested by horses?	Late summer to early fall (accept either)
2577	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741-3	Name 3 commercial feed classes.	Sweet feed, complete feed, pellets, extruded feed, supplements
2578	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSc9	Name the 3 general types of feed.	Forage, concentrates, and mixed feed
2582	Feeds	Intermediate	HSc37	In which of the 3 main types of feed do grains and molasses fall?	Concentrates (FYI: The 3 main types of feeds are forages, concentrates, and mixed feeds.)
2583	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HSm410; HIH various	Give 3 examples of concentrates.	Grain, molasses, byproduct feeds (beet pulp, rice bran, wheat bran), vitamin supplements, mineral supplements, protein supplements,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					energy supplements, fats
2567	Feeds	Hard	FCH94	Why would you mix chaff or chopped hay in with your horse's grain?	To discourage horse from bolting its feed
2565	Feeds	Easy	HIH741-1; TH303	Name ONE possible cause of eating problems such as wood chewing, eating dirt, tail chewing, or eating tree bark.	Boredom, lack of long stem forage or "chew time", lack of exercise, copying other horses, nutrition problems
2568	Feeds	Sr Bonus	HIH741,710 old	Name 3 things that cause horses to chew bark off trees.	Boredom, lack of long stem forage or "chew time", lack of exercise, changes in weather, taste of bark of certain trees (accept any correct answers)
2685	Feeds	Easy	HIH420-3; HIH710-1; HSm305-7	Horses will usually drink enough water during the winter if water is maintained at what temperature?	45 - 68 degrees (accept any number within this range)
2686	Feeds	Easy	HIH710-2	When allowed to choose between a bucket and an automatic watering system, which one do most horses prefer?	Bucket
2687	Feeds	Hard	HIH710-2	What does hyper-hydration mean?	Excess water consumption
2688	Feeds	Easy	HIH710-2	By the age of two months, most foals are drinking how much water per day?	Up to one gallon
2689	Feeds	Easy	HIH710-1; HSm305-7	How much water do horses usually drink each day?	8 - 12 gallons per day (accept any number in this range)
2690	Feeds	Hard	HIH710-1	Lactating mares may increase their water intake over their maintenance requirement by what amount in order to meet lactation demands?	2 - 3 times maintenance requirement
2691	Feeds	Easy	HIH710-2	How many times do most horses drink per day?	2 - 8 times per day (accept any number within this range)
4802	Feeds	Sr Bonus	TH284, 774	Name 3 DISADVANTAGES of an automatic waterer.	Expense, can freeze (if not installed properly), can malfunction (check water supply daily), hard to monitor water intake, hard to restrict water intake, horse can get caught in some designs, can shock horse, need to be cleaned and disinfected
4803	Feeds	Medium	HIH320-5	Name ONE way a bucket that's used for watering a horse should be managed to prevent infectious	Should be emptied at least once a day, should be cleaned every 2 - 3 days, should be

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				diseases.	cleaned daily if there's an illness in the barn
2767	Gaits	Easy	HIH230-1	When a horse is limited in his movement, what else is limited?	His usefulness
2768	Gaits	Easy	HIH230-5	Which abnormal way of going is worse, inward or outward movement of the front legs?	Inward movement (because legs can interfere)
2769	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm380-3; HIH various	In reference to gaits, name 4 abnormal ways of going.	Paddling or winging out; dishing or winging in; winding, rope walking, or plaiting; rolling; trappy; pounding; cross firing; forging; interfering; pointing; scalping; speedy cutting; limping
2771	Gaits	Medium	HIH230-5; TH145	Which is the more dangerous deviation in the flight of the foot, paddling out or dishing in?	Dishing in
2770	Gaits	Medium	DET77	In reference to horses, what is a "daisy cutter"?	Horse that skims the surface of the ground at the trot (doesn't bend legs much)
2772	Gaits	Easy	HIH230-5; HH12	How will a splay footed horse travel?	Dish or wing in
2773	Gaits	Easy	HIH230-5	What conformation fault does a horse have if he dishes or wings in when he travels?	Splay foot or toe out (also accept base wide)
2774	Gaits	Easy	TH173	What is the term used to describe a noticeable pause in the flight of the foot as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground?	Floating or dwelling (accept either)
2775	Gaits	Intermediate	HH17	What is the term used when a horse's action is difficult to perform and is painfully excessive?	Labored action
2776	Gaits	Easy	DET163	In reference to gaits, what is "labored action"?	When a horse has to work hard to move (horse's action is difficult to perform and is painfully excessive) [accept any reasonable wording]
2722	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm380-3	Name 3 causes of lameness that are NOT related to the feet or lower legs.	Neck pain, withers pain, shoulder pain, hip pain, stifle pain, inherited, trauma, infection, metabolic, neurological
2777	Gaits	Easy	HIH230-5; HH13; HSm380-3	In reference to gaits, what is paddling?	Throwing the front feet outward while traveling
2778	Gaits	Easy	HIH230-5; TH181; HH12; HSm380-3	What is the term used when a pigeon toed horse throws the front feet outward while traveling?	Paddling

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2780	Gaits	Easy	DET219; HH18	In reference to gaits, what is pounding?	Striking the ground hard in the stride
2782	Gaits	Easy	DET219; HH18; TH181	What is the term for striking the ground hard in the stride?	Pounding
2783	Gaits	Intermediate	DET236; HH13; TH181	What is the term for excessive lateral shoulder motion that's seen in horses with protruding shoulders?	Rolling
2784	Gaits	Intermediate	DET236; HH13; TH181	In reference to abnormal ways of going, what is rolling?	Excessive lateral shoulder motion (FYI: Rolling is movement like the motion of a bulldog walking. It's seen in horses with protruding shoulders.)
2785	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-3	What is the term used when describing a winding or twisting of the striding leg around in front of the supporting leg which results in contact like that of a rope walking artist?	Rope walking, winding, or plaiting (accept any)
2786	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-3; CAHA39	2 part question: In reference to way of going, what is plaiting and what type of conformation results in this way of travel?	Forefeet travel inward to land in front of one another; occurs in base narrow, toed-out horses
2788	Gaits	Intermediate	DET245; HH18	What is the term for a pacer that rolls its body sideways as it paces?	Sidewheeler
2789	Gaits	Easy	HSm385-4	A trappy stride is most commonly seen in horses with what TWO conformation defects?	Straight shoulders and short, steep pasterns
2790	Gaits	Easy	HSm385-4	In reference to gaits, what does the term "trappy" mean?	Short, quick, choppy stride
2791	Gaits	Easy	HSm385-4	What is the term used for a short, quick, choppy stride?	Trappy
2792	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-3; DET24	What do you call an exaggerated paddling that is particularly noticeable in high-going horses?	Winging or winging out (accept either)
2793	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-3	In what type of horse is winging out most noticeable?	High stepping harness horses (such as Saddlebreds, Hackneys, or Morgans)
2693	Gaits	Easy	ES83	Why do working ranch horses need to have gaits that are comfortable for the rider and are easy on the horse?	Both work long days (accept any reasonable wording)
2694	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-1	What is the term used to describe the rhythmic, pattern of movements of a horse's feet and legs?	Gaits
2696	Gaits	Hard	HH17	Give TWO reasons why horse owners should have a	To detect lameness, to train a performance

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				working understanding of gaits.	horse, to be able to use a horse for a specific purpose
2698	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm135-3,4	Name 5 gaits that have 4 beats.	Walk, gallop or run, slow gait or stepping pace, rack or singlefoot, running walk, amble, paso, tolt, racking walk (accept any correct answers)
2699	Gaits	Jr Bonus	HSm135-3	Terms for gaits are somewhat synonymous. Give the other name for each of the following gaits: trot, lope, slow gait, and rack.	Trot is jog, lope is canter, slow gait is stepping pace, and rack is singlefoot.
2740	Gaits	Medium	DET84	2 part question: What does the term "double gaited" mean and in which breed is it seen?	Horse can both trot and pace; Standardbred
2741	Gaits	Easy	HSm135-3	Name TWO acquired gaits.	Singlefoot or rack, slow gait or stepping pace, amble, paso, running walk, foxtrot (accept any correct answers)
2742	Gaits	Easy	DET3; HH17	What is the general term for gaits that must be taught?	Acquired gaits
2744	Gaits	Easy	HSm various; TH171	Name TWO gaits—other than the walk, trot, canter, gallop, or back—that may be natural gaits to some breeds.	Running walk, fox trot, pace, paso, tolt, flying pace (accept any correct answers)
2745	Gaits	Easy	DET3; ES81; HH17	In reference to gaits, what is an acquired gait?	Gait that requires training and practice (accept any reasonable wording)
5683	Gaits	Hard	HSm135-4	In reference to gaits, describe the flying pace.	Fast, 2 beat lateral gait (FYI: The flying pace is an Icelandic horse's racing gait. It has a period of suspension between footfalls.)
2746	Gaits	Jr Bonus	HSm135-3	What are the 3 gaits of the Missouri Fox Trotter?	Walk, fox trot, and canter
2747	Gaits	Hard	HH161B-1	2 part question: Identify this gait and name the breed. The gait starts out as a simple trot, but the hind diagonal foot comes down before the front foot making it a 4 beat gait.	Gait is the fox trot; breed is the Missouri Fox Trotter.
2748	Gaits	Hard	HH161B-1; HSm135-4	Describe the fox trot gait.	4 beat diagonal gait (where the hind foot hits the ground an instant before the diagonal forefoot; head usually nods; walking in front and trotting in back)
2749	Gaits	Medium	HH161B-1; HSm135-3	What is the name of the gait described as walking in	Fox trot

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				front and trotting behind?	
2750	Gaits	Hard	HSm135-3; TH43	Describe the paso gait.	4-beat lateral gait (a broken pace)
2751	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm115-4	What are the 3 speeds of the paso gait?	Paso fino, paso corto, and paso largo
2752	Gaits	Hard	HSm135-3	2 part question: What is "termino" and in which breed is it seen?	Forelegs roll towards the outside as the horse strides forward (like the arm motion of a swimmer); seen in the Peruvian Paso
2753	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm135-3	Name the 5 gaits performed by a 5-gaited horse.	Walk, trot, canter, slow gait or stepping pace, and rack or singlefoot
2754	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm135-3	What 2 gaits does a 5-gaited horse perform that a 3-gaited horse does NOT perform?	Slow gait (stepping pace) and rack (singlefoot)
2755	Gaits	Easy	HSm115-3	What is the 5th gait of the American Saddle Horse?	Rack or singlefoot (accept either)
2756	Gaits	Easy	HSm115-3	What is the name for the fast, flashy, 4-beat gait that's sometimes referred to as the singlefoot?	Rack
2757	Gaits	Easy	DET246; HH18; TH40	In reference to gaits, what is another name for the rack?	Singlefoot
2758	Gaits	Easy	HSm135-3	What is the fastest artificial gait?	Rack or singlefoot (accept either)
2759	Gaits	Easy	HSm135-3	Which gait of the horse is easy on the rider, but is extremely tiring for the horse? It's the fastest 4-beat artificial gait.	Rack or singlefoot (accept either)
2760	Gaits	Easy	HSm135-3; ES81	In reference to Saddlebreds, what is another name for the slow gait?	Stepping pace
2761	Gaits	Easy	HSm135-3	How many beats are in the gait referred to as the stepping pace?	4 (four) beats
5682	Gaits	Hard	HSm135-4	In reference to gaits, describe the tolt.	4 beat lateral ambling gait that can be performed at different speeds. (FYI: The tolt is performed by Icelandic horses.)
2762	Gaits	Jr Bonus	HIH152-1	Name the 3 gaits of the Tennessee Walking Horse.	Walk (flat walk), running walk, and canter (rocking chair canter)
2763	Gaits	Easy	HIH152-1; TH51; HSm115-2	What is the term used to describe the canter of the Tennessee Walking Horse?	Rocking chair canter
2764	Gaits	Easy	HSm115-1; HIH152-1	What is the name for a fast, 4-beat ground-covering walk of the Tennessee Walking Horse?	Running walk

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2765	Gaits	Medium	ES81; TH178	2 part question: The Plantation Gait is a smooth, ground-covering gait that made the Tennessee Walking Horse popular in the South. What is the proper name for this gait and how many beats does it have?	Running walk; 4 beats
2766	Gaits	Medium	HH152-1	What is the footfall sequence for the running walk, starting with the left front foot?	Left front; right rear; right front; left rear
2692	Gaits	Jr Bonus	HSm380-1; ES69-78; HH17; TH171	Name 3 gaits that are natural to MOST breeds.	Walk, trot or jog, canter or lope, gallop or run, back
2695	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm380-1; ES69-78; HH17; TH171	Name 5 gaits that are natural to MOST breeds.	Walk, trot or jog, canter or lope, gallop or run, back
2700	Gaits	Medium	ES78; TH390	How many beats are there in the horse's gait when backing?	2 (two) beats
2701	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	What gait is an easy, rhythmical, 3-beat gait?	Canter or lope (accept either)
2703	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-2	Most gaits are symmetrical. Name the TWO asymmetrical gaits.	Canter or lope and gallop or run
2704	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	How many beats are in the canter?	3 (three) beats
2705	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2; DET166; ES74	In reference to gaits, what is a lead?	Independently moving or leading front leg in a canter or gallop (FYI: The leading leg is the LAST foot to hit the ground in a canter or gallop.)
2706	Gaits	Easy	ES75-76; HH24	When a horse is cantering in a counterclockwise direction in a riding arena, which lead is considered the correct one?	Left lead
2708	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	At the canter or lope, what do you call the independently moving front leg?	Lead
2710	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	What is the collected canter exhibited in Western classes called?	Lope
2711	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	When on the left lead, which leg or legs are on the ground for the SECOND BEAT of the canter?	Left rear and right front (FYI: 1st beat is right hind, 2nd beat is left hind and right front, and 3rd beat is left front)
2712	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	What is the LAST foot to hit the ground in the canter when on the right lead?	Right front
2713	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2; ES75	With which foot does a horse START a right lead	Left hind

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			diagram; HH18; TH175	canter?	
2714	Gaits	Novice	HSm380-2; ES76; HH19; TH176	What is another name for the gallop?	Run
2715	Gaits	Medium	DET117; DET129	What is the difference between a full gallop as run by a racehorse and a hand gallop?	Full gallop is a 4-beat gait; hand gallop is a 3-beat gait and is more of an extended canter.
2716	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	How many beats are there in a gallop?	4 (four) beats
2718	Gaits	Easy	ES77; TH177	Beginning with the contact of the left hind foot with the ground, explain the footfall sequence of a horse on the right lead at the gallop.	Left hind, right hind, left front, and right front
2719	Gaits	Easy	ES77; TH177	At a gallop on a right lead, what is the next foot to hit the ground after the right front?	Left hind
2723	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	In reference to gaits, describe the pace.	Two beat gait lateral gait (legs move in lateral pairs; front and hind legs on the same side start and stop at the same time)
2724	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	What is the base of support for the pace?	Two lateral legs (two legs on the same side are on the ground at once)
2725	Gaits	Easy	ES81; HH19; TH175	Which gait is a two beat lateral gait?	Pace
2728	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	Which gait is a rapid, two beat diagonal gait?	Trot
2729	Gaits	Easy	ES72; HH18; TH173	In reference to gaits, describe the trot.	Two beat diagonal gait (front foot and opposite hind foot start and stop at the same time)
2730	Gaits	Easy	ES72; HH18; TH173	What is the base of support for the trot?	Two diagonal legs
2731	Gaits	Easy	TH715	Which gait is faster, the trot or the pace?	Pace
2732	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	What is the difference between a trot and a pace?	Trot is a two beat DIAGONAL gait; pace is a two beat LATERAL gait.
2733	Gaits	Intermediate	DET101	What is an extended trot?	Lengthening of the stride without an increase in tempo or speed
2734	Gaits	Intermediate	DET101	What is the term for the lengthening of the trot stride without an increase in tempo?	Extended trot
2735	Gaits	Novice	HSm380-2	What is another name for the slow trot seen in Western classes?	Jog

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2737	Gaits	Novice	ES70; HH17; TH712	Which gait is the slowest gait and is common to all breeds of horses?	Walk
2738	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	Which natural gait is the slowest 4 beat gait with each foot striking the ground independently from the other 3 feet?	Walk
2739	Gaits	Easy	ES70; HH17; TH173 picture	What kind of base of support does the horse have at the walk?	Triangular (3 legs are on the ground at once)
2726	Gaits	Easy	DET245; DET274; HH18	In reference to gaits, describe a sidepass.	Sideways movement without forward or backward movement
2727	Gaits	Intermediate	DET245; DET274; TH458	Name this movement: The horse steps laterally with both forequarters and hindquarters moving together with a crossover step. There is no forward or backward movement.	Sidepass, traverse, or sidestep (accept any)
2814	Gaits	Easy	HH23	What movement is important for opening gates?	Side pass, sidestep, or traverse (accept any)
2797	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm380-3	In reference to horse's way of going, name 4 types of interference.	Forging, scalping, cross firing, speedy cutting, shin hitting, hock hitting, overreaching (accept any correct answers)
2800	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-3	2 part question: Name TWO striding leg interferences where the toe of the forefoot hits the hind leg and describe where on the hind leg the striking occurs.	Hock hitting the front toe hits the hock; scalping the front toe hits the hind coronet; shin hitting the front toe hits the hind cannon (on the same side); speedy cutting the front toe hits the hind pastern or fetlock (on same side).
2801	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-2	In reference to supporting leg interference, explain the difference between brushing and striking.	Brushing is slight contact between the legs; striking is harder contact between legs that may result in an open wound.
2804	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3; DET73	In reference to striding leg interference, what is cross firing?	When the inside fore foot and the outside hind foot strike each other (FYI: The feet strike in the air as the stride of the hind leg is ending and the stride of the foreleg is beginning. It's commonly seen in pacers.)
2805	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3; DET73	What is the term for the striding leg interference—often seen in pacers—where the inside fore foot and the outside hind foot strike in the air as the stride of	Cross firing

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				the hind leg is ending and the stride of the foreleg is beginning?	
2794	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-2; DET153	What is the GENERAL term for the striking of the inside of one leg with the hoof or skin of the opposite leg?	Interfering (FYI: This can occur anywhere from the coronet to the knee or hock.)
2796	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-2; DET153	In reference to gaits, what is the term for striking the inside of one leg with the hoof or skin of the opposite leg?	Interfering or interference (accept either)
2806	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-3	In reference to gaits, what is forging?	Striking the forefoot with the toe of the hindfoot (on the same side) [FYI: This usually occurs at the trot and may make a characteristic clicking sound.]
2808	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-3	What is the term for when the toe of the HIND foot hits the sole or shoe of the fore foot?	Forging (FYI: This usually occurs at the trot and may make a characteristic clicking sound.)
2809	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3	What term is commonly used for forging at the walk where the toe of the HIND foot grabs the heel of the fore foot?	Overreaching
5687	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3	What is the term for when the toe of the FRONT foot hits the area of the hock on the hind leg?	Hock hitting
5688	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3	In reference to gaits, what is hock hitting?	When the toe of the FRONT foot hits the area of the hock on the hind leg
2810	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-3	What is the term for when the toe of the FRONT foot strikes the coronet or hairline of the hind leg?	Scalping
2811	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-3	In reference to gaits, what is scalping?	Toe of the front foot hits the hairline or coronet of the hind leg (accept any reasonable wording)
5685	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3	What is the term for when the toe of the FRONT foot hits the cannon bone of the hind leg?	Shin hitting
5686	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3	In reference to gaits, what is shin hitting?	When the toe of the FRONT foot hits the cannon bone of the hind leg
2812	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3; HH13; TH179	What is the term for when the toe of the FRONT foot hits the fetlock of the hind leg? This type of interference usually occurs at fast gaits.	Speedy cutting

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2813	Gaits	Intermediate	HSm380-3; HH13; TH179	In reference to gaits, what is speedy cutting?	When the toe of the FRONT foot hits the fetlock of the hind leg (FYI: It's usually seen at fast gaits.)
2795	Gaits	Hard	HSm380-2	What are the TWO major general types of leg interference that can occur in horses?	Striding leg and supporting leg interference (FYI: In striding leg interference, a moving leg contacts another moving leg. In supporting leg interference, a moving leg contacts a supporting leg.)
2815	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-3	What is the speed of the canter?	10 – 17 miles per hour (accept any number within this range)
2816	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-2; ES83	When running a quarter mile, racing Quarter Horses have been clocked at up to what speed?	50 miles per hour
2817	Gaits	Easy	HH172B-1; HH18	What is the speed of the running walk?	7 - 10 miles per hour (accept any answer within this range)
2818	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-2	The trot is the most energy efficient of the gaits. What is the speed of the trot?	8 – 10 miles per hour (accept any number within this range)
2736	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2; ES70; HH	The walk is the horse's slowest gait. What is the average speed of the horse's walk?	4 miles per hour
2819	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-1; FCH405	What is the term for the distance from imprint to imprint of the same hoof?	Stride
2822	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm380-1	Name 3 important features of the stride.	Balance, directness, height, length, rapidity, regularity
5684	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-1; FCH405	In reference to gaits, describe the term "stride".	Distance from imprint to imprint of the same hoof.
2823	Gaits	Medium	HH505-4; HSm380-1	What is the term for the moment in a horse's stride between landing and takeoff?	Breakover
2824	Gaits	Hard	HSm380-1; HH18	In reference to foot action, what is meant by the term "height"?	Amount of elevation in the stride
2825	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-1	How do you determine the stride length of a horse?	Distance from imprint to imprint of the same foot
2826	Gaits	Hard	ES76	At the gallop, Secretariat had a stride of what length?	29 feet
2827	Gaits	Medium	ES78	What is the Thoroughbred's average length of stride at the gallop?	21 - 23 feet (accept any number within this range)

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2828	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HIH220	Give 3 reasons why you'd want a horse with a long stride.	Absorbs more shock, moves with less effort, covers longer distances with each stride
2799	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-1	Name 3 phases of the horse's stride.	Weight-bearing phase: landing, loading, stance, and breakover; swing phase (non-weight bearing phase)
2820	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-1	In relation to stride, name TWO things that determine a horse's speed.	Stride length, stride frequency (rapidity), amount of time the hoof is on the ground versus the time the hoof is off the ground
2821	Gaits	Sr Bonus	HSm, HIH various; TH169	Name 4 gaits that do NOT have a stride suspension phase.	Walk, running walk, foxtrot, paso, amble (accept any correct answers)
2829	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-2	What makes it possible for a horse to do a flying lead change?	Brief period of suspension (when all 4 legs are off the ground)
2830	Gaits	Medium	HIH, HSm various; TH173	Which of the following breeds has the longest suspension during the trot, the Hackney or the Standardbred?	Standardbred
2831	Gaits	Medium	DET260	Referring to gaits, what is the period of suspension?	Period when all 4 feet are off the ground
2832	Gaits	Easy	DET3; HH12; TH169	In reference to horses, what is action?	How a horse moves its feet and legs at the walk, trot, canter, etc.
2833	Gaits	Intermediate	DET61	Your horse is being ridden at a controlled and correct gait. The hocks are well under him and he is ridden well up to his bit with his neck flexed and his jaw relaxed. What is the correct term for the appearance of this horse?	Collected
2834	Gaits	Intermediate	DET70; H5-34	What is a counter canter?	Balanced canter on one lead while the horse is traveling in the opposite direction (intentionally cantering a horse on the opposite lead from the direction it's traveling)
2835	Gaits	Easy	DET70; H5-34	What is the term for a balanced canter on one lead while the horse is traveling in the opposite direction?	Counter canter
2836	Gaits	Easy	DET82; HIH; ES various	What term would be used to describe a horse that's cantering on one lead in front and a different lead in the rear?	Disunited canter, cross firing, or cross canter (accept any)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2837	Gaits	Easy	DET88; HH17	What is the expression used for a horse's gaits when the rider's reaction is pleasant and enjoyable?	Easy gaited
2838	Gaits	Hard	DET93	Generally speaking, when it's said that a horse is "engaged", what does this mean?	Horse is using its hindquarters for impulsion.
2840	Gaits	Medium	DET114	In reference to gaits, what is four-beating?	4-beat canter instead of a 3-beat canter (lopes with front legs and trots with hind legs)
2841	Gaits	Intermediate	DET114; HH17	In reference to gaits, explain free-going.	Free forward movement (when the horse moves forward freely in a smooth, collected manner without pain or difficulty) [accept any reasonable wording]
2842	Gaits	Intermediate	DET114; HH17	What is the expression used when a horse's gaits are executed in a smooth, collected manner and its action is not excessive or labored?	Free going
2843	Gaits	Intermediate	DET273; H5-35	What is the term for changing from one gait to another?	Transition
2844	Gaits	Easy	HSm380-1	What is meant by the term "way of going"?	How a horse moves (accept any reasonable wording)
2845	Gaits	Medium	HSm380-2	What term is used to refer to the nature of movement in the horse?	Way of going or action (accept either)
2846	Genetics	Easy	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	What is the study of how characteristics are passed from parents to offspring?	Genetics
2847	Genetics	Hard	HIH1060-1; ES94	What is the name of the special procedure used to visualize or examine chromosomes under a microscope?	Karyotyping (pronounced CARE-ee-oh-type-ing)
2848	Genetics	Hard	HSm510-12; H3-10	What is a punnet square?	Diagram that's used to predict the outcomes of matings (way of determining what percentage of offspring of a mating will have which genes of the parents)
2849	Genetics	Medium	TH447	Who is known as the "father of modern genetics"?	Gregor Mendel (FYI: Mendel was a scientist and friar in the 1800's who studied pea plants.)
2850	Genetics	Medium	ADV335	Define heredity.	Passing of traits from parents to offspring

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2851	Genetics	Medium	HSm310-5; ES87	In reference to genetics, what does diploid mean?	Chromosomes are in pairs. (FYI: Somatic or body cells are diploid; gametes or sex cells are haploid.)
2852	Genetics	Medium	ES87	In reference to genetics, what does haploid mean?	Chromosomes are single, NOT in pairs. (FYI: Somatic or body cells are diploid; gametes or sex cells are haploid.)
2853	Genetics	Medium	HSm515-1; HIH1020-1; ES87	What is the COMMON term for deoxyribonucleic acid?	DNA
2854	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1; ES87	Genes are made up of complex molecules of what?	DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)
2855	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSc19; TH458-9; ES90; HSm505-3	If a gene CANNOT mask the genetic makeup of the other gene in a pair, is it dominant or recessive?	Recessive
2856	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSc19; TH458-9; ES90; HSm505-3	If a gene has the ability to mask the genetic makeup of the other gene in the pair, is it dominant or recessive?	Dominant
2857	Genetics	Hard	HIH1020-2; HSm505-3	In genetics, what does the term "co-dominance" mean?	When two alleles are equally dominant (like some color genes or genes for straight or curly hair)
2858	Genetics	Hard	HIH1020-3; HSm505-3	In genetics, what does the term "partial dominance" mean?	Gene action that results in an intermediate state between the two alleles (Example: A single dominant cream gene doesn't make a chestnut a cremello.)
2859	Genetics	Hard	HIH1040-2; HSm510-3	Give ONE example of partial or incomplete dominance where the dominant gene is not fully expressed.	Cream dilution in a palomino
2860	Genetics	Medium	HIH1040-2; HSm510-3	The cream gene is a partially dominant gene which does what when combined with other color genes?	Lightens or dilutes the color
2861	Genetics	Easy	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	What are the basic units of inheritance?	Genes (Do NOT accept genetics which is the study of heredity.)
2862	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-3; HIH1020-1; DET6	In reference to genes, what is an allele? (pronounced ah-LEEL)	One possible form of a gene pair
2863	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	In reference to genetics, what are loci? (pronounced LOH-keye)	Specific locations of genes on a chromosome (FYI: Singular is locus.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
2864	Genetics	Intermediate	TH458; HSc20-21; HSm505-2	What does genotype mean?	Genetic makeup
2865	Genetics	Easy	TH458; HSc20; HSm505-2	What does phenotype mean?	Outward appearance of an animal
2866	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-2	What is the difference between genotype and phenotype?	Genotype is the genetic makeup; phenotype is the outward appearance.
2867	Genetics	Easy	HIH1020-2; HSm505-3	If paired genes are the same, are they homozygous or heterozygous?	Homozygous
2868	Genetics	Easy	HIH1020-2; HSm505-3	If paired genes are NOT identical, are they homozygous or heterozygous?	Heterozygous
2869	Genetics	Hard	HIH1020-3	Where is the cytoplasm located in a cell?	Between the nucleus and the cell wall
2870	Genetics	Easy	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	What is the dense center of a cell that contains the genetic material?	Nucleus
2871	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	What is the nucleus of a cell?	Dense center of a cell that contains the genetic material
2872	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	In the inheritance of sex or gender in the horse, what are the chances for the foal to be male?	50 - 50 (half may be male)
2873	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	What is the general term for the X and Y chromosomes?	Sex chromosomes
2874	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	What is the sex genotype for a mare?	XX
2875	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	What is the sex genotype of a stallion?	XY
2876	Genetics	Medium	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	If a sperm carrying the X chromosome fertilizes the egg, what sex will the foal be?	Female
2877	Genetics	Hard	HSm505-2; DET118	What is the proper name for a mature sex cell?	Gamete
2878	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	In what type of cells do chromosomes exist as singles, NOT as pairs?	Sex cells, egg and sperm, gametes, or haploid cells (accept any)
2879	Genetics	Hard	HSm520-7	The genetic material of the sperm cell is contained in which section of the sperm cell—the head, midpiece, or tail?	Head section
2880	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HIH153	Define 3 of the following terms: outcrossing, grading up, crossbreeding, inbreeding, and line-breeding.	Outcrossing—mating animals from different families within the same breed; grading up—mating animal with unknown ancestry with registered animal; crossbreeding—mating

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					registered animals of different breeds; inbreeding—mating closely related animals
2881	Genetics	Hard	TH539	What is the term for the type of inbreeding that's aimed at trying to maintain a close relationship with a particular animal?	Line breeding
2882	Genetics	Medium	HIH1060-4	What is inbreeding?	Breeding closely related animals
2883	Genetics	Hard	HIH1080-1	What does the term "nicking" mean?	When the offspring has more superior qualities than expected by their pedigree
2884	Genetics	Hard	DET198	What is outcrossing?	Mating animals that are members of the same breed, but which show no relationship close up in the pedigree.
2885	Genetics	Hard	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	What is a chromosome?	Long, thread-like structure in the nucleus of a cell that contains genetic material
2886	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	How many chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?	2 chromosomes (one pair)
2887	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	2 part question: Are chromosome pairs always identical? Explain your answer.	No. Males have XY sex chromosomes and females have XX chromosomes.
2888	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-1; HSm505-1	How many PAIRS of chromosomes do horses have?	32 pairs of chromosomes
2889	Genetics	Easy	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	How many chromosomes does the sperm of a stallion or an egg of a mare contain?	32 SINGLE chromosomes (Do NOT accept 32 pairs.)
2890	Genetics	Medium	HSc21	How many chromosomes do mules and hinnies have?	63 chromosomes (FYI: Horses have 64; donkeys have 62.)
2891	Genetics	Medium	ES20	How many chromosomes does a donkey have?	62 chromosomes
2892	Genetics	Medium	HIH1040-2	Are the genes for coat color separate or combined with the gene loci for occurrence and pattern of white hairs on the body?	Separate
2893	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HIH1040-2; HSm510	Genetically, name 3 ways a BLACK coat color be modified.	Dilutions, spotting, graying, roaning, agouti gene (bay)
2894	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HSm105; HSm510	Name 3 coat colors whose base color is black with a dilution or modification.	Bay and seal brown (agouti), buckskin (single cream bay), perlino (double cream bay), classic dun (dun bay), grulla (dun black), smoky black (single cream black), smoky cream (double cream black), red roan (bay),

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					blue roan (black), gray
2895	Genetics	Hard	HIH1040-1; HSm510-2	What gene must be present to produce the color bay?	Dominant agouti gene (agouti gene)
2896	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-2; ES95	In reference to coat color genetics, what color modifier do the letters A/a represent?	Agouti gene (FYI: Agouti gene controls the distribution of black on bay horses to the points only.)
2897	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-2; ES95	What does the agouti gene do?	Restricts the black coloring to the points of the horse (mane, tail, lower legs, and ear rims)
2898	Genetics	Hard	HIH1040-2; HSm510-3	Genetically, what is the difference between a buckskin and a "classic" or "coyote" dun?	Buckskin is a cream dilution of bay; classic or coyote dun is a dun dilution of bay.
2899	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-3	What does dilution of color mean?	Lessening the intensity of the color
2901	Genetics	Medium	HSm105-11	2 part question: What color results from a single cream dilution of bay and what color results from a double cream dilution of bay?	Single cream dilution of bay is buckskin; double cream dilution of bay is perlino.
2902	Genetics	Medium	HSm105-11	What color is a single cream dilution of bay?	Buckskin
2903	Genetics	Medium	TH81	Genetically speaking, what is a buckskin?	(Single) cream dilution of bay
2904	Genetics	Medium	HSm105-11	A double cream dilution of chestnut results in what color?	Cremello
2905	Genetics	Medium	HSm105-11	The cremello color is a result of a double cream dilution of what base color?	Chestnut
2906	Genetics	Hard	HSm510-3	You are planning to breed your chestnut mare and would love her to produce a palomino foal. In order to guarantee a foal of this color, what color stallion should she be bred to?	Cremello
2907	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-3	What color is a single cream dilution of chestnut?	Palomino
2908	Genetics	Medium	TH51	What does it mean when we say that Palomino horses do not "breed true"?	Breeding a palomino to a palomino doesn't always result in a palomino foal (only 50% will be palomino).
2909	Genetics	Medium	HSm105-10	The palomino color is a single cream dilution of what base color?	Chestnut
2910	Genetics	Sr Bonus	TH51	If a palomino mare were mated to a palomino stallion, what percentage of foals would be what color?	50% palomino, 25% cremello, and 25% chestnut
2911	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-3	The perlino color is a double cream dilution of what	Bay

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				base color?	
2912	Genetics	Medium	HSm105-11	Which one of the following modifications of black does NOT have black points: bay, seal brown, buckskin, dun, grulla, or perlino?	Perlino
2913	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HIH1040-2; HSm510-4	Name the 3 colors that result from dun dilutions of black, bay, and chestnut.	Grulla is a dun dilution of black, dun (classic, coyote, or zebra) is a dun dilution of bay, and red dun is a dun dilution of chestnut.
2914	Genetics	Intermediate	HIH140-1	What color is a dun dilution of black?	Grulla
2915	Genetics	Intermediate	HSm510-4	Grulla is a dun dilution of what basic coat color?	Black
2916	Genetics	Intermediate	HIH140-1; HSm105-9	What color is a dun dilution of chestnut?	Red dun
2917	Genetics	Medium	HIH1040-2; HSm510-4	What is the base color of a red silver horse?	Bay (FYI: Red silver is a silver dapple dilution of bay.)
2918	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HIH1040-2; HSm510-4	What color would be the result of the silver dapple gene on the following 3 colors: black, bay, and chestnut?	Black is silver dapple (also called blue silver, black silver, or taffy), bay is red silver, and chestnut is chestnut (FYI: Silver dapple gene only affects black areas.)
2919	Genetics	Easy	HSm510-2	Which coat color is dominant, black or chestnut?	Black (FYI: Black and red (chestnut) are controlled by the Extension gene.)
2920	Genetics	Easy	HIH1040-1; HSm510-2	If a chestnut is mated to a chestnut, what color or colors can be produced?	Only chestnut (FYI: Chestnut is recessive to black.)
2921	Genetics	Easy	HIH1040-1; ES94-95; HSm510-2	What color is recessive to black and bay?	Chestnut
2922	Genetics	Hard	HSm510; HIH1020	2 part question: What colors of foals would a chestnut mare produce when mated with a homozygous black stallion and when mated with a heterozygous black stallion?	When mated with a homozygous black stallion, ALL of the foals would be black; when mated with a heterozygous black stallion, half of the foals would be black and half would be chestnut.
2923	Genetics	Hard	HSm510-2; ES94	In reference to coat color genetics, what is the Extension gene?	Gene that regulates black and red coloring (accept any reasonable wording)
2924	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-3	If you breed a heterozygous black stallion to a heterozygous black mare, what percentage of the foals may be red?	25%
2925	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-2; ES94	What TWO base colors are determined by the	Black and red (chestnut) [FYI: Bay is an agouti

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				Extension gene?	modification of black.]
2926	Genetics	Medium	HIH1040-1; HSm105-11	In reference to coat color genetics, what genes must a chestnut horse have?	2 (two) recessive extension genes (ee)
2927	Genetics	Medium	HIH1040-1; ES94-95; HSm510	Name TWO genotypes of a black horse.	EE, Ee, aaEE, aaEe
2928	Genetics	Easy	HIH1040-3; HSm510-7	What color foal will a homozygous gray produce?	Gray (FYI: Gray is dominant to other colors.)
2929	Genetics	Hard	TH483	The gene for what color is located at the G locus?	Gray
2930	Genetics	Hard	TH490	What paint or pinto color pattern has the genetic color code for dominant white at the T locus?	Tobiano
2931	Genetics	Easy	HIH1040-1; TH482; HSm505-5	Which color can cover up or mask the colored areas of a horse?	White
2933	Genetics	Easy	HIH1060-4	What is the term for an abnormal condition that an animal possesses at birth?	Congenital
2934	Genetics	Intermediate	HIH1060-4	What does the term "congenital" mean?	Abnormal condition that an animal possesses at birth
2935	Genetics	Hard	HIH1060-1; HSm505-5	What is a genetic disease?	Disease that can be passed on to offspring (and may be the result of a genetic mutation)
2936	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HSm105-5; HSm505; ADV335	Name 3 genetic diseases in horses.	SCID (combined immunodeficiency), HYPP, HERDA, PSSM, GBED, OLWS (overo lethal white syndrome), malignant hyperthermia, hemophilia, JEB, aniridia (accept any correct answers)
2937	Genetics	Hard	HSm505-7; ES100	Aniridia is a genetic disorder in which the iris of the eye is absent. This occurs primarily in which horse breed?	Belgian
2938	Genetics	Hard	HIH1060-5; HIH335-3; ES99; HSm505-5	What term is used to describe the genetic disease characterized by the failure of the immune system to form?	Combined Immunodeficiency (CID) or Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) [FYI: CID is commonly seen in Arabians.]
2939	Genetics	Medium	HIH1060-4; HSm505-3	CID or Combined Immunodeficiency is an inherited disease of which breed?	Arabian or part Arab (accept either)
2940	Genetics	Medium	HSm510-3; ES50	What sensory deficit is often present in horses with the splashed white color pattern?	Deafness
2941	Genetics	Hard	HIH675-1; HSm505-6	Identify the following disease that primarily affects Quarter Horses: superficial and deep layers of the skin	HERDA (Hereditary Equine Regional Dermal Asthenia) or HC (Hyperelastosis Cutis)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				separate resulting in "stretchy" skin that's easily damaged or torn.	[accept any]
2942	Genetics	Hard	HIH675-1; HSm505-6	This disease results in "stretchy" skin due to separation of the superficial and deep layers of the skin. What breed is affected by HERDA or HC?	Quarter Horse (FYI: HERDA stands for Hereditary Regional Dermal Asthenia. HC stands for Hyperelastosis Cutis.)
2943	Genetics	Hard	HIH675-1; HSm505-6	HERDA or HC is an inherited disorder that causes what?	Causes skin to be very stretchable, fragile, and/or vulnerable to trauma (accept any)
2944	Genetics	Medium	HIH675-2; HSm505-6	Which Quarter Horse sire has been linked to the disorder HERDA?	Poco Bueno
2945	Genetics	Hard	HIH1060-6; FCH298; HSm430-6; HSm435-4; HSm505-6	A horse with what genetic disease would benefit from a diet that is low in potassium?	HYPP or Hyperkalemic Periodic Paralysis (also accept PIPP or Potassium Induced Periodic Paralysis)
2946	Genetics	Medium	HSm430-6; FCH297	HYPP is found in which Quarter Horse line?	Impressive
2948	Genetics	Medium	HIH1060-6; HSm505-6	How is HYPP diagnosed?	Genetic blood test (also by clinical signs and elevated blood potassium levels) [FYI: There's a 5-panel test that checks for the following genetic diseases—HYPP, PSSM, HERDA, GBED, and MH (malignant hyperthermia).]
2949	Genetics	Medium	HIH1060-6; HSm430-6	Which breed of horse carries the genetic disease HYPP?	Quarter Horse
2950	Genetics	Hard	HIH1060-6; HSm505-6	What causes foals with Overo Lethal White Syndrome to die?	Failure of nerves in the gastrointestinal tract to develop which causes colic (FYI: Condition is called ileocolonic aganglionosis.)
2951	Genetics	Hard	HIH1040-3; HIH1095-1; HSm505-6	What genetic disease is associated with the frame overo pattern?	Lethal White Foal Syndrome or OLWS (Overo Lethal White Syndrome) [accept either]
2952	Genetics	Hard	HIH1095-1; HSm505-6	What do the initials OLWS refer to?	Overo Lethal White Syndrome
2953	Genetics	Medium	HIH1060-6; HSm105-3; HSm505-6	Which lethal genetic defect can result from mating two overo Paint horses?	Lethal White Foal Syndrome or OLWS (Overo Lethal White Syndrome) [accept either]
2954	Genetics	Hard	HIH460-4; HSm435-4; HSm505-6	What does the abbreviation PSSM indicate?	Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy (FYI: PSSM is a genetic disease of horses such as Quarter Horses that can cause "tying up".)
2955	Genetics	Hard	HIH1060-3; HIH1060-3; HSm505-5	2 part question: If a mare is a carrier for an X-linked genetic disease, what percent of her male foals will be	50% males will be affected and 50% of females will be carriers

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				affected with the disease and what percent of her female foals will be carriers?	
2956	Genetics	Medium	HH1060-6; HSm505-7	On what chromosome is the gene for hemophilia found?	X chromosome
2957	Genetics	Medium	TH462	Which chromosome carries the genes for most sex-linked traits?	X chromosome
2958	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-7	What sex-linked disease results in a deficiency of clotting factor VIII (8)?	Hemophilia (Hemophilia A)
2959	Genetics	Medium	HH1060-3	Are male or female horses primarily affected by genetic diseases that have an X-linked mode of inheritance?	Male horses
2960	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-7	Give ONE example of a sex-linked trait in horses.	Hemophilia
2961	Genetics	Hard	HSm505-2; ES88	Explain how mitosis differs from meiosis. (pronounced my-TOE-sis and my-OH-sis)	Mitosis is normal cell division where each daughter cell receives an identical copy of the original chromosome pairs; meiosis is sex cell division where each daughter cell only receives half of each chromosome pair (haploid number of chromosomes)
2962	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-2	Name the TWO types of cell division.	Mitosis and meiosis (pronounced my-TOE-sis and my-OH-sis)
2963	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-2	What is the term for sex cell division?	Meiosis (pronounced my-OH-sis)
2964	Genetics	Medium	HSm505-2	What is the term for normal or somatic cell division?	Mitosis (pronounced my-TOE-sis)
2965	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HSm505-2; ES88	Describe 3 steps of mitosis. (my-TOE-sis) DO NOT READ, PART OF THE ANSWER: interphase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase, and cytokinesis.	Chromosomes duplicate, chromosomes line up in the middle of the cell, chromosomes pull a part, cells start to divide, cell division completes with each daughter cell receiving a complete copy of the chromosomes
2966	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HH1020-2; HSm505-3	What are the TWO basic types of genetic action?	Qualitative and quantitative
2967	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HH1020-2; HSm505-3	2 part question: What is the difference between qualitative and quantitative genetic actions?	Qualitative genetic action—trait is influenced by 1 - 3 pairs of genes; quantitative genetic action—trait is influenced by a number of genes
2968	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HH1020-2; HSm505-3	In traits affected by qualitative gene action there are 3 primary types of gene action that affect the trait. Name	Dominance, co-dominance, and partial dominance

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				them.	
2969	Genetics	Hard	HIH1020-3; HSm505-3	In what type of gene action are several genes required to produce a trait?	Quantitative
2970	Genetics	Hard	HSm505-3	2 part question: What is a quantitative trait and give one example?	Trait influenced by many genes; examples are speed, cow sense, and jumping ability (accept any)
2971	Genetics	Hard	HIH1020-3; HSm505-3	What does the term "quantitative gene action" mean?	Trait is controlled by several genes.
2972	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HIH1020-2	Name 3 traits of horses that are influenced by many genes.	Conformation, temperament, physical performance, size, muscularity, longevity, speed, cow sense, jumping ability, color
2973	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HSm505-1; HIH1020-1	Name 3 things, other than genetic makeup, that may affect a horse's potential.	Care, feeding, training, injuries (accept any correct answers)
2974	Genetics	Sr Bonus	HIH1090	Name 3 things that should be considered when selecting breeding stock.	Conformation, breeding or pedigree, disposition, size, individual performance records, progeny records (accept any correct answers)
2975	Genetics	Intermediate	HIH1020-1; HSm505-1	Name TWO factors that determine how well a horse will do in a particular discipline such as horse racing.	Heredity; environment (nutrition, exercise, training, health) [accept any correct answers]
2976	Genetics	Medium	TH57	Is the curly coat of the American Bashkir Curly caused by a dominant or a recessive gene?	Recessive
2977	Genetics	Medium	HIH1070-1; HSm505	Although a horse may have the genetic potential to be large, fast or intelligent, 30 - 50% of the trait is due to what?	Environmental factors (such as feed, care, training and injuries)
2978	Genetics	Hard	ES85	What is gene mapping?	Determining and recording the identities and positions of genes
2979	Genetics	Hard	HSm505-4; ADV335-2	What is heritability estimate?	Percentage of the horse's expressed trait that is due to genetics (probability of that trait being passed from one generation to the next)
2980	Genetics	Hard	HIH151-1; DET220	Justin Morgan was the foundation sire for the Morgan breed. His ability to pass his breed type on to his offspring regardless of the type of mare he was bred to would be referred to by what genetics term?	Prepotent or prepotency (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3000	Grooming	Easy	H5-11	How can bathing your horse dull his coat?	Removes the skin's natural oils
3001	Grooming	Novice	HH37	How can you remove caked mud and manure from the hoof wall?	Wash with water and use a stiff brush or use a hoof brush (accept any correct answers)
3002	Grooming	Jr Bonus	HH35	When brushing a horse, what are the LAST 3 parts to be brushed?	Head, mane, and tail
3003	Grooming	Jr Bonus	HH36-38	Name 3 important steps in grooming a horse.	Use curry comb on non-bony parts of body, use stiff brush, use body brush, use face brush, comb mane and tail, clean feet, use grooming cloth, groom before and after riding, cool horse out after exercise
3004	Grooming	Novice	FCH180	What practice most helps the appearance of the horse's coat?	Frequent, thorough grooming
3005	Grooming	Novice	HH420-3	Why should you brush the horse's belly in the area of the saddle cinch?	To remove dirt that might chafe the horse or cause sores (accept any correct answer)
3006	Grooming	Novice	HH35	Ideally, how often should horses be groomed?	Daily
3007	Grooming	Novice	HH37	In grooming a horse, in what direction should the hair be brushed?	In the direction of its natural lay (in the direction it grows)
3008	Grooming	Novice	HH420-3	Why is it recommended to groom a horse thoroughly before saddling?	Removes dirt or burrs that might cause sores; you may find new sores (accept any correct answer)
3009	Grooming	Novice	HH35	Give TWO times you should groom a horse that you are exercising.	Both before and after the workout
3010	Grooming	Novice	HSm110-4	Give ONE way to avoid a dull, sun-bleached appearance to your horse's coat.	Keep him stabled during the sunniest part of the day or only turn him out to pasture in the early morning or late evening (FYI: Sun bleaching is most dramatic on black, but it can occur on any color. UV light causes hair to lose pigment.)
3011	Grooming	Sr Bonus	HH35	Name 3 benefits of grooming your horse.	Improves appearance, cleans hair and skin, brings out natural oils in skin, prevents skin problems, looks for skin problems, massages muscles, increases circulation, removes dirt and external parasites, improves muscle condition

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3012	Grooming	Easy	HH39	Give ONE reason why horse's legs should be clipped a couple of weeks before a show.	To avoid clipper lines or contrasting colors (Accept any correct answer.)
3013	Grooming	Easy	HH30	To obtain a neat look, which way should clippers be run, against the hair or with the natural lay?	With the natural lay
3014	Grooming	Jr Bonus	HH39	Name 3 areas of the Western stock horse that are usually clipped for a show.	Muzzle, under the chin, under the jaw, bridle path, ears, long hairs around the eyes, below the knees and hocks (accept any correct answers)
3015	Grooming	Medium	HH39	When clipping a horse during the winter, why is it advisable to leave an unclipped area for the saddle blanket?	To protect the horse's back (from abrasions)
3016	Grooming	Intermediate	HH30	Give ONE reason why the hair around the fetlocks of horses is sometimes clipped.	To give the legs a neater or cleaner appearance; breed preference; owner preference; treatment or prevention of skin problems such as scratches
3017	Grooming	Novice	DET34	What does it mean to body clip a horse?	Clip the horse's body
3018	Grooming	Novice	HH38	If you body clip your horse, how can you keep him warm in cold weather?	Blanket him or keep him in a stable (accept either)
3019	Grooming	Hard	DET950	Clipping along the belly, under the neck, and above the thigh is known as what type of body clip?	Trace clip
3020	Grooming	Hard	DET30	When a horse has a blanket clip, which parts of the horse are NOT clipped?	Head, neck, and legs (FYI: With a blanket clip, only the blanket area is clipped.)
3021	Grooming	Sr Bonus	DET various	Name 3 types of clips used in grooming horses.	Blanket clip, trace clip, body clip, hunter clip
3022	Grooming	Novice	HH9	In reference to horses, what is docking?	Cutting the bones of the tail to shorten it
3023	Grooming	Novice	HH40	What term is used for the cutting of the bones of the tail in order to shorten the tail?	Docking (docked)
3024	Grooming	Sr Bonus	HH38	Name 3 effects of hand rubbing your horse.	Brings out the bloom or shine, stimulates circulation, massages tired muscles, feels good to the horse, helps you bond with your horse (accept any correct answers)
3025	Grooming	Easy	HH38	What is meant by "picking out" a mane or tail?	Separating the hairs with your fingers to keep them from tangling
3026	Grooming	Medium	HH39	Describe how to pluck or pull a mane.	Begin on underside of mane with the longest

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					hairs. Grasp a few strands of hair close to the roots and jerk sharply removing hair and roots.
3027	Grooming	Novice	H4-26 picture	When braiding a horse's mane and tail, how many sections should be worked with at one time?	3 (three) sections
3028	Grooming	Medium	HH30	Why do some gaited saddle horses have their bridle paths trimmed 6 - 7 inches down the neck?	To make the horse's neck look longer and finer through the throatlatch
3029	Grooming	Novice	HH39	In reference to grooming, what is a "bridle path"?	Clipped area behind the ears where the crownpiece of the bridle goes
3030	Grooming	Novice	DET39	What is the name for the section of mane at the poll that's trimmed or clipped to allow space for a halter or bridle to rest?	Bridle path
3031	Grooming	Novice	HH39; HH39	How long an area is clipped for the bridle path?	1½ - 8 inches depending on the breed and style of riding (accept any number within this range) [also accept the length of the ear]
3032	Grooming	Easy	HH35	In reference to grooming, what does the term "hogged" mean?	Mane that's cut short or shaved off
3033	Grooming	Easy	DET141; DET235	How long is a hogged mane?	3 (three) inches or less
3034	Grooming	Easy	DET141	In reference to grooming, what is roached?	Mane shaved off or cut short
3035	Grooming	Medium	HH29	How are the manes and tails of Arabians prepared for a show?	Washed and left full
3036	Grooming	Medium	HSm125-12	What determines the style of the mane and tail of a horse that's being exhibited?	Breed of horse and/or what type of classes it's being shown in
3037	Grooming	Easy	HH35	In reference to grooming, what is a banged tail?	Hair cut straight off below the dock or bony part of the tail
3038	Grooming	Easy	HH39	How far down the tail is a hunter's tail braided?	8 - 12 inches (accept any number within this range) [also accept to the end of the tail bone]
3039	Grooming	Hard	TH63	How are the tails of Hackney Ponies groomed for Harness classes versus Hackney classes?	Long tail in Harness classes; cob tail in Hackney classes
3040	Grooming	Easy	HSc35	What is the method by which you thin a tail?	Pulling
3041	Grooming	Easy	HH35	What do you call a tail that's been shortened or thinned by pulling?	Pulled tail

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3042	Grooming	Easy	HH; TH83	What is a rat tailed horse?	Horse having little hair in its tail (can be seen in Appaloosas)
3043	Grooming	Easy	HH1150-3; HSm220-4	When applying a wrap to a horse's tail, why is it important not to pull the wrap too tight?	You can cut off circulation to the tail
3044	Grooming	Intermediate	FCH382	What is the term that refers to hair that's clean and glossy, denoting a healthy appearance?	Bloom
3045	Grooming	Medium	FCH382	In reference to horses, what is meant by the term "bloom"?	Glossy, healthy looking hair coat (luster or shine to coat)
3046	Grooming	Easy	HH8	What is the term for rough, harsh appearance?	Coarse
3047	Grooming	Easy	H2-34; DET75	In reference to horses, give ONE meaning of the term "curry".	Rubber or metal grooming tool; to rub down or groom a horse
3048	Grooming	Novice	HH35	What do you call a person who cleans and brushes horses?	Groom
2981	Grooming	Jr Bonus	HH35-56	Name 3 grooming tools and give their purposes.	Curry comb removes deep dirt, dandy or stiff brush removes dirt, body brush removes dust and brings out oils, face brush brushes the face, mane and tail comb combs the mane and tail, and hoof pick cleans the hooves.
2982	Grooming	Novice	HH1100-13,14	Name 3 grooming tools.	Currycomb, dandy or stiff brush, body or soft brush, face brush, mane and tail comb, hoof pick, grooming cloth, sweat scraper, clippers (accept any correct answers)
2983	Grooming	Novice	FCH180	Give ONE use of a grooming cloth.	Polish coat; dry off wet horse; wipe around eyes, nostrils, lips, dock, and sheath
2984	Grooming	Sr Bonus	HH36	Name 3 uses of a grooming cloth.	Polish coat; dry off wet horse; wipe around eyes, nostrils, lips, dock, and sheath
2985	Grooming	Easy	HH37	What is a rubber currycomb used for?	To remove deep dirt, loose hair, saddle marks, or mud (accept any)
2986	Grooming	Easy	HH35	What is the only reason to use a metal currycomb?	To remove thick, dry mud or heavy, loose hair
2987	Grooming	Novice	H2-27	Why should you NOT use a currycomb on your horse's face or legs?	You might hurt him (there's less muscle to protect the horse from injury)

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2988	Grooming	Novice	HH37	What motion is most effective when using a currycomb?	Circular motion
2989	Grooming	Novice	HH35	Which grooming tool roughs up the hair to remove the deep dirt?	Currycomb
2990	Grooming	Novice	HH37	How do you clean the currycomb when grooming?	Hit it on something hard or pull the hair out (accept any correct answer)
2991	Grooming	Novice	DET75	What grooming tool is used in a circular motion to loosen hair and dirt?	Currycomb
2992	Grooming	Novice	HH38	In grooming a horse, where is the currycomb NEVER used?	Over the bony areas (head and lower legs)
2993	Grooming	Novice	HH1100-12	What type of brush is best for sensitive areas of the face and legs?	Soft brush
2994	Grooming	Novice	HH35	Name ONE function of the body or soft brush.	Removes the last particles of dust; brings out natural oils
2995	Grooming	Novice	DET34	What is the name for the soft brush with fine bristles that's used to give your horse a finishing touch?	Body brush, soft brush, or finishing brush (accept any)
2996	Grooming	Easy	HH37	2 part question: What is a dandy brush and what is it used for?	Stiff brush; used to remove loose hair and dirt
2997	Grooming	Easy	HH37	What type strokes will remove the most dirt when using a stiff or dandy brush?	Short, strong strokes with an outward motion away from the body
2998	Grooming	Novice	DET77	Give ONE name for the grooming tool that is a hard-bristled brush and is used to remove excess hair and loose dirt.	Dandy brush; stiff brush
2999	Grooming	Novice	HH38	What grooming aid is used to remove excess water after washing your horse?	Sweat scraper
3049	Health and First Aid	Easy	HH1160-3	What is the key to applying a good bandage?	Practice
3050	Health and First Aid	Easy	HH440-6	What type scissors are best for cutting hair away from a wound?	Blunt end ones (bandage scissors)
3051	Health and First Aid	Medium	HH1160-2	Why should leg bandages be wrapped in a spiral fashion from front to back?	To decrease damage of tendons, nerves, and blood vessels (to decrease the risk of uneven tension on the back of the leg)
3052	Health and	Easy	HH1160-1,2	Name ONE thing that can happen if a leg bandage is	Can cut off blood supply; can damage tissues

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	First Aid			applied with too much tension.	(such as tendons)
3053	Health and First Aid	Medium	HH1160-1	Most medically indicated bandages have how many layers?	3 (three) layers
3054	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HH1160-1	Name ONE material used for each of the 3 bandage layers.	Primary or contact layer—Telfa or non-stick pad, release pad, gauze pad; secondary layer—sheet cotton, roll cotton, quilted leg wraps; outer or tertiary layer—vet wrap, Elastica
3055	Health and First Aid	Easy	HH440-4, 609	Why should you NOT use cotton or material with loose fibers to wrap a wound?	Sticks to wound
3056	Health and First Aid	Medium	HH1160-1	Give ONE purpose of the secondary bandage layer.	Absorbs fluids from wound; provides padding
3057	Health and First Aid	Easy	HH1160-1; HSm355-9	Give ONE purpose of the outer bandage layer.	Holds other layers in place; keeps other layers clean
3058	Health and First Aid	Hard	HH440-6	Give ONE reason why you would use a HOT poultice on your horse.	Increases blood supply to area, draws out infection, encourages abscess to open (accept any correct answer)
3059	Health and First Aid	Hard	HH440-6, 441-5	Give ONE reason why you would use a COLD poultice on your horse.	Decreases inflammation, decreases swelling, decreases pain, decreases heat (accept any correct answer)
3060	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HH440-6	Give 3 uses for a poultice.	Increases blood supply to the area, draws out infection, encourages abscess to open, decreases inflammation, decreases swelling, decreases pain, decreases heat (accept any correct answers)
3061	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HH1160	Name 3 general types of bandages.	Support, shipping, first aid (accept any correct answers)
3062	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HH1160-1, 440-4	Give 3 purposes of bandages for horses.	Support; keep wound clean; protect from infection, dirt, or insects; protect from further trauma; absorb drainage; travel protection; immobilization; control bleeding; reduce swelling; keeps medication on wound (accept any correct answers)
3063	Health and	Easy	HH1160-1	What is the purpose of a pressure bandage?	Control bleeding (also accept decrease

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	First Aid				swelling)
3064	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET235	What is the correct term for a thick, multi-layered bandage that includes wood or metal splints and is used to restrain and support an injured leg?	Robert Jones bandage
3065	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH720-3; H2-34; HSm305-3	A horse's body fat can be estimated by using the BCS method of evaluation. What do the initials BCS stand for?	Body condition scoring (FYI: BCS is determined by observing and feeling the fat cover over 6 body sites—neck, withers, back, tail head, ribs at mid-barrel, and behind the shoulders at the fore-rib.)
3066	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH420-1	When determining body condition in the winter, it's easy to be misled by what?	Horse's winter coat or long hair (accept either)
3067	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH451-8	A method of assessing a horse's body condition by visually appraising or physically feeling fat cover in several areas is called what?	Body condition scoring
3068	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HSm305-9; INT203-2L	In reference to "Body Condition Score", name 3 of the body sites that are evaluated.	Neck, withers, back, tail head, ribs at mid-barrel, and behind the shoulder the at fore-rib
3069	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH710-4; HSM305-3	A horse with a body condition score of 9 would be considered to be what?	Obese (very fat)
3070	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH735-1; HSm305-9	What is the ideal body condition score for most horses?	4 - 6 (accept any number within this range)
3071	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm305-9	Give the body condition score for this horse: slight fat cover over the ribs, but the ribs are easily seen; hook bones appear rounded, but are visible; tail head is prominent; withers, shoulders, and neck are accentuated.	Body Condition Score of 3 (three)
3072	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm305-9	Give the body condition score for this horse: prominent crease down the back; ribs are difficult to feel; fat around the tail head is soft; area behind the shoulder is filled; neck is thickened; fat is deposited along the withers and inner buttocks.	Body Condition Score of 8 (eight)
3073	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH851-2; HSm305-9	Give the body condition score of this horse: topline is level; ribs can be felt, but not seen.	Body Condition Score of 5 (five)
3074	Health and	Medium	HIH755-1	Racehorses and endurance horses are sometimes	Horse would be carrying extra, unnecessary

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	First Aid			maintained at a BCS score of less than 5, yet they are healthy. Why would you NOT want to maintain a highly competitive horse at a higher BCS score?	weight
3075	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH425-2; HSm305-3	Name TWO things that would affect a horse's body condition or degree of fat covering.	Diet, amount of exercise, pregnancy, lactation, weather changes, parasites, dental problems, overall health, feeding practices, availability of food (accept any correct answers)
3076	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH790-1	Name ONE reason, other than being overfed, that horses or ponies might get fat.	High grain diet, unlimited pasture, lack of exercise, easy keepers, dominant horse in herd, Cushing's disease (accept any correct answer)
3077	Health and First Aid	Novice	HIH790-1	Name ONE thing you can do to help your horse lose weight.	Increase exercise or decrease calories
3078	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HSc45	Name 3 health problems that can be caused by overfeeding horses.	Weight gain, laminitis or founder, colic, infertility, hyperlipidemia, heat stress, respiratory problems (accept any correct answers)
3079	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH790-3	How many POUNDS can an obese horse safely lose in one month?	50 pounds
3080	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH various	Give 3 reasons, other than being overfed, that horses or ponies might get fat.	High grain diet, unlimited pasture, lack of exercise, easy keepers, dominant horse in herd, Cushing's disease (accept any correct answers)
3081	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm435-4; H2-34; FCH338	What does the term "emaciated" mean?	Extremely thin (Body Condition Score of less than 3)
3082	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH785-3; HSm435-4	What is the best approach for rehabilitating a starved horse?	Feed small, frequent meals of high quality alfalfa for the first 10 days, then increase hay amounts slowly to free choice. Grain is not recommended until horse is near normal weight.
3083	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH785-2	When a horse loses more than 50% of his body weight, what is the prognosis for recovery?	Very poor prognosis
3084	Health and	Intermediate	HIH785-1	Name ONE cause of starvation in horses.	Unintentional neglect, intentional neglect,

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	First Aid				abandoned, ignorance of horse care, economic hardship of owner (accept any correct answer)
3085	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH785-3	How much time is generally required to get a starved horse back to normal body weight?	3 - 5 months (accept any number within this range)
3086	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH720-1	What is the MOST ACCURATE way to weigh your horse?	Scales
3087	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH720-2; HSm405-2	How is a tape used to estimate the weight of a horse?	Measure the horse's heart girth with a marked weight tape
3088	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH790-1; FCH118; HSm405-2	What is the MOST COMMON way to estimate your horse's weight?	Weight tape (also accept visual estimation or guessing)
3089	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH710-2	Give ONE reason why you should know your horse's weight.	So you know how much to feed your horse; so you know how much wormer to give your horse; so you know how much medicine to give your horse
3090	Health and First Aid	Jr Bonus	HIH140-1; HSm405-2	Name 3 ways to determine a horse's weight.	Livestock scales, weight tape, visual estimation (guessing), body weight equation (FYI: Body Weight Equation, height in inches x body length in inches, sum of those divided by 330 = body weight.)
3091	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH950-6	What is the term for the condition in which water is lost from the body faster than it's taken in?	Dehydration
3092	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-2; FCH200; HSm305-2	Skin pliability is a test for what?	Dehydration
3093	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-2; FCH6,7	What is dehydration?	Condition of the body where more water is lost than is taken in (accept any reasonable wording)
3094	Health and First Aid	Easy	HSm305-2; HIH950-6	How do you check for dehydration in a horse?	Pull the skin back; if it quickly flaps back into place, the horse isn't dehydrated.
3095	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH1150	Give ONE way to prevent dehydration in a horse.	Provide plenty of fresh clean water; encourage horse to drink; monitor how much horse is drinking; mask the taste of "strange" water; provide electrolytes (salt); soak food (accept any correct answer)

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3096	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	FCH245	Name 3 paths of physiological water loss from a horse's body.	Urine, sweat, feces, and respiration
3097	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH710-7; HSm430-4	Under NORMAL conditions, what's the best way to replenish your horse's electrolytes?	Provide a salt or mineral block
3098	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH820-2	In which bodily fluid is the greatest amount of electrolytes lost?	Sweat
3099	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm370-6; DET2	For what purpose is the drug Acepromazine used?	Tranquilizer or sedative (accept either)
3100	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm370-3; DET3	What is the correct term for the medication referred to as "Ace"?	Acetyl promazine (acepromazine)
3101	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm365-6; DET259	How is a sublingual medication given?	Under the tongue
3102	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET85	What does the term "drenching" a horse mean?	Giving liquid medication to the horse by pouring it down its throat from a bottle
3103	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm370; FCH253	What is the term for a liquid introduced into the intestine by way of the anus?	Enema
3104	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET22	What is the name for the syringe-like device used to give large pills to horses?	Balling gun
3105	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET34	What is a bolus?	Rounded mass of food or medicine given orally (FYI: A "bolus" of an IV medication can also be given.)
3106	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HSm365-6; H3-19	2 part question: Name 3 types of injections and identify the location where they're given.	SubQ (subcutaneous)—under the skin; IM (intramuscular)—in the muscle; IV (intravenous)—into a vein; intradermal—into the skin; intra-articular—into a joint
3107	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm355-2; FCH405	Where is a subcutaneous shot administered?	Under the skin
3108	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET40	What is the general term for a drug that causes the air passages of the lungs to widen?	Bronchodilator
3109	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET4	Identify this medication: used to treat severe asthma or anaphylactic reactions; causes contraction of the capillaries and arteries by stimulating the sympathetic nervous system; causes an increase in the heart rate.	Adrenalin or epinephrine (accept either)

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3110	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH465-3	What is immunotherapy?	Stimulating the immune system as a treatment for tumors or allergies
3111	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm370-1; FCH381	What is the term for a chemical substance that inhibits or destroys bacteria or other microorganisms and is used primarily in the treatment of infectious diseases?	Antibiotic
3112	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm370-1; FCH381	An antibiotic is used to control what type of infections?	Bacterial infections (FYI: Antibiotics are also used to treat some protozoal infections; antibiotics do NOT treat viral infections.)
3113	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET17	What medication is used to treat bradycardia?	Atropine (FYI: Bradycardia is a slower than normal heart rate.)
3114	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH209	What does the drug Lasix treat in racehorses?	Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (bleeders)
3115	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm365-6; FCH387	What type of drug increases the excretion of urine after administration?	Diuretic (an example is Lasix)
3116	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET17	What is an astringent?	Drug that causes constriction of tissues and/or decreases secretions (examples are tannic acid, alum, and zinc oxide)
3117	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET36, 169	What is the term for a liquid medication that is applied to the horse's legs after exercise to prevent swelling and to reduce soreness?	Brace, liniment, or astringent (accept any)
3118	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-4	Name ONE thing an anti-inflammatory drug does.	Decreases inflammation, reduces pain, reduces swelling, and decreases fever (antipyretic) [FYI: Bute and Banamine are anti-inflammatory drugs.]
3119	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH640-2	What type of medications are Flunixin (floo-NIX-in) meglumine (MEG-glue-mean), Ketoprofen (kee-toe-PRO-fen), and Phenylbutazone (feen-ill-BUTE-ah-zone)?	NSAID's (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs)
3120	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm365-6; DET13	What is the expected effect of an antipyretic medication?	Fever reduction
3121	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm370-3; DET211	What is the chemical name for the anti-inflammatory drug Bute?	Phenylbutazone
3122	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm370-3; DET211	What is the COMMON name for the drug Phenylbutazone?	Bute

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3123	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET2	What is the correct term for the medication referred to as DMSO?	Dimethyl sulfoxide [FYI: DMSO can be used orally, topically, or through an IV as an anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, or analgesic (pain killer).]
3124	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET81	Give TWO medical properties or uses for Dimethyl Sulfoxide or DMSO.	Anti-inflammatory; antibacterial; analgesic
3125	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET221	What term describes a preparation that contains no medication and is administered in order to simulate treatment such as in a research study?	Placebo
3126	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH339	There are no specific treatments for some poisonings, but horses are usually given activated charcoal and a saline laxative by nasogastric tube. What is the reason for giving these medications?	To prevent further absorption of the toxin (FYI: Activated charcoal binds with the toxin and the saline laxative speeds up the passage of toxins through the digestive tract.)
3127	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm365-6; DET12	What is the name of the medication that's used to counteract a poison?	Antidote
3128	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm365-6; DET221	What is the use of a prophylactic medication?	To prevent illness or disease
3129	Health and First Aid	Medium	FCH; HIH various	A soluble-fiber, bulk agent such as psyllium would be administered to a horse with diarrhea that is a result of what type of ingestion?	Sand ingestion (FYI: Sand Clear is a brand name of psyllium for horses. Metamucil is a brand name of psyllium for humans.)
3130	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-2	What is silver nitrate?	Medication used to stop bleeding (also used as an antiseptic)
3131	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-2	What substance can be applied topically to control bleeding?	Silver nitrate
3132	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm370-4; DET255	Give ONE purpose of a correct use of a steroid medication.	Control inflammation, suppress allergic reaction, heaves or COPD, hives
3133	Health and First Aid	Medium	TH706-07	What does the slang term "stocking up" mean?	Swelling of the lower legs of the horse (FYI: When horses stand still for long periods, fluid can accumulate below the knees and hocks.)
3134	Health and First Aid	Medium	FCH405; DET89	What term describes an accumulation of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the horse's body tissue?	Edema (FYI: Stocking up is edema of the lower legs.)
3135	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-5	Name ONE cause of electric shock in horses.	Lightning, contact with overhead wires, contact with wire fencing, chewing through

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					wires, contact with other sources of electric current (especially if the ground is wet)
3136	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH440-5	Name 3 symptoms common to horses who have survived an electric shock.	Dazed, unconscious, abnormal breathing, abnormal pulse, dilated or constricted eyes, convulsions, paralysis (accept any correct answers)
3137	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH470-1	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using a barbiturate overdose for euthanasia.	Advantages—speed of action, minimal discomfort for horse; disadvantages—requires IV, so horse must be restrained
3138	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET100	What is the correct medical term used to describe the humane or painless death of an animal through the action of a person, usually a veterinarian?	Euthanasia
3139	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH470-1	What are the only 3 acceptable methods of euthanasia for a horse?	Overdose of barbiturates, gunshot, and captive bolt
3140	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH420-3	Give ONE result of NOT exercising your horse.	Weight gain, lameness, stiffness, colic, stable vices, nervousness, loss of cardiovascular fitness, loss of muscle tone, stocking up (swelling) [accept any correct answer]
3141	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH420-3	How often should horses be ridden or turned out to exercise?	At least once daily
3142	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HSc46	Name 3 things that can happen if horses are confined and can't exercise.	Weight gain, lameness, stiffness, colic, stable vices, nervousness, loss of cardiovascular fitness, loss of muscle tone, stocking up (swelling) [accept any correct answers]
3143	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH410	Name 3 problems that can occur when working an out of condition horse.	Laminitis or founder, heat exhaustion, exhaustion, heart attack, stroke, lameness, tying up, muscle soreness (accept any correct answers)
3144	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH790-2	Give TWO ways to increase exercise for horses with chronic lameness.	Turn out into large paddock or pasture, provide companion, locate feed and water sources far apart, hand walk, swimming
3145	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-5	All eye injuries should be treated as what?	Emergencies; call the vet!
3146	Health and	Medium	HIH465-3	What is a corneal ulcer?	Ulcer of the cornea (also accept abrasion or

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	First Aid				tear) [FYI: Corneal ulcers are caused by trauma and may lead to infection and blindness.]
3147	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH465-3	2 part question: All corneal ulcers should be considered emergencies. Describe the difference between a simple and a complicated corneal ulcer and give the main treatments for each.	Simple is superficial and is not infected; treat with topical antibiotics and pain medications; complicated is deep and is infected; treat with antibiotics and pain medications plus it may require surgery.
3148	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH445-1	Give ONE reason for keeping your horse's first aid supplies in a small waterproof box.	Supplies stay clean and dry; box can be taken with the horse when it travels from home.
3149	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET72	What is the name of the aluminum or wooden device worn around the neck of a horse to prevent it from chewing at sores, blankets, or bandages?	Neck cradle or cradle (Do NOT accept cribbing collar.)
3150	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH610	What is the term for removal of foreign material and damaged or dead tissue from a wound?	Debridement (pronounced de-BRIDE-ment or de-BREED-ment)
3151	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET165	What is the vet doing if he's lavaging your horse's wound? (pronounced luh-VAH-zching)	Washing the wound with a stream of fluid
3152	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH1150-2; HIH440-5; HSm365-5	Name 5 items found in an equine first aid kit. PART OF THE ANSWER DO NOT READ: marker, pen and paper, watch, weight tape, flash light and spare batteries, duct tape, small container to hold or mix solutions, hoof pick, hoof knife, syringe, pliers	Antiseptic, scissors, hemostats, thermometer, stethoscope, nonstick pads, gauze, sheet cotton, quilted cotton, elastic tape, vet wrap, antibiotic ointment, eye wash, saline rinse, Bute, Banamine, surgical scrub (Betadine), disposable gloves
3153	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-6	Why are ointments less effective in warm weather?	Heat will cause the ointment to melt (and to escape from wound or bandage).
3154	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET107	What is the reason for NOT treating fibular fractures unless bone fragments need to be surgically removed?	Tibia acts as a splint and no lameness is involved.
3155	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH610	How would you keep a horse with a broken leg on the ground until the vet arrives?	Sit on its neck and apply pressure to the head.
3156	Health and First Aid	Medium	TH610	When can a horse with a fractured limb be moved?	After a splint has been applied or after evaluation by a vet (accept either)
3157	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET63	What type of bone fracture breaks the skin?	Compound fracture (also accept open fracture)

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3158	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH410-1; HSm305-6	Which is more serious, heat exhaustion or heat stroke?	Heat stroke
3159	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm305-6; BEG104	Under what conditions is the horse's cooling ability significantly reduced to the point where it can be fatal if the horse is stressed?	When the sum of the temperature and the relative humidity is greater than 180
3160	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH410-1	Give 3 signs of heat stroke in the horse.	High temperature (up to 107), high heart rate (tachycardia), high respiratory rate (tachypnea), weakness, depression, incoordination (ataxia), hot dry skin, collapse, convulsions, unwilling to drink, poor gut sounds
3161	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH410; HSm305-6	Name 3 causes of hyperthermia in horses.	Hot weather, high humidity, poor stable ventilation, prolonged exposure to direct sunlight, overwork, transportation, obesity, genetic (malignant hyperthermia) [accept any correct answers]
3162	Health and First Aid	Novice	HIH710-7	Name ONE way to cool out a horse besides walking it.	Spray horse with a hose, sponge horse down, put horse in the shade, use fans, put ice on the horse, give horse a few swallows of water (accept any correct answer)
3163	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH441-5; HIH410-2	Name 3 things you can do for an overheated horse.	Call vet, spray horse with a hose, sponge horse down, put horse in the shade, use fans, put ice on the horse, give horse a few swallows of water (accept any correct answers)
3164	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH410-1	How soon should a horse with heat exhaustion respond to cooling efforts?	10 - 15 minutes (FYI: Horse will continue to appear very tired, but it should be willing to eat and drink.)
3165	Health and First Aid	Medium	FCH210	What kind of fluid should you give a horse suffering from heat cramps?	Electrolyte solution (water with electrolytes)
3166	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH860-1	What mammal, other than the horse, cools itself primarily by sweating?	Man
3167	Health and First Aid	Medium	CAHA5; FCH199	How does sweating cool the horse's body?	Sweat is evaporated from the horse's body which cools the horse.

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3168	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm310; FCH387	What part of the horse is inflamed with desmitis?	Ligament
3169	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH388	What is an inflammation of the endometrium called? (pronounced in-doe-MEE-tree-um)	Endometritis (pronounced in-doe-mee-TRITE-is)
3170	Health and First Aid	Medium	FCH406	What is the general term for inflammation of a tendon?	Tendonitis
3171	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	TH594	Name 4 signs of inflammation.	Heat, pain, swelling, and redness
3172	Health and First Aid	Novice	HSc45-46	Who is trained and skilled in the treatment of diseases and injuries of animals?	Veterinarian
3173	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HH9	What is the term for the condition of a horse that is healthy, active, and vigorous?	Thrifty
3174	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH425-1; HSm305-1	Besides vital signs, name 3 things to consider when evaluating the health of a horse.	Body condition score, weight, skin and coat condition, skin pliability (check for dehydration), behavior (alert, content, "acting right"), feeding habits, hoof condition, movement, lameness, flexibility, soreness, body fluids (urine, feces)
3175	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH210-5	What is a pre-purchase exam?	Exam made by a veterinarian to determine the overall soundness and health of a horse prior to sale.
3176	Health and First Aid	Medium	ES115	You do the math...Approximately 75 percent of a horse's total body weight is made up of water. If your horse weighs 1000 pounds, how much of this total weight is water?	750 pounds (1000 x 0.75 = 750)
3177	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET4	What is an adhesion?	When structures that normally move freely from each other stick together
3181	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH410-1; FCH211	What is anhidrosis?	Inability to sweat
3182	Health and First Aid	Medium	ES193	In reference to animal health, what is biosecurity?	Keeping biological or living things from being infected from agents that can cause disease (Accept any reasonable wording.)
3183	Health and	Medium	DET46	What is the COMMON term for a localized thickening	Callus

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	First Aid			of the outer layer of the skin due to repeated friction or pressure?	
3184	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-1; HSm305-1	Why is it necessary to know the normal parameters for your horse's vital signs and behavior?	So you'll know when something's wrong
3185	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH120	Name 5 things you should do to keep your horse in year-round good health.	Feed properly, provide clean water, exercise it regularly, provide shelter, take care of its feet, vaccinate, deworm (accept any correct answers)
3186	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET51	What term refers to a horse that's fallen or is lying down too close to a wall or fence to get up without assistance?	Cast
3187	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSc56	What is the term for the lodgment of a foreign particle, such as a blood clot or air bubble, in the circulatory system?	Embolism
3188	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET91	What is an embolism?	Lodgment of a foreign particle (such as an air bubble or blood clot) in the circulatory system
3189	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH860-3	Equine sweat is hypertonic. What does this mean?	Contains significant amounts of salts (FYI: A hypertonic solution has a greater concentration of solutes than other solutions.)
3190	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH394	What is an ion? (EYE-on)	Atom with an electrical charge
3191	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH397	What is necrosis?	Death of cells or body tissue while the animal is still alive
3192	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH163	What is the purpose of a neurectomy?	Eliminate pain reception from a body part
3193	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm; CAHA22; FCH397	What is the term for cutting the digital nerve to relieve pain?	Nerving (neurectomy)
3194	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm355-4; FCH399	What is an excessive reaction of the skin to sunlight called?	Photosensitivity
3195	Health and First Aid	Medium	FCH400	What is the term meaning the prospect of recovery from an injury or disease?	Prognosis

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3196	Health and First Aid	Medium	FCH394	What is a spasm?	Sudden involuntary contractions of a muscle or group of muscles
3198	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm360-1	What is the term for the involuntary spasmodic muscle contractions that produce heat in cold weather?	Shivering (FYI: Shivering can also occur with fright, stress, excitement, fever, or illness.)
3199	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH12	What occupational field emphasizes conditioning, measuring fitness, and improving rehabilitation techniques for the horse?	Equine Sports Medicine
3200	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH851-10	Equine swimming pools have become popular for conditioning horses. Name 3 ways in which swimming helps horses improve their condition.	Improves cardiovascular health, increases respiratory function, increases muscle tone, decreases stress on feet and legs
3201	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH408	What is the proper name for a small sac or blister containing fluid?	Vesicle (also accept cyst)
3202	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm305-2; ES163	Blood is pulled from the peripheral circulation to the internal vital organs in a horse with shock. How would this physiological process affect the capillary refill time?	Delayed or slower capillary refill time
3203	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	FCH403	Shock can be caused by trauma, blood loss, allergic reaction, infections, or poisonings. Name 3 signs of shock.	Pale mucous membranes, cold clammy skin or extremities, rapid pulse, weak pulse, rapid or slowed breathing, shallow breathing, low blood pressure, decreased urine output, weakness, behavioral changes such as anxiety, collapse, coma
3204	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET23	What is the name for the radiopaque dye material given to a horse by mouth to outline the digestive tract on radiographs or X-rays?	Barium
3205	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET59	What is the term used for a diagnosis based on signs or symptoms?	Clinical diagnosis
3206	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH115-16	In reference to medical tests, what do the letters ECG stand for?	Electrocardiogram
3207	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET92	What is the name for the medical instrument used in the examination of the interior of a hollow organ such as the stomach?	Endoscope
3208	Health and First Aid	Easy	INT224-3	In reference to horse health, what is the purpose of a flexion test?	To determine the flexibility of a joint

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3209	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH1380-1	What is the name of this test: forcibly flexing a joint for 30 - 60 seconds, then jogging the horse?	Flexion test
3210	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH392	What is the hematocrit?	Percent of red blood cells in the blood
3211	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH383	What is the COMMON term for measuring the hematocrit or percent of red blood cells?	Blood count
3212	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET155	What is the term for the passage of a tube into either the trachea or the esophagus?	Intubation (pronounced in-tube-AY-shun)
3213	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET32	2 part question: Medically speaking, what is a block and why would one be used?	Anesthetic injection used to numb certain parts of the body, used to detect the location of lameness, also used for surgeries
3214	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET189	What procedure is being described? Anesthetic injections are given to numb certain parts of the body. This is used to diagnose the location of lameness or to facilitate standing surgeries.	Nerve block (also accept local anesthesia)
3215	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH851-4	How can you evaluate back or loin soreness?	Use thumb and forefinger on each side of withers to apply gentle pressure; move fingers down the back; if the horse is sore; it will drop its back away from the pressure in that area.
3216	Health and First Aid	Hard	FCH213	What TWO internal body parts are associated with the condition called "thumps"?	Diaphragm and heart (FYI: Thumps is synchronous diaphragmatic flutter. It's often caused by electrolyte imbalances.)
3217	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH273	Why do horses in endurance races often get thumps?	Decreased blood levels of potassium (or electrolytes)
3218	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH430-6	What are movements of the flank in sync with the heartbeat called that often indicate an electrolyte imbalance?	Thumps or synchronous diaphragmatic flutter (accept either)
3219	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET268	What is the COMMON name for synchronous diaphragmatic flutters?	Thumps
3220	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-2; CAHA68; HSm305-2	What is the normal color of a horse's urine?	Clear yellow to orange
3221	Health and	Hard	TH256	Why would the urine of horses fed legume hay smell	Legume hay has more protein so more

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	First Aid			stronger than the urine of horses fed grass hay?	nitrogen is excreted in the urine.
3222	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH425-2	What would brownish-green urine indicate?	Jaundice; azoturia, tying-up, or Monday Morning Sickness (accept any)
3223	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH425-2; HSm305-2	2 part question: The color of a horse's urine can indicate health problems. Name 3 of these problems and give the accompanying urine color.	Red—bleeding in urinary tract; brownish green—jaundice or liver problems; dark brown or coffee colored—azoturia or tying up
3224	Health and First Aid	Novice	HIH445-3; HSm340-2	How often should horses be immunized for Tetanus, Eastern, and Western Encephalomyelitis?	Once a year
3225	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH445-1; HSm305-8	How many doses of a vaccine are initially needed to get an adequate immune response?	2 (two) doses
3226	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH445-3; HSm various	Name 5 immunizations that may be given to horses annually.	Tetanus, West Nile, EEE (Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis), WEE (Western Equine Encephalomyelitis), rhino (rhinopneumonitis), flu (influenza) [accept any correct answers]
3227	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH445-1	Why is vaccinating your horse after he's been exposed to a disease not very effective?	It doesn't give the horse enough time to develop immunity (to prevent the disease).
3228	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-13	Who developed an Anthrax vaccine in 1881?	Louis Pasteur
3229	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-13	Why is the anthrax vaccine not readily available in the US?	Anthrax is not very common.
3230	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH445-2 new; HSm305-8; HSm340-2	Name 3 of the 5 vaccinations in the AVMA "core" group.	Tetanus, West Nile, EEE (Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis), WEE (Western Equine Encephalomyelitis), rabies
3231	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH445-2 new; HSm365-6-9	The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) divides vaccinations into TWO categories. What are they?	Core and risk-based vaccines
3232	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH445-2 new; HSm305-8	According to the AVMA, what is the term for vaccinations that protect from diseases that are endemic to a region, that pose a potential public health significance, are required by law, are highly infectious, and/or pose a risk of severe disease?	Core vaccines

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3233	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH445-2; HSm305-8; HSm365-6-9	Name 3 diseases whose vaccinations are considered in the AVMA's "at risk" group.	Rhinopneumonitis (Equine Herpes Virus), influenza, strangles, botulism, equine viral arteritis (EVA), Potomac Horse Fever, rotaviral diarrhea, anthrax, leptospirosis
3234	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-1; HSm365-9	What is a vaccination?	Substance that artificially stimulates immunity (the production of antibodies) in an animal (without giving the animal the disease)
3235	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSc37	What is a bacterin vaccine?	Type of vaccine made of killed bacteria (or live attenuated bacteria)
3236	Health and First Aid	Hard	DET20	SPECIFICALLY, what is the name of the immune-stimulating product that's made from killed or live attenuated BACTERIA?	Bacterin (FYI: Bacterin is a type of vaccine.)
3237	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HSm305-8; DET35	Medically speaking, what is a "booster"?	Second or subsequent dose of a vaccine
3238	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH625-2	What is necessary for the prevention of Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan Encephalomyelitis?	Vaccination or use of insecticides (accept either)
3239	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH445-7; HSm340-2	You should vaccinate your mare for Tetanus, WEE, EEE, and Influenza approximately how long before foaling in order to build antibodies that'll be transferred to the foal?	4 - 6 weeks before foaling
3240	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH950-10	In general, foals born to previously vaccinated mares should begin receiving routine vaccinations at what age?	6 months
3241	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH950-10; HSm340	Name 3 vaccinations that a foal should receive by 6 months of age.	Tetanus, EEE, WEE, West Nile, rhinopneumonitis, influenza, rabies (also accept botulism, Potomac Horse Fever, strangles, Equine Viral Arteritis (males), leptospirosis)
3242	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH445-7; HSm340-3	By what age should Tetanus, WEE, EEE, and West Nile vaccines be given to a foal from a previously vaccinated mare?	By 4 – 6 months in foals from vaccinated mares (1st dose at 4 – 6 months, 2nd dose at 10 – 12 months, then annually)
3243	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-7; HSm340-3	By what age should Tetanus, WEE, EEE, and West Nile vaccines be given to a foal from an UNVACCINATED	By 1 – 4 months (accept any number within this range) (FYI: Foals from unvaccinated

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				mare?	mares get a 3-dose series with 1st doses at 1 - 4 months and then at 4-week intervals.)
3244	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-7; HSm340-3	What can foals with insufficient absorption of antibodies from colostrum receive, in addition to vaccinations, to help prevent infectious diseases?	Antitoxin
3245	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-13	If you use the nasal Strangles vaccine, why should you NOT give other injectable vaccines at the same time?	Live bacteria in the Strangles vaccine will form abscesses at the injection site.
3246	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm340-2; DET266	What is the correct name of the vaccine used in horses for prolonged protection against Tetanus?	Tetanus toxoid (FYI: Tetanus antitoxin only provides temporary protection.)
3247	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH445-2; HSm340-2	What is the difference between Tetanus antitoxin and Tetanus toxoid vaccine?	Tetanus antitoxin gives immediate, short-term protection. (It's given when the immunization status of the animal is unknown or is not up to date). Tetanus toxoid gives long term protection. (Tetanus toxoid should be given annually.)
3248	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-1; HSm305-1	In reference to horse health, what does TPR stand for?	Temperature, pulse, and respiration
3249	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH425-1,2; HSm305-1	Name 5 vital signs of the horse.	Temperature, pulse, respiration, capillary refill time, mucous membrane color, skin pliability
3250	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH425-1,2; HSm305-1	Name 5 vital signs of the horse.	Temperature, pulse, respiration, capillary refill time, mucous membrane color, skin pliability
3251	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH425-2; HSm305-2	In reference to horse health, what does CRT stand for?	Capillary refill time
3252	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH425-2; HSm305-2	How do you test capillary refill time?	Press your thumb on the horse's gums for a few seconds and then remove pressure; gum should return to a normal pink color within 1 - 2 seconds.
3253	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm305-1; BEG115-1L	In reference to TPR, what is inversion?	When the respiration rate is higher than the heart rate (pulse)
3254	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm305-1; BEG115-1L	You are the conditioning veterinarian judge for an endurance trail ride. What condition would these vital signs indicate? Temperature 102 degrees, heart rate 80	Inversion (respiratory rate higher than heart rate)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				beats per minute, and respiration 100 breaths per minute.	
3255	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH425-1; HSm305-1	What is the term for a respiratory rate that's higher than the heart rate?	Inversion
3256	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH425-1; HSm305-1	What is the appearance of the mucous membranes of a healthy horse?	Bright, moist, and pink (accept any)
3257	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH425-2; HSm305-1	When examining a horse, what 3 things would you evaluate when looking at the mucous membranes?	Color, moistness, capillary refill time
3258	Health and First Aid	Hard	TH62	Name TWO places on the horse's HEAD where the pulse can easily be felt using your fingers.	Under the jaw (facial artery) and just below eye (transverse facial artery)
3259	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	CAHA62	Name 3 places where a horse's pulse can be felt using your fingers. DO NOT READ, PART OF THE ANSWER: facial artery, transverse facial artery, digital artery, radial artery	Under the jaw, below the eye, base of the tail, behind the elbow, below the hock, medial side of the pastern, hind leg outside the cannon bone, along the fetlock next to the deep digital flexor tendon, inside front leg just below the knee
3260	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm305-1; ES163; CAHA62	Name ONE area on the horse that the digital pulse can be palpated.	Back side of the lower leg above the fetlock, over the fetlock, or down the pastern (FYI: The digital pulses of the medial and lateral digital arteries are normally hard to feel, but they're "bounding" with laminitis and a hoof abscess.)
3261	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-1; H1-29; ES155; DET223; HSm305-1	What is the normal heart rate of an ADULT horse?	28 - 40 beats per minute (accept any number within this range)
3262	Health and First Aid	Hard	HIH851-4	How high can a horse's heart rate be during a prolonged gallop?	200 - 250 beats per minute (accept any number within this range)
3263	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm535-2; HIH975-1	What is the normal heart rate for a FOAL?	60 - 120 beats per minute depending on the age of the foal (accept any number within this range)
3264	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH830-2	Name ONE thing that can cause an elevated heart rate in a horse.	Exercise, fever, illness, pain, stress, fear, excitement, outside temperature, humidity (accept any correct answer)
3265	Health and	Sr Bonus	HIH851-3	Name 3 causes of an elevated RESTING heart rate.	Fever, illness, pain, stress, fear, excitement,

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	First Aid				outside temperature, humidity (Do NOT accept exercise because the question asks for RESTING heart rate.) [accept any correct answers]
3266	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	TH113	Name 5 factors that affect the horse's heart rate.	Exercise, fever, illness, pain, stress, fear, excitement, outside temperature, humidity (accept any correct answers)
3267	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HSm305-1	Name 5 factors that affect the horse's heart rate.	Exercise, fever, illness, pain, stress, fear, excitement, outside temperature, humidity (accept any correct answers)
3268	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-1; ES155; HSm305-1	What is the normal respiration rate for an ADULT horse?	8 - 16 breaths per minute (accept any number within this range)
3269	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH810-1; TH425	In what units is the respiratory rate measured?	Breaths per minute
3270	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm535-2; HIH975-1	What is the normal respiratory rate of a FOAL?	20 - 40 breaths per minute (accept any number within this range)
3271	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-6; FCH406; HSm305-1	With what instrument is the temperature of a horse taken?	Thermometer
3272	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH425-1; HIH440-6; HIH410-1; ES155; HSm305-1	What is the normal temperature of an ADULT horse?	99 - 101.5 degrees (accept any number within this range)
3273	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm535-2; HIH975-1	What is the normal temperature for a NEWBORN FOAL?	99 - 102 degrees (accept any number within this range)
3274	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH410-1; HSm305-1	Name 3 factors that can cause temperature variations in the individual horse.	Age, sex, time of day, rain or snow, wind, ambient temperature, humidity, disease, level of activity, stress (accept any correct answers)
3275	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm310-3; DET79	To what does the prefix "desmo" refer?	Ligament
3276	Health and First Aid	Hard	HSm310-3; DET168	What does the prefix "leuko" mean?	White (as in white blood cells or leuko)
3277	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm310-3; DET16	What does the prefix "peri" mean?	Around

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3278	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm310-3; DET167; DET118; DET138	What does the suffix "itis" mean?	Inflammation
3279	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm310-3; FCH407	What does the suffix "emia" describe?	In the blood
3280	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm310-3; FCH393	What prefix means below normal?	Hypo
3281	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm310-3; DET178; DET198; DET240	What does the suffix "oma" mean?	Tumor (also accept cancer or neoplasm)
3282	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH440-5	Name 3 common conditions or management practices that can result in injury to the horse.	Barns, stalls, fences, or gates either too small, not designed properly, or in poor repair; improper building materials; uncapped steel posts; sharp edges on waterers, etc. (accept any correct answers)
3283	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-3	What is the difference between a closed wound and an open wound?	Skin is intact with a closed wound; skin is broken with an open wound. (FYI: Examples of closed wounds are contusions and bruises. Examples of open wounds are lacerations and abrasions.)
3284	Health and First Aid	Jr Bonus	HIH440-1; HSm365-3	Name 3 common causes of horse wounds.	Kicks, bites, falls, colliding with objects, trauma, lacerations from fencing (accept any correct answers)
3285	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH540a; HSm230-7	What is the FIRST step in treating an abscess?	Open the abscess so it can drain
3286	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm355-4; FCH380	What is the term for a localized collection of pus in the body tissue which is often accompanied by swelling and inflammation?	Abscess
3287	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH440-4; HSm365-3	Name 3 types of closed wounds.	Contusion, hematoma, sprain, torn muscle, torn ligament, torn tendon, torn cartilage (accept any correct answers)
3288	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-4	Give ONE treatment for a contusion.	Ice packs or cold hosing, compression or leg wrap, rest; later may apply heat to encourage absorption of excess fluid
3289	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-5; HSm365-3	In reference to wounds, what is a contusion?	Bruise (closed wound caused by blunt force trauma that causes hemorrhage, bruising,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					and edema without breaking the skin) [accept any reasonable wording]
3290	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-5	Your horse has been kicked by another horse and has a contusion. The trauma is sufficient to break blood vessels, resulting in an abnormal collection of blood in the body tissue. What is this called?	Hematoma
3291	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET137	2 part question: What is a hematoma and what causes it?	Abnormal collection of blood in body tissues; caused by trauma or by blood vessel injury
3292	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2	What is the best way to initially clean a large wound that's contaminated with dirt?	Hose it with water
3293	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2	Why should you clip the hair around a wound before cleaning it?	So the hair doesn't get into the wound (to keep it clean)
3294	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-3; HSm355-9	You are the veterinarian on call and are examining a horse that sustained a laceration to the front lower leg sometime in the past 12 hours. There is no active bleeding from the wound. What would be the main reason to NOT suture the wound?	Suturing this long after the injury may increase the risk of infection.
3295	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2; HSm360	What is the best way to control bleeding of a leg wound?	Apply pressure (or apply a pressure bandage)
3296	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2; HSm365-3	Which is more serious, cutting an artery or a vein?	Artery
3297	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2; HSm365-3	If blood is spurting from a wound, is an artery or vein cut?	Artery
3298	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2; HSm355-9	Your horse has been injured and is bleeding. How would you know if an artery was cut?	Bright red blood would be spurting from the wound
3299	Health and First Aid	Medium	TH609	What does hemorrhaging mean?	Uncontrolled bleeding
3300	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm355-9	2 part question: Your horse has just sustained a laceration to the leg and it is bleeding profusely. Your veterinarian has been contacted and is coming. Name TWO things you should do prior to the arrival of your veterinarian.	Control the bleeding and keep the wound clean
3301	Health and	Sr Bonus	TH609	Name 3 of the most dangerous locations for bleeding.	Neck, chest, forelegs, trunk, hind legs

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	First Aid				(jugular vein, carotid artery, subclavian arteries and vein, aorta, femoral arteries and vein, digital arteries)
3302	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2; HSm355-11	After hosing a wound, what should you do next?	Clean the wound with a mild antiseptic or bandage the wound (accept either)
3303	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-2; TH609; HSm355-9	Name TWO benefits of hosing a leg wound with cold water.	Cleans wound, decreases swelling, decreases pain, controls bleeding
3304	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH440-1; HSm365-3	Name 3 types of open wounds.	Incisions, lacerations, punctures, abrasions, penetrating wounds, avulsions
3305	Health and First Aid	Medium	HSm355-9	In reference to a wound, what is meant by the term "golden period"?	Elapsed time from injury to closure (after which, suturing a wound would do little good)
3306	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH410-1; HSm365-3	Name 3 tissues of the horse that can be damaged in open wounds.	Skin, muscle, nerves, blood vessels, tendons, bones, internal organs
3307	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-2; HSm365-3	What term describes the type of wound caused by a rope burn or by poorly fitted tack?	Abrasion (FYI: Abrasions are scrapes.)
3308	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-2; HSm365-3	What is an abrasion?	Scrape (accept any reasonable wording)
3309	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET117	What is the term for an open sore that forms just behind a horse's elbow?	Girth gall (also accept abrasion or saddle sore)
3310	Health and First Aid	Medium	DET1217	2 part question: In reference to wounds what are "galls" and what is the result if they are left untreated?	Abrasions caused by tack; if left untreated, they may cause open sores, infections, or scarring which results in white spots on the coat
3311	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-1; HSm365-3	What is the term for a wound with clean, straight edges?	Incision
3312	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-1	In reference to wounds, what is an incision?	Wound with clean, straight edges
3313	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-3; HSm365-3	Which type of open wound has torn and irregular edges?	Laceration
3314	Health and First Aid	Intermediate	HIH440-3; TH608; HSm365-3	What type of wound would be caused by barbed wire?	Laceration
3315	Health and	Intermediate	HIH440-3; TH609;	What is a laceration?	Jagged tear in the skin (wound with torn,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	First Aid		HSm365-3		irregular edges)
3316	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-3; HSm365-2	2 part question: What is a penetrating wound and how should it be treated?	Wound that penetrates a body cavity or organ; treat as an EMERGENCY—call the vet and cover the wound with sterile gauze.
3317	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-3; HSm340-1	What is the biggest danger with puncture wounds?	Infections (such as Tetanus)
3318	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-1; HSm365-3	What is a puncture wound?	Deep wound that has a small skin opening (accept any reasonable explanation)
3319	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-1; HSm365-3	Horses with puncture wounds should receive what vaccination if it's been 6 months or more since their last shot?	Tetanus shot (FYI: If a horse hasn't been vaccinated or if its vaccination status is unknown, then it should receive BOTH Tetanus toxoid and Tetanus antitoxin.)
3320	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-1; HSm365-3	What type of wound would a nail cause?	Puncture wound
3321	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH455-3	How can you help keep a puncture wound open while it's healing?	Soak in warm water and Epsom salts
3322	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-1	Why is drainage encouraged with a puncture wound?	To remove pus and debris or so the wound will heal from the inside out (accept either)
3323	Health and First Aid	Easy	HIH440-4; HSm355-11	Name ONE common complication in the healing of lower leg wounds.	Proud flesh; infection (FYI: Proud flesh is excess granulation tissue.)
3324	Health and First Aid	Medium	HIH440-4; HSm355-11	What is proud flesh?	Excess granulation tissue (FYI: The best treatment is surgical removal or debridement of proud flesh.)
3325	Health and First Aid	Sr Bonus	HIH440-4; HSm355-11	Name 3 risk factors for the development of proud flesh.	Lower leg injuries (where there's little muscle), injuries in areas where there's a lot of movement, injuries around joints, infected tissues, wounds left open to heal, limited intact healthy skin to cover the wound
3326	History	Sr Bonus	HSm140-1,2; ES15; TH13	Name 3 parts to the scientific classification of animals. Hint: The pneumatic is King Phillip Cried "Oh, For Goodness Sakes".	Kingdom, Phylum, Class, Order, Family, Genus, Species
3327	History	Easy	HSm140-2; ES15	Warm blooded animals that give milk and have hair fall into what zoological CLASS?	Mammalia (mammals) [FYI: Mammals are warm-blooded vertebrates that have hair or

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					fur, usually give birth to live young, and produce milk to nourish their young.]
3328	History	Hard	HSm140-2; ES15	In the zoological classification, what FAMILY includes the horse?	Equidae
3329	History	Medium	HSm140-2; ES15; DET99	What GENUS includes horses, zebras, and asses?	Equus (pronounced EK-wuss)
3330	History	Intermediate	HSm140-1; ES15	In the zoological classification, to what KINGDOM does the horse belong?	Animalia (animals)
3331	History	Hard	HSm140-2; ES15	In the zoological classification, to what ORDER does the horse belong?	Perissodactyla (FYI: Perissodactyla contains non-ruminant, odd-toed ungulates (hooved animals). Cows, etc. are in the order Artiodactyla which are ruminant, even-toed ungulates.)
3332	History	Hard	HSm140-1; ES15; TH13	In the zoological classification, to what PHYLUM does the horse belong?	(FYI: Members have a notochord which is a flexible rod-shaped cord composed of cartilage-like material.)
5690	History	Hard	HSm140-1; ES15; TH13	In the zoological classification, to what SUBPHYLUM does the horse belong?	Vertebrates (FYI: Vertebrates possess a backbone and are in the phylum Chordata.)
3333	History	Medium	HSm140-2; ES15; TH13	What is the GENUS and SPECIES of horse?	Equus caballus (EK-wuss cah-BALL-us)
3335	History	Easy	HSm130-4,8	Name ONE continent where horses were first domesticated.	Asia; Europe
3336	History	Intermediate	HSm130-4	Although the precise date of domestication of the horse remains unknown, what serves as the first record of man's dependence on the horse? These records date back to the most ancient of times.	Cave paintings
3337	History	Medium	HSm130-4	Horses were domesticated in Western Europe no later than what year?	1000 BC
3339	History	Easy	HSm140-1 pictures	What proof do we have of what ancient horses were like?	Fossils
3341	History	Sr Bonus	HSm140-2-4; ES9	Name 5 stages of evolution of the horse.	Eohippus, Mesohippus, Miohippus, Parahippus, Merychippus, Pliohippus, Plessipus, and Equus

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3342	History	Jr Bonus	HSm140-2-4; ES9	Name 3 stages of evolution of the horse.	Eohippus, Mesohippus, Miohippus, Parahippus, Merychippus, Pliohippus, Plessipus, and Equus
3343	History	Easy	HSm140-2; ES9; Hsc4	How tall was Eohippus?	12 inches (accept any answer from 10 inches to 20 inches) [FYI: Eohippus or "dawn horse" had 4 toes on the front feet and 3 toes on the back feet.]
3344	History	Easy	HSm140-2; HSc4	What does Eohippus mean?	Dawn horse
3345	History	Easy	HSm140-2; HSc4	What was the original ancestor of the modern horse?	Eohippus
3346	History	Easy	HSm140-2; ES9; Hsc4	2 part question: How many toes did Eohippus have on his front feet and how many toes did he have on his back feet?	4 toes on the front feet; 3 toes on the back feet
3347	History	Medium	HSm140-2; HSc4	What type of environment was Eohippus most suited for?	Forested environment (may also accept swampy environment)
3349	History	Easy	HSm140-4; ES10; HSc4	What was the final stage of the development of the horse?	Equus
3350	History	Easy	HSm140-3; ES9	How tall was Merychippus?	Size of a Shetland Pony, 10 hands, or 40 inches (accept any)
3351	History	Easy	HSm140-3; ES9	How many toes did Merychippus have?	3 (three) on each foot (FYI: Only the middle toe touched the ground.)
3352	History	Easy	HSm140-2; HSc4	How tall was Mesohippus?	24 inches (FYI: Mesohippus or "middle horse" had 3 toes on the front feet and 3 toes on the back feet.)
3353	History	Easy	HSm140-2; HSc4	What is the second stage in the horse's evolution?	Mesohippus
3354	History	Easy	HSm140-2; ES9; HSc4	Which toe of Mesohippus was largest?	Middle toe
3356	History	Easy	HSm140-2; ES9	How many toes did Mesohippus have?	3 (three) on each foot (FYI: Middle toe was the largest.)
3357	History	Easy	HSm140-2; ES9	Describe the difference between the front legs of Mesohippus and Merychippus.	On Mesohippus all 3 toes touched the ground; on Merychippus only the middle toe touched the ground.
3360	History	Easy	HSc5	What does Mesohippus mean?	Middle horse
5785	History	Hard	HSm140-3	Name TWO horse ancestors that lived between Mesohippus and Merychippus	Miohippus and Parahippus

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3358	History	Easy	HSm140-3; ES9	Which horse ancestor was the first to have only one toe on each foot?	Pliohippus
3359	History	Easy	HSm130-3; ES9	How tall was Pliohippus?	Size of a pony or 12 hands (accept either)
3348	History	Easy	HSm130-8; ES7; ES4,5	When Equus died out in North America, how did some of the population survive?	Crossed a land bridge between North America and Asia (between Alaska and Russia)
3362	History	Easy	HSc5; HSm130-6; ES10,14	How did horses return to North America during the 1500's?	Spanish explorers
3363	History	Easy	HSc4; ES5	Geologists suggest our modern horse began his history how long ago?	58 million years ago (accept any number between 55 – 60 million)
3364	History	Easy	HSc4; ES5	On what continent did Equus originate?	North America (FYI: First horse ancestors developed on what is now the Great Plains of the United States.)
3365	History	Hard	HSm130-8	Name ONE important event in the history of the horse that occurred during the Pleistocene epoch.	Equus, the final stage of the horse, developed; horses became extinct in North America; Equus crossed the land bridge to Europe and Asia.
3366	History	Medium	HSm130-8; ES7; HSc5	What was the significance of the Bering Strait in the evolution of horses?	It's the area where the horse's ancestors crossed the land bridge to migrate to Asia and Europe.
3367	History	Medium	HIH163B-1	Which individual is credited with bringing the first spotted horses to North America?	Cortez
3368	History	Medium	HSc5; HSm130-6	2 part question: When did horses return to North America and who brought them?	16th century (1500's); Spaniards
3369	History	Medium	HSc4; HSm125-1	During what time period did Equus migrate over the land bridges to Asia?	Ice Age (FYI: about 1 million years ago)
3370	History	Sr Bonus	HSm140-4; TH4	Give 3 reasons that are thought to be the cause of the horse's extinction in North and South America during the Pleistocene epoch.	Disease, depletion of food sources, insects, early human intervention, sudden climate change, parasites, failure to adapt to environment, used as a source of food for humans (accept any correct answers)
3372	History	Sr Bonus	ES8; TH4	Name 3 other animals that became extinct from North America about the same time as the horse (during the	Rhinoceros, saber-toothed tiger, mastodon, camel, elephant

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				Pleistocene epoch).	
3374	History	Easy	HSc4; HSm125-1	Name ONE of the horse's greatest contributions to human history.	Use in war, transportation, draft animal, pack animal, food source, pleasure, recreation, sports, showing, rodeo, agriculture (accept any correct answer)
3375	History	Easy	HSc4; HSm125-1	What animal has played a significant role in warfare since ancient times?	Horse
3378	History	Sr Bonus	HSc4; HSm125-1	Name 5 ways horses have been used throughout history.	Use in war, transportation, draft animal, pack animal, food source, pleasure, recreation, sports, showing, rodeo, agriculture (accept any correct answers)
3381	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-1	What is the foundation of a horse?	His feet
3382	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-1,2; HIH535-2	Name 5 parts of the horse's foot.	Wall, white line, sole, frog, apex of frog, cleft or sulcus of frog, bars, collateral grooves, sulci, commissures of frog, toe, quarter, heel, heel bulbs, buttress of heels, periople, seat of corn (accept any correct answers)
3383	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-1; HIH505-1	Name 3 things a horse's foot was designed to do.	Support weight, resist wear, absorb shock, provide traction, conduct moisture, assist in pumping blood, replenish itself
3384	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm305-2; BEG104	Give 3 desirable characteristics of a horse's hoof.	Hard wall, pulses same in both feet, pliable coronet, pliable frog, thick firm sole, uniform thickness of white line, no discoloration of white line, no founder rings, no bounding pulses, no corns or bruises, no heat, no foul odor, no discharge
3395	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-1; CAHA24; DET62	What is the name of the two extensions of the hoof wall at the heel area of the foot that lie between the sole and the collateral grooves or sulci?	Bars
3386	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	CAHA25	Name 3 parts of the hoof which furnish nutrition to the hoof.	Periopic corium, coronary corium, laminar corium, sole corium, and frog corium
3387	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH505-4	What are TWO purposes of the digital cushion?	Helps absorb shock and helps circulation of blood

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3388	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH505-4	What is the PRIMARY purpose of the digital cushion?	Shock absorption (FYI: The secondary purpose of the digital cushion is to assist in blood circulation.)
3389	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH505-4; TH696	What is the fibro-elastic, fatty cushion in the foot that acts as a shock absorber?	Digital or plantar cushion (accept either)
3390	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	CAHA27; FCH405	The digital cushion fills the area between the frog and what tendon?	Deep digital flexor tendon (also accept deep flexor tendon)
3391	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH505-4	What is the shape of the digital cushion?	Wedge-shaped
3393	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH525-1	What is the name for the soft, spongy, wedge-shaped part of the horse's foot?	Frog
3394	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH525-1	What part of a horse's foot provides traction and absorbs shock?	Frog
3396	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET13; TH695	What term describes the point of the frog towards the toe?	Apex of the frog
3398	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-6; CAHA25	What is the average hoof growth rate per month?	3/8 inch (accept any number within the range of ¼ - ½ inch or 0.5 - 1 cm)
3399	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-6	Which grows FASTER, the front hooves or the back hooves?	Front hooves
3400	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-6	What part of the horse's foot grows the FASTEST?	Toe
3401	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-6 picture; TH720	How long does it take the hoof to grow out from the coronet to the ground at the toe?	9 - 12 months (accept any number within this range)
3402	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-2	Horse's hooves grow faster in what GENERAL temperature?	Warm temperature
3403	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-6	Horses' hooves grow at different rates of speed. Which hooves grow SLOWER?	Hind feet
3404	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-1; INT206-2L	Name 3 things that affect hoof growth.	Temperature or season, age, nutrition, genetics, exercise, heart rate, moisture, massage of the coronary band, irritation or injury to sensitive structures, individual differences (accept any correct answers)
3405	Hooves and	Medium	HSm230-1; DET42;	What is the soft, fleshy part of a horse's heel called?	Bulb

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Hoof Care		CAHA24		
3406	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-1; HIH505-1	What structure transfers the horse's weight from the bony structure to the hoof wall?	Laminae
3407	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-1; HIH455-1	What is the term for the tiny, folded, accordion-like, interlocking projections that connect the coffin bone to the hoof wall?	Laminae (FYI: There are sensitive and insensitive laminae. Sensitive laminae contain nerves and blood vessels.)
3408	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-7	What part of the horse's foot contains the LEAST amount of moisture?	Wall
3409	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-8	What in the horse's feet helps to maintain their flexibility?	Moisture
3410	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-7	What part of the horse's foot contains the GREATEST amount of moisture?	Frog
3412	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH505-6	Where does the moisture come from that helps maintain flexibility and prevent cracking of the horse's feet?	Within the foot or in the environment (accept either)
3413	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HIH505-7	What is the moisture content of the following parts of the hoof: wall, sole, and frog?	Wall—25%; sole—33%; frog—50%
3414	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-7	What is nature's hoof conditioner?	Water
3415	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-6; CAHA24	What is the varnish-like layer of the hoof called?	Periople
3416	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	CAHA25	Specifically, what part of the foot produces the periople?	Perioplic corium (pronounced pair-ee-OH-plic CORE-ee-um)
3417	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-2; BEG106-1	Describe the difference between the sensitive and insensitive structures of the hoof.	Sensitive areas contain nerves and blood vessels; insensitive areas do NOT contain nerves and blood vessels.
3418	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-4; HIH535-3; CAHA24	Name TWO differences in the shape of the front feet and the hind feet.	Front feet are rounder and are naturally flat; hind feet are narrower, more pointed, and are naturally concave.
3419	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH320-4	What is the diameter of an average adult light horse's foot?	4 - 6 inches (accept any number within this range)
3420	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-1	What part of the foot covers the large area between the white line, frog, and bars?	Sole

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3421	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH515-1; TH722	What part of the hoof should NEVER bear weight?	Sole
3422	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-2	What is the primary function of the sole?	Protection (of the coffin bone)
3423	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm375-1; HIH540-1	2 part question: What part of the foot is most important to clean properly? Give ONE reason why this area is important to clean.	Deep depressions between the bar and the frog (commissures, sulci, or collateral grooves); it's the area most likely to have rocks, dirt, and manure; it's the area where thrush is most likely to start.
3424	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	DET62	What is the function of the commissure in the hoof?	Gives elasticity to the foot
3425	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-1; HIH425-1; HIH535-2; DET61	Give ONE name for the two grooves that separate the sole from the frog.	Collateral grooves, commissures, sulci
3426	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1	Which area of the wall of a horse's hoof is the thickest?	Toe
3427	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505-4	Where is the GREATEST point of wear on a horse's hoof?	Toe or breakover point (accept either)
3428	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH505-4	Why is the hoof wall harder at the toe than at the quarters?	Toe is further from the coronary band and is therefore more keratinized.
3429	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH505-5	What happens when the large venous plexuses within the hoof are compressed?	Blood is pumped back up the leg.
3430	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-4	What part of the normal, ideal hoof supports the primary weight of the horse?	Wall
3431	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-1	What is the term for the hard, outside part of the hoof?	Wall
3432	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-1	What part of the foot separates the wall and the sole?	White line
3433	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH505-1; CAHA24	Where is the white line located?	Between the wall and the sole
3434	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-2; HIH530	Name 5 basic tools used in trimming or shoeing horses.	Hoof pick, nippers, rasp, hoof knife, rounding hammer, driving hammer, clincher, clinch cutter, pull offs (accept any correct answers)
3435	Hooves and	Sr Bonus	HIH535	Timeline...You are a farrier and are demonstrating how	Clinch cutter, pull offs, hoof knife, nippers,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Hoof Care			to remove a shoe and trim the hoof. What is the correct order to use the following 5 farrier tools when accomplishing this task: nippers, hoof knife, clinch cutter, rasp, pull offs?	rasp
3436	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-3; HIH530-4; TH727	What is the "farrier's workbench"?	Anvil
3437	Hooves and Hoof Care	Novice	HSm230-2; HIH530-1	Give ONE purpose of a horse shoer's leather apron.	Protects the shoer's legs from cuts, nails, or tools; protects against heat when working at the forge; provides barrier between horse and farrier for dirt and moisture; holds small tools
3438	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-3	The part of the horseshoe nail that's bent over after being nailed through the hoof is called what?	Clinch
3439	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-7; HIH535-2	Why should the clinches be cut or straightened before pulling off the shoe?	To prevent tearing or chipping the hoof wall
3440	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH530	Which farrier tool is used to cut and/or raise clinches?	Clinch cutter
3441	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-2; HIH530-1	What are the TWO main parts of a clinch cutter?	Blade and point
3442	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2,3	What is the name of the tool that farriers use to bend over the end of a horseshoe nail?	Clincher or clinching tong (can also use a clinch block and a driving hammer)
3443	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-3; HIH530-3; TH745	A clinch block can be used to turn the head of the nail to start the clinch. If your horse objects to this procedure, what other tool could be used to turn the clinch?	Clinchers or clinching tongs
3444	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-3	Identify the 3 general types of clinchers or clinching tongs.	Saddle horse, gooseneck, and draft horse
3445	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard		Which farrier tool is used to make a crease in hand-fullered shoes?	Fullering iron
3446	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-2	2 part question: What are the TWO basic types of hammers used by farriers and how are they used?	Rounding hammer is used for making and shaping shoes; driving hammer is used for driving nails and finishing clinches. (FYI: Claws of the driving hammer can be used for wringing off the old nails.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3447	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-3; HIH530-2	Which farrier's hammer is heavier, rounding or driving?	Rounding hammer (FYI: A rounding hammer weighs 2 – 2½ pounds; a driving hammer weighs less than a pound.)
3448	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-3; HIH530-2; TH728	Give ONE purpose of the farrier's driving hammer.	Driving nails or finishing clinches (FYI: Claws of the driving hammer can be used for wringing off the old nails.)
3449	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-3; HIH530-2; TH728	What type of farrier's hammer is used for making and shaping shoes?	Rounding hammer or turning hammer (accept either)
3450	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-4	What farrier tool is used for cutting hot metal?	Hardy
3451	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-4	In reference to farrier tools, what is a hardy?	Tool used by farrier to cut hot metal
3452	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-2; HIH530-2	What piece of equipment is used by a farrier to determine the angle of the hoof?	Hoof gauge
3453	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-2; HIH530-3	Give ONE purpose of a hoof gauge.	Measure the hoof angle; measure the toe length
3454	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-3; DET142	What does the farrier remove from the hoof when trimming the hoof with a hoof knife?	Excess dead tissue from the horse's frog and sole
3455	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-3; HIH505	Name 3 uses of a hoof knife.	Pare away dead sole, trim ragged frog, relieve pressure on corns or cracks, remove foreign bodies from the hoof (accept any correct answers)
3456	Hooves and Hoof Care	Novice	HSm230-2; HIH535-2	What is the name for the piece of equipment that's used to clean out a horse's foot?	Hoof pick
3457	Hooves and Hoof Care	Novice	HSm230-2; H2-27	What is the safest direction to use a hoof pick?	Heel to toe or away from you (accept either)
3458	Hooves and Hoof Care	Novice	HH37; TH179; H2-27	Why should a hoof pick be used from heel to toe?	Safety! If used the opposite way, it could slip and gouge the handler or the horse.
3459	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH2130-1	What is the pincher-like instrument that's used to squeeze the hooves to find a sore spot or cause of lameness?	Hoof testers
3460	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH540-3	What is the purpose of hoof testers?	To identify or locate problems in the hoof (or areas of soreness)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3461	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-3; HIH530	In reference to hoof care, what are nippers used for?	Trim the hoof wall
3462	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-3; HIH530-1; TH728	Name the farrier's tool that's used to remove excess hoof wall.	Nippers
3463	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-3	What is a pritchel used for?	Make or enlarge nail holes in a horseshoe (accept either)
3464	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-3	What farrier tool is used to make or enlarge nail holes in horseshoes?	Pritchel
3465	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HIH530-1	Nippers and pull offs look similar. Describe how you can quickly tell one from another.	Pull offs have knobs on the end of the handles.
3466	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH530-1	You reach into your toolbox looking for nippers and grab what looks like nippers, but they have knobs on the ends of the handles. What tool do you have?	Pull offs
3467	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH530-1	What is the difference in USE between nippers and pull offs?	Nippers are used to trim the hoof; pull offs are used to remove shoes. (FYI: Pull offs can also be used to remove nails, nail stubs, and improperly driven nails.)
3468	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSM230-4	When removing a shoe from a horse, describe 3 steps in how the pull-offs are used.	Put jaws under one heel of shoe; pull down towards toe and in towards center of hoof; support toe with your knee; work gradually towards the toe, first on one branch of the shoe, then on the other; continue until shoe works loose from foot.
3469	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH535-2	When removing a shoe, why should you pull down on the pull offs instead of pulling them from side to side?	So you don't twist the foot or pull a tendon (accept either)
3470	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH530-1	What tool is used to file the hoof wall and level the bearing surface of the hoof after it has been trimmed by the nippers?	Rasp
3471	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH535	A satisfactory trimming job can be accomplished with a hoof knife, nippers, and what else?	Rasp
3472	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-2; HIH530-2	After a farrier's rasp has become too dull for rasping hooves, what can the farrier use it for?	As a clinching or finishing rasp
3473	Hooves and	Easy	HSm230-2; HIH525-1	Exercising a horse will help keep his feet what?	Healthy

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Hoof Care				
3474	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH505	How do extremely wet conditions promote rapid drying of the horse's feet?	Constant contact with moisture can erode or remove protective films from the horse's feet.
3475	Hooves and Hoof Care	Jr Bonus	HSm375-1	Name 3 important points in the care of a horse's foot.	Keep them clean (to prevent thrush), remove rocks (to prevent bruises), keep them trimmed properly, prevent the hoof from drying out (accept any correct answers)
3476	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-2; DET 23	Referring to horses, define the term "barefoot".	Horse has no shoes (is unshod).
3477	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH420-3	Give TWO reasons for letting a horse go barefoot for a few months.	Increases circulation in foot; makes foot healthier; helps keep snow and ice from accumulating in the hooves
3478	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH525-2	Referring to horse's feet, what does "picking out" mean?	Cleaning out a horse's hoof
3479	Hooves and Hoof Care	Novice	HSm375-1; HIH530-1; HH36	Give ONE reason for cleaning out a horse's foot.	Clean out dirt and rocks; check for injuries; check for thrush or other diseases; check for loose shoes; check for missing nails; check for abnormal growth, uneven wear, cracks, splitting, dryness (accept any correct answers)
3480	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; HIH530-1; TH720; HH49	Name 5 things you should look for when inspecting the horse's hoof.	Rocks and other debris, puncture wounds, bruises, diseases, loose shoes, loose or missing horseshoe nails, abnormal growth, uneven wear, cracks, splitting, too dry (accept any correct answers)
3483	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	DET205-4; HH36-37	How do you pick up a front foot?	Stand beside the shoulder, facing the rear; run your hand down the back of the leg to just above fetlock; grasp the fetlock area and pick up the foot; you can pinch the tendon or push the shoulder away to help. (Accept any reasonable wording.)
3484	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	DET205-4; HH47	Explain how to pick up a horse's hind foot.	Stand to the side of the horse facing its tail. Put your hand on its hindquarters and run

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					your hand down its leg to its fetlock. Ask the horse to pick up its foot. If needed, pinch the tendon or lean into the horse. (Accept any reasonable wording)
3485	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH420-3	In winter, snow or ice accumulating in hooves can cause what?	Pain or unstable footing (accept either)
3486	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH1140-14	When shoeing a horse during fly season, what can you use to make things more comfortable for you horse and farrier?	Fly spray
3487	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH515-1; HIH535-1	Give TWO names for a person who trims or shoes horses' hooves.	Farrier, blacksmith, horseshoer, shoer
3488	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH525-3	Give ONE reason why you should work with your foal's feet.	Get him used to being handled while he's young, he's easier to control when he's young, he will grow up knowing he won't be hurt
3489	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-6; HIH455-3	Name 3 shoeing practices that may contribute to the development of corns.	Shoe too small, leaving shoe on too long, trimming heel too low
3490	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-1	What is the term used to describe when a nail is being driven too close to the white line?	Quicking (also accept "hot nail")
3491	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	DET232; HH49; TH742	In reference to shoeing, what is meant by the term re-set?	Farrier uses the same set of shoes for a second time
3492	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	DET232; HH49; TH742	What is the term for the type of shoeing job when the farrier uses the same set of shoes for a second time?	Re-set or re-shod (accept either)
3493	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	TH742; HIH various	Name 3 things that can happen if you leave a shoe on too long.	Shoes can become loose or fall off, shoes can become thin, foot can get bruised or punctured, tendons and ligaments can become strained, hooves can grow out of proportion. (Accept any correct answers.)
3494	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HIH510	Name 3 things that can happen when a shod hoof grows out and changes the angle of the foot.	Puts strain on the ligaments and tendons, can affect the horse's gait or action, can cause lameness. (Accept any correct answers.)
3495	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	TH742; HIH various	What does an uneven wear pattern on a horseshoe indicate?	Foot is landing out of balance or foot is breaking over at a point other than the toe.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					(Accept either.)
3496	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HH525-3	2 part question: When holding a horse for the farrier, on which side should you stand and why?	Same side as the farrier; if the horse acts up, you can pull its head toward you and the horse's body will move away from the farrier.
3497	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HH515	When should the angle of the hoof be changed?	Only as a corrective measure
3498	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-4; HH510-1	What are the TWO types of balance to consider when trimming the hoof?	Heel to toe (front to back) and medial to lateral (side to side)
3499	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HH535-3	Why should the bars be trimmed level with the sole?	So the bars won't be broken or torn on rocks
3500	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HH49; TH20-22; HHvarious	Name 4 common faults corrected by trimming.	Splay foot, pigeon toe, quarter crack, cocked ankle, contracted heels (accept any correct answers)
3501	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HH49; TH20-22; HHvarious	Name ONE common fault corrected by trimming.	Splay foot, pigeon toe, quarter crack, cocked ankle, contracted heels (accept any correct answer)
3502	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	CAHA39	A base narrow horse will wear its feet unevenly. What part of the foot needs to be rasped more in order to bring the foot level?	Inside wall
3503	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	DET525-2; TH721	Correction of a foal's hooves must begin when the foal is a few days old and must be completed before what happens?	Before the growth plates close
3504	Hooves and Hoof Care	Intermediate	HH49; TH721	Trimming more off the inner half of the hoof will help correct which conformation fault?	Pigeon toe or toed-in (accept either)
3505	Hooves and Hoof Care	Intermediate	HH49; TH721	By lowering the inside hoof wall, the farrier is correcting what problem?	Pigeon toe (toe in)
3506	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HH49; TH721	Trimming more off the outer half of the hoof will help correct which conformation fault?	Splay foot or toed-out (accept either)
3507	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HH47	Name ONE thing that may happen if the hoof is not trimmed and it grows too long.	Hoof wall may crack, hoof wall may break off, or hoof won't wear evenly. (Accept any correct answer)
3508	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	TH742	What poor trimming practice may cause forging or over-reaching?	Leaving the toe too long

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3509	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH525-3	Careless trimming of a foal's feet can cause what?	Injury (strained tendons or lameness)
3510	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH525-3	Why young foal's feet be trimmed often?	So his feet and legs can grow as straight as possible
3511	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH525-1	How many times a year should a horse be trimmed or shod?	6 - 12 times a year (accept any number within this range)
3512	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-1; HSm230-6; HIH540-8; TH720	How often should horse's hooves be trimmed?	Every 4 - 8 weeks (accept any number within this range)
3513	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH535-1; HIH525-3; TH720	A normal, healthy mature horse without foot problems has its feet trimmed every 6 - 8 weeks. How often should FOALS' feet be trimmed?	Once a month, every 30 days, or every 4 weeks (accept any)
3514	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH535-3	How much frog should be trimmed from a horse that's stabled?	Only enough to remove the dead tissue
3515	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH505	Why should you NEVER rasp the walls of the hoof?	Removes the periople or outer varnish layer (which causes the hoof to dry out).
3516	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-5; HIH535-2	2 part question: When trimming a horse that's going to be ridden on rocky ground and/or roads, what part of the foot should NOT be trimmed and why?	Sole; because it protects the foot
5621	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm350-3	Name 3 things that can affect the appearance and growth of the hair and hooves.	Nutrition (such as vitamins like biotin, minerals such as calcium, protein), hormones, diseases, season of the year, external temperature, external humidity, age, exercise, stimulation or massage, genetics, individual differences
3517	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HIH525; HSm various	Name 3 problems that can occur to the feet of horses that are stalled year round.	Dry hooves, contracted heels, navicular disease
3518	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-7; HIH540-2	Name ONE common location of a hoof abscess.	Sole; white line
3519	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-7; ADV334-2	An abscess of the hoof may open and drain on its own. Name ONE thing you can do to encourage the abscess to dry up and heal.	Soak the foot (in Epsom salts and warm water or iodine solution) or pack the hoof (with Animalintex, Ichthammol, etc.)
3520	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-7; HIH540-2	Name 3 steps in treating an abscessed foot.	Locate and drain abscess; remove dead tissue (avoid excessive tissue removal); use

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					poultice; soak foot in water and Epsom salts; protect hoof with shoe, pad, or bandages; Tetanus booster
3521	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH455-4; HSm230-7	In relation to horses' hooves, what is "gravel"?	Infection that penetrates the white line and abscesses at the coronet (subsolar abscess)
3522	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-7; HIH455-4	What is an infection that penetrates the white line and abscesses at the coronet?	Gravel or sub-solar abscess (accept either)
3523	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH455-4	In relation to horses' hooves, what is another name for gravel?	Sub-solar abscess
3524	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-7; HIH455-4	Name 3 causes of gravel or subsolar abscess.	Puncture of white line, bruising, trauma, dirt or bacteria getting in through cracks in white line or wall, wet footing
3525	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	DET226; TH167	Chronic inflammation and swelling of the lateral cartilages resulting in intermittent sub-coronary abscesses is called what?	Quittor
3526	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	DET226	What is quittor?	Inflammation of the lateral cartilages which can cause subcoronary abscesses (wound at the rear quarter of the hoof that discharges pus above the coronet)
3527	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH455-6	What is a deep-seated sore that drains at the coronet and causes severe lameness?	Quittor (also accept gravel or subsolar abscess)
3528	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH455-5	What is the most common cause of quittor?	Trauma near the coronary band (or to the lateral cartilages)
5564	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH455-5	Sidebones are a condition associated with ossification of the collateral cartilages. What term refers to the condition that occurs when the collateral cartilages become infected?	Quittor
3529	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	FCH392	What is the term for the condition where a horse's foot may become smaller at the ground level than at the top of the foot?	Contracted heels
3530	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET68; TH167	What are contracted heels?	Heels of the hoof are too close together (FYI: Hoof may become narrower, frog may shrink, and horse may develop navicular.)

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3531	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET68; TH167	A narrow, shrunken frog and heels that are pulled together are signs of what?	Contracted heels
3532	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET68; HSc12	What condition may result from a dried out, shrunken frog?	Contracted heels or navicular disease (accept either)
3533	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH505-4	In referring to the hoof, what can happen if there isn't any frog pressure or contact with the ground?	Contracted heels may develop.
3534	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET68; TH167	Name ONE cause of contracted heels.	Improper trimming or shoeing, leaving shoes on too long, lack of frog pressure, lack of moisture in hoof, genetics, faulty conformation, uneven weight distribution (accept any correct answer)
3535	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	DET68; TH167	Give 3 causes of contracted heels.	Improper trimming or shoeing, leaving shoes on too long, lack of frog pressure, lack of moisture in hoof, genetics, faulty conformation, uneven weight distribution (accept any correct answers)
3536	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-5; ADV334-1L	In reference to a horse's hoof, where are corns found?	Heel area of the sole
3537	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-5; HIH540-2	What is a specific type of sole bruise occurring in the heel area?	Corn
3538	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-5; HIH540-2; DET68	Name ONE common cause of corns in the horse.	Improper trimming or shoeing, leaving shoes on too long, shoe too small for hoof, trimming heel too low (accept any correct answer)
3539	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-7; HIH540-2	What is a quarter or sand crack?	Crack in the side of the hoof wall
3540	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-7; HIH540-2	What is a quarter or sand crack?	Crack in the hoof wall
3541	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-8; HIH455-4	Why are quarter cracks more common than toe cracks?	Wall of the hoof is thinner at the quarter.
3542	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-7,8; HIH540-2	Name ONE cause of a sand or quarter crack.	Uneven weight bearing, irregular hoof growth, wire cuts, excessive hoof length, dry conditions (accept any correct answer)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3543	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; HIH515; HIH540-2	Name 3 causes of a sand or quarter crack.	Uneven weight bearing, irregular hoof growth, wire cuts, excessive hoof length, dry conditions (accept any correct answers)
3544	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; HIH540-2	2 part question: Will the edges of a crack in the hoof wall grow back together or repair itself if the hoof wall is supported and immobilized? Explain why.	No; the hoof wall must grow out to eliminate the crack
3546	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-7,8	Name ONE thing that will usually help correct a quarter crack.	Keep the hoof moist, keep the toe shortened, file a notch across the top of the crack, hold crack together with some material (accept any correct answer)
3547	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; ADV334-2	Name 3 different variations of a hoof crack.	Extends partway down from coronary band, extends partway up from ground level, extends full length of wall, horizontal crack
3549	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-2; HIH530-2	Which farrier tool would be used to correct a flare?	Rasp
3550	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH535-4	What causes the hoof wall to flare?	Unequal weight distribution
3551	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-4	What are outward distortions of the hoof called?	Flares
3552	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH455-3; HSm various	A darkened or moist area on the sole is usually an indication of what?	Puncture wound (also accept sole bruise or abscess)
3553	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm375-2; FCH402	What is seedy toe?	Separation of the sole from the hoof wall near the toe (white line disease)
3554	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm375-2; FCH402	What is the name of the condition of the hoof where there is a separation of the sensitive and insensitive laminae at the white line in the toe area?	Seedy toe (also accept white line disease)
3555	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm375-1; HIH540-1	What disease of the hoof causes black discoloration and a strong-smelling odor?	Thrush (FYI: Thrush is an infection of the frog caused by the anaerobic bacterium Fusarium necrophorum. It usually involves the central sulcus of the frog.)
3556	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm375-1; HIH540-1	What is thrush?	Infection of the frog (FYI: Thrush is an infection of the frog caused by the anaerobic bacterium Fusarium necrophorum. It usually involves the central sulcus of the frog.)

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3557	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm375-1; ADV334-1L	Name the following disease: caused by Fusobacterium necrophorum (an anaerobic bacterium), usually is a result of wet or unsanitary conditions, signs include crumbly frog, black sulci, and a pungent odor.	Thrush
3558	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm375-1; ADV334-1	Thrush is a black, strong smelling infection of the hoof that causes destruction of the frog. Is it caused by aerobic or anaerobic bacteria?	Anaerobic bacteria (FYI: Fusarium necrophorum)
3559	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm375-1; HIH540-1; ES183	Name ONE way to treat thrush.	Keep hooves clean, remove affected tissue, treat with anti-thrush medication (accept any correct answer)
3560	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm375-2; HH540-1	What is white line disease?	Infection in the white line that causes separation of the sole and the wall (also called seedy toe) [FYI: White Line Disease or seedy toe can be caused by bacteria, hoof digesting fungi, or a combination of both.]
3561	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm375-1; HIH505-1	Regarding horses' feet, what is one of the best known quotations in the horse world?	"No foot, no horse"
3562	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-6; HIH515-1	What is the first rule to remember in fitting a shoe to a horse's foot?	Shape the shoe to fit the foot.
3563	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH505-1	How many years have horseshoes been protecting horse's feet?	More than 2000 years
3564	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH515	Why should the horseshoe be slightly wider at the heels than at the quarters?	To accommodate the expansion of the heels when the foot bears weight
3565	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-6; HIH510-1	Referring to horseshoeing, what is balance?	Equal weight distribution (around the center of gravity on the horse's leg)
3566	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; HIH535	Name 5 steps in shoeing a horse.	Observe the horse, cut the clinches, pull off the old shoe, trim the hoof wall, trim the frog and sole, shape the shoe, nail the shoe on, clinch the nails, rasp
3567	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-6; HIH515-1	There are 10 things that distinguish an ideally fitted horseshoe. Name 3. DO NOT READ, PART OF THE ANSWER: provide confidence for performance without slipping, minimum weight necessary to last between shoeing intervals or	Balanced, stable on hoof, secure, retains natural cupping shape of foot, retains frog traction, protects sole, compensates for low heels, beveled to prevent pulling or injury to another leg, nail holes in front half of shoe at

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				to encourage desired action	proper angle
3568	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	TH150	You are spending the day with a farrier. The farrier has 4 shoes set out for the horse he is shoeing. He would like you to hand him a front shoe. How will you know which is a front shoe?	Front shoe is rounder (and is wider at the heel).
3570	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-5; HIH515-1	What is corrective shoeing?	Shoeing to correct the stance or gait of a horse
3571	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; HIH515-4	Name the type of keg shoe that is made of aluminum and is used on racehorses.	Racing plates (also accept plates)
3572	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; INT231-2	Aluminum horseshoes have the advantage over steel horseshoes of being lighter in weight, but have what disadvantage compared to a steel shoe?	Aluminum shoes wear faster.
3573	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; HIH515-4;	Racing plates are generally made from what type of metal?	Aluminum
3574	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; HIH515-4	Aluminum shoes are most commonly used in what equine sport?	Racing (FYI: Racing plates are 1/3 the weight of steel shoes. Aluminum shoes are also used on the front feet of jumping horses.)
3575	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	TH734	How much does an aluminum racing plate weigh?	2 - 3 ounces (accept any number within this range)
3576	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-8; INT231-2	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of aluminum shoes.	Advantage is they're lightweight; disadvantage is they wear out more quickly than steel.
3577	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET35; TH738	What alloy can be added to horseshoes to increase traction and life of the shoe?	Borium
3578	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HIH515-4	What metal alloy used in horseshoes maintains the light weight of aluminum, but has the durability of steel?	Titanium
3579	Hooves and Hoof Care	Intermediate	HSm230-9; INT231-2	Why might caulks and studs be added to horseshoes?	To increase traction
3581	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-9	What is the purpose of adding stickers or mud caulks to the heel of racing plates?	Increase traction (on a muddy race track)
3582	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-9; DET45	Where on a horseshoe are caulks found?	Ground surface of the shoe (usually at the heels and/or toes)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3583	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	DET53	The Chadwick Spring provides constant outward pressure on the bars of the hoof and would be used for what hoof problem?	Contracted heels
3584	Hooves and Hoof Care	Intermediate	HSm230-7; HIH515-2; TH737-38	What are toe clips?	Metal projections on the outside front of a shoe (FYI: Clips help hold the shoe on and take stress off the nails.)
3585	Hooves and Hoof Care	Intermediate	HSm230-7; HIH515-2; TH737-38	What is a thin metal projection on the outside of a shoe that lies against the hoof to give it support?	Clip
3586	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-6; HIH515-2	Give ONE purpose of clips on horseshoes.	To take stress off the nails, to stabilize the shoe on the hoof, to help hold the shoe more securely on thin-walled hooves
3587	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-6; HIH515-2; TH737-738	What type of shoe modification is used to take the stress off nails and to stabilize the shoe?	Clips
3588	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-9; HIH515-4	What is the name for a removable traction device for horseshoes?	Studs (FYI: Studs are usually screwed into the shoe; caulks are usually forged into the shoe.)
3589	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-9; INT231-2	In race horses, why are traction devices such as toe grabs not being used by trainers as commonly as they used to be?	They produce too many injuries.
3590	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-9; DET270	A thin protrusion of metal on the GROUND SURFACE of the toe of a racing plate is known as what shoe alteration?	Toe grab or toe grip (accept either)
3591	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	DET272	Referring to horseshoes, what is a "trailer"?	Horseshoe heel that extends ½ inch or more beyond the horse's heel. (FYI: Trailers are used on hind shoes.)
3592	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HIH515-1	How many nail holes are there in most ready-made horseshoes?	8 (eight)
3593	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-6	What is the position of a properly driven horseshoe nail?	Parallel to the tubules in the hoof wall
3594	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-6; ADV321-2L	How far above the horseshoe should horseshoe nails exit the hoof?	¾ - 1 inch (accept any number within this range)
3595	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; TH738	Name 3 parts of a horseshoe nail.	Head, neck, shank, bevel, point, inner face, outer face

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3596	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-11; TH739; TH745	What is the name for the SPECIFIC part of the horseshoe nail that prevents the nail from pulling through the shoe?	Nail head (also accept clinch)
3597	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-6; HIH535-5	What is the purpose of beveling on a horseshoe nail?	Directs the point of the nail to come out the side of the hoof wall instead of going straight into the hoof
3598	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-6	Horse shoe nails have a shank that is flat on one side and the other side is concave. When driving a nail, the nail should be started with which side facing the outside of the hoof?	Flat side should be outside.
3599	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-11; TH738	A horseshoe nail has two sizes of heads, regular and cityhead. Which is smaller?	Cityhead
3600	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-11; TH739	What type of horseshoe nail is used to increase traction on icy surfaces?	Frosthead nail
3601	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-11; TH738	Name 3 types of horseshoe nails.	Regular, cityhead, and frosthead
3602	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-10; HIH5115-5	In horseshoeing, what are pads used for?	To protect the bottom of the foot
3603	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-8; HIH515-5	When would a hospital plate be used on a shoe?	When the foot is abscessed or when the sole has an injury (accept either) [FYI: Hospital plates are easy to remove so you can apply medication to foot bottom; hospital plates also keep out debris.]
3604	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm375-8; HIH515-5	What is the term for a specialized type of horseshoe pad that can be removed to treat or apply medicine to the hoof and can then be re-attached?	Hospital plate
3605	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-9	Fullering, web, and branch are parts of what?	Horseshoe
3607	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HIH515-1; TH731	What is the width and thickness of the metal in the horseshoe called?	Web
3608	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-5; HIH515-3; HIH525-4	How does the thickness of the hoof wall determine the web or width of a horse shoe?	Web should be TWICE the thickness of the hoof wall.
3609	Hooves and	Easy	HSm230; HIH505-1	What is the basic purpose of horseshoes?	Protect the feet (from wear or damage)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Hoof Care				
3610	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-5; HIH535-5	Give ONE reason for shoeing your horse.	Protection; traction; correction of conformation fault, abnormal gait, or faulty hoof structure or growth; therapeutic—ease pain of diseased or injured hoof (accept any correct answer)
3611	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; HIH515-1; HIH535-5	Name 4 reasons to shoe a horse.	Protection; traction; correction—of conformation faults, abnormal gait, or faulty hoof structure or growth; therapeutic—ease pain of diseased or injured hoof (accept any correct answers)
3612	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-5; HIH515-2	Name 3 reasons for hot shoeing.	Shoes can be made specifically for the foot, more secure nailing, less interference with natural hoof function
3613	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	TH732	You are the ring steward at a horse show. You found a shoe that an animal in the last driving class lost. The size of the shoe is triple zero. What type of equine lost this shoe?	Pony or a horse with very small feet (accept either)
3614	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-5; HIH535-3	Name 3 things—other than hoof size—that influence what size horseshoe to use.	Length of shoe heels, position of heel nail holes, web or width, weight of shoe, nail hole size (accept any correct answers)
3615	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-5; HIH515-2	What is therapeutic shoeing?	Shoeing to treat a medical condition of the foot or leg
3616	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230	Name 3 corrective or therapeutic horseshoes or modifications. DO NOT READ, PART OF THE ANSWER: caulks on heels or at first outside nail hole, lateral toe extension with trailer, bar across breakover point	Bar, egg bar, heart bar, glue-on, Patten shoe, Chadwick spring, trailer, rocker toe, square toe, rolled toe, wedged toe, half rim, half-sole, slipped heel
3617	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; HIH515	Name 5 types of horseshoes. DO NOT READ, PART OF THE ANSWER: caulks on heels or at first outside nail hole, lateral toe extension with trailer, bar across breakover point	Keg (regular), racing plate, sliding plate, rim, polo, weighted shoes for gaited horses, bar, egg bar, heart bar, glue-on, Patten, Chadwick spring, trailer, rocker toe, square toe, rolled toe, wedged toe, half round, half rim, half-sole, slipped heel

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3618	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-5	The kind and weight of shoes worn by horses depends on what?	Type of work the horse does
3619	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-5; HIH535-5	Name 3 things that influence horseshoe style.	Type of activity horse does, type of terrain horse is worked on, integrity of hoof (how good hoof is), size of horse, weight of horse (accept any correct answers)
3620	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230-7; HIH515	2 part question: Name TWO types of shoes used specifically for the FRONT feet and give their purposes.	Half round shoes are used in harness racing or reining; weighted shoes enhance the action of gaited horses.
3621	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230; HIH530	2 part question: Name TWO types of shoes used specifically for the HIND feet and give their purposes.	Sliding plates help horses perform a sliding stop; square toe shoes stabilize the breakover point.
3622	Hooves and Hoof Care	Sr Bonus	HSm230	Name TWO types of horseshoes that can be used to re-establish frog pressure.	Bar shoe, slippered or beveled heel, Chadwick spring
3623	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230	Give ONE reason why a horse might wear a bar shoe.	Contracted heels, navicular disease, founder or laminitis, corn (accept any correct answer)
3624	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-6; HIH540-2	What type shoe can be used to protect the foot while a corn is healing?	Bar shoe
3625	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-7; HIH515-4	Name ONE type of shoe that's used to support a hoof with navicular syndrome.	Egg bar shoe, bar shoe, heart bar shoe
3626	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-7; HIH515-4	Give ONE purpose of an eggbar shoe.	Supports the rear portion of the hoof, used for navicular, used for under-run heels
3627	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-7; HIH515-4	Heart bar shoes are used temporarily to treat hoof problems such as laminitis. Heart bar shoes transfer weight from the hoof wall to what structure of the hoof?	Frog
3628	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-7; HIH515-4	What type of horseshoe is commonly used on horses with laminitis to transfer weight from the wall of the hoof to the frog?	Heart bar shoe
3629	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	DET142	Give ONE reason why hoof boots are used on horses.	Replace a lost shoe, treat a foot by placing medication in the boot, protect the hoof from further injury, keep the hoof clean, traction (accept any correct answer)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3630	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-9; HIH515-4	What is a fullered shoe?	One with a crease all the way around the shoe
3631	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-8; HIH515-5	What type of horseshoes can be used on a horse that temporarily needs shoe protection without damaging the foot with horseshoe nails?	Glue-on shoes (FYI: Glue-on shoes are especially useful on very young foals with thin, fragile hoof walls. They are also used on thin-walled, weak-footed horses that temporarily need protection until the hoof grows out.)
3632	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	HSm230-7; HIH515-3; HIH525-4	Name ONE type of horse that may use half round shoes.	Harness racing horses, reining horses, occasionally foals
3633	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET160	What is the term for the most commonly used manufactured, pre-formed horseshoes?	Keg shoes
3634	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	DET160; TH751	What is a keg shoe?	Pre-sized, ready-made shoe (manufactured, pre-formed shoe)
3635	Hooves and Hoof Care	Medium	TH734	How does a mule shoe differ from a horse shoe?	Mule shoe is narrower.
3636	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-8; INT231-3L	What is the name of the type of shoe that's used to elevate the heels of a horse that's confined to stall rest?	Patten shoe
3637	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	TH700	What is the name for a type of shoe where the inside rim on the web is raised above the outside rim?	Polo shoe
3640	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	TH737	Identify ONE advantage of the raised inside rim on polo shoes.	Increases traction, prevents sliding, enables foot to roll over faster, allows horse to pivot on shoe, allows horse to maintain a toe grip regardless of where foot breaks over
3641	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-9; HIH515-4	In order to alleviate tension of the flexor tendons and/or reduce the risk of forging, what horseshoe feature is frequently used in conjunction with an eggbar shoe for horses with navicular disease?	Rocker toe (FYI: Rocker toe shoes help horses suffering from limb deformities, posterior heel lameness, navicular disease, and stumbling. They also reduce the risks of forging or overreaching.)
3642	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-9; HIH525-4	Why would a rocker toe horseshoe be used on a healthy young horse?	Eases the breakover of the hoof to help prevent forging.
3643	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; HIH515-3	Sliding plate horseshoes will be found on the rear hooves of a horse performing in what kind of	Reining

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				competition?	
3644	Hooves and Hoof Care	Easy	HSm230-8; HIH515-3	What kind of special shoes would be found on the hind feet of a horse in a reining competition?	Sliding plates or sliders (accept either)
3645	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-9	What style of horseshoe can stabilize the breakover of the foot and prevent the horse from landing on either the outside or inside hoof wall?	Square toe
3646	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	HSm230-5; HIH515-1	How does the farrier choose the proper weight of shoe for the horse?	Generally, the lightest weight the horse can wear is best; heavier shoes are used on gaited horses to achieve higher action.
3647	Hooves and Hoof Care	Hard	TH732-36	What is the approximate weight of a #1 sized horseshoe?	8 - 12 ounces (accept any number within this range)
5756	Horse Judging	Easy	HH15; HSm635; HSm640	What is the name of the competition where contestants evaluate quality and performance classes of 4 horses and then explain why they placed the class as they did?	Horse Judging
5757	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm635-5	How many horses are in a Horse Judging competition?	4 (four) [FYI: In "quality" or halter classes, horses are numbered 1 – 4 from left to right.]
5758	Horse Judging	Intermediate	HSm635-2,3	In horse judging competitions, what are the TWO BASIC types of classes judged by competitors?	Halter, quality, or conformation classes (accept any) and performance classes
5759	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm635-5	How many classes are youth USUALLY required to judge in a Horse Judging competition?	4 – 8 classes (Accept any number within this range.)
5760	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm635-5	What is USUALLY considered a perfect score for a Horse Judging class placement?	50 points
5761	Horse Judging	Medium	HSm635-5	What is the term that's used to calculate deductions due to placing errors in Horse Judging?	Cuts (FYI: There will be 3 "cuts" per class— between the 1st pair, the 2nd pair, and the 3rd pair. Cuts range from 1 – 7. The bigger the cut, the bigger the differences in the horses in the pair.)
5762	Horse Judging	Medium	HSm635-3	When being judged in horse show classes, what is the difference between the American system and the Danish system of judging?	American system ranks each entry from most desirable to least desirable; Danish system judges all exhibitors against a standard.
5763	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm635-6	Give ONE way competitors can improve their Horse Judging skills.	Practice (by watching real classes), learn from more experienced judges, get more

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					info on judging (from books or internet)
5775	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm640-1	What is the MAIN purpose of giving oral reasons in Horse Judging?	To explain to the judge why you placed the class the way you did
5776	Horse Judging	Novice	HSm640-2	When is the best time to take notes in a judging class?	When the class is in front of you (FYI: To take notes, many divide their paper into 4 quadrants and list each horse in a quadrant.)
5777	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm640-7	In Horse Judging, what is the maximum time for giving oral reasons?	2 (two) minutes
5778	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm640-6; HH15	At what distance should you stand from an oral reasons judge while delivering a set of oral reasons?	8 feet (Accept any number within the 6 – 10 feet range.)
5779	Horse Judging	Intermediate	HH9	A horse that does not fit the general description of a breed type is said to be what?	Off type
5780	Horse Judging	Easy	HH15	Where should your hands be while you're delivering a set of oral reasons?	Behind your back
5781	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm640-4	In reference to horse judging, what determines how easy your oral reasons are to follow?	How you organize them (FYI: Oral reasons should have an introduction, comparisons of top, middle, and bottom pairs, and a conclusion.)
5782	Horse Judging	Medium	HSm640-5	How is the phrase “I grant” used in horse judging oral reasons?	Positive quality of the bottom horse in a pair
5783	Horse Judging	Medium	HSm640-5	How is the phrase “I fault” used in horse judging oral reasons?	Negative quality of the top horse in a pair
5784	Horse Judging	Jr Bonus	HSm640	Name 3 important points in giving a good set of oral reasons in horse judging.	Take notes during class, have a mental picture of class, use correct terms, organize reasons—intro, use of pairs, conclusion, practice (preferably without notes), accuracy, delivery—appearance, posture, voice, eye contact (Accept any correct answers.)
5772	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm635-3,4	Many performance classes start with a score of 70 and points are added and deducted for each maneuver. Name ONE class that is scored this way.	Reining, Cutting, Trail, Horsemanship (Accept any correct answer.)
5773	Horse Judging	Intermediate	HSm635-3	In some performance classes, each maneuver is scored from 0 – 10. Name ONE class that is scored this way.	Dressage (Accept any correct answer.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5774	Horse Judging	Jr Bonus	HSm635-6	Name 3 ways competitors can be successful in judging performances classes.	Know the judging criteria for the class, know the rules for the class, know how to score the class (i.e. Reining), know the patterns (if indicated), take good notes, study, practice (Accept any correct answers.)
5764	Horse Judging	Easy	HH220-1; HSm385-1	When determining the quality of a horse's conformation, to what do you compare it?	Ideal horse for the breed
5765	Horse Judging	Intermediate	HH9	A horse that does not fit the general description of a breed type is said to be what?	Off type
5766	Horse Judging	Jr Bonus	HH220-1; HSm385-1; HH14	Name 3 ways horses are viewed in a judging class.	Left side view, front view, right side view, hind view, at the walk, at the trot
5767	Horse Judging	Sr Bonus	HH220-1; HSm385-1; HH14	Name 5 ways horses are viewed in a judging class.	Left side view, front view, right side view, hind view, at the walk, at the trot
5768	Horse Judging	Easy	HH12,14; HSm385-1	Name TWO things to look for when judging a horse at the walk or trot.	Stride should be straight, true, elastic, smooth, long, well-coordinated, no lameness, no abnormal ways of going, no interference (Accept any correct answers.)
5769	Horse Judging	Easy	HSm385-2	In judging a quality or conformation class, what is the single most important characteristic in equine selection?	Balance (FYI: The slope of the shoulder is critical to balance. When the slope of the shoulder changes, other angles and ratios change which can cause a hard stride and other problems.)
5770	Horse Judging	Jr Bonus	HSm635; HSm640; DET129; HH8-13	Name 3 things halter quality horses are judged on.	Balance, structural correctness, structural smoothness, muscling, symmetry, action or way of going, type, conformation, soundness, quality, breed characteristics, sex characteristics (Accept any correct answers.)
5771	Horse Judging	Sr Bonus	HSm635; HSm640; DET129; HH8-13	Name 5 things halter quality horses are judged on.	Balance, structural correctness, structural smoothness, muscling, symmetry, action or way of going, type, conformation, soundness, quality, breed characteristics, sex characteristics (Accept any correct answers.)
3178	Miscellaneous	Easy	HH450-1	In general, how many years of an equine's life are equal to one year of a human's life?	3 (three) years (FYI: In young horses the ratio is 1:3.5 years.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3682	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH450-1	You do the math...If one horse year is equal to three human years, how old is a 20 year old mare in human years?	60 years old (FYI: In young horses the ratio is 1:3.5 years.)
3179	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH450-6	Give 3 signs of old age in the horse.	Gray hairs, deep depressions above the eyes, swayback, drooping lower lip, weight loss, thin hooves, arthritis, coarser hair coat, teeth changes—angle of incidence, Galvayne's groove, shape of teeth (Accept any correct answers.)
3180	Miscellaneous	Medium	HIH450-1	Give TWO reasons why horses live longer today than in the past.	Horses aren't worked as hard; horses generally receive better care.
3687	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH110-3; HSm145-1	What is meant by the term "full board"?	Stable where your horse is kept will take care of all your horse's needs.
3688	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH110-3; HSm145-1	What is the term for the service when a boarding stable takes care of all your horse's needs?	Full board
3689	Miscellaneous	Medium	HIH1360-1	To be considered a business rather than a hobby by the IRS, how many years must a horse business make a profit?	2 out of every 7 years
3690	Miscellaneous	Medium	HIH1355-1	Referring to leasing a horse, what is the difference between a lessor and a lessee?	Lessor is the one who owns the horse; lessee is the one who's leasing the horse.
3691	Miscellaneous	Medium	DET52	In regards to equine business, what does the Latin expression "caveat emptor" mean? (pronounced CAV-ee-aht EMP-tor)	Let the buyer beware
3692	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH1355	Name 3 types of equine-related contracts.	Breeding contracts, sales contracts, boarding, equine leases, training agreements, hauling agreements, liability waivers, sales agency agreements, partnership agreements, syndication agreements (Accept any correct answers.)
3693	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HSm650; ADV338	Name 3 equine-related careers where workers do NOT work hands-on with live horses.	Cooperative Extension, Department of Agriculture, breed association, horse council, announcer, feed industry, show organizer, equine insurance, equine lawyer, tack store, judge, barn builder, equine appraiser (Accept

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					any correct answers.)
5750	Miscellaneous	Jr Bonus	HSm650; ADV338	Name 3 equine-relate careers which require contact with horses.	Vet, vet tech, farrier, dentist, chiropractor, (other medical personnel), trainer, jockey, groom, exercise person, outrider, ranching, riding instructor, stable manager, therapeutic riding, mounted police officer (Accept any correct answers.)
3694	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH110-3; HSm150	Other than the purchase price of a horse, name TWO expenses of horse ownership.	Feed, board, vet care, hoof care, tack, training, lessons, transportation, leasing (Accept any correct answers.)
3695	Miscellaneous	Jr Bonus	HIH110-3; HSm150	Horse ownership is very expensive. Other than the purchase price of a horse, name 4 expenses of horse ownership.	Feed, board, vet care, hoof care, tack, training, lessons, transportation, leasing (Accept any correct answers.)
3698	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HSm110-7-9	Accurate identification of horses is important for medical records, showing or racing, or for finding lost or stolen horses. Name 5 ways a specific horse can be identified.	Sex, breed, color, markings, coat patterns or spots, height, weight (may vary), blemishes (scars, muscular dimples or defects), whorls (cowlicks), brands, lip tattoo, microchips, chestnut patterns (Accept any correct answers.)
3700	Miscellaneous	Jr Bonus	HSm110-7-9	Accurate identification of horses is important for medical records, showing or racing, or for finding lost or stolen horses. Name 3 ways a specific horse can be identified.	Sex, breed, color, markings, coat patterns or spots, height, weight (may vary), blemishes (scars, muscular dimples or defects), whorls (cowlicks), brands, lip tattoo, microchips, chestnut patterns (Accept any correct answers.)
3701	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	TH810	Identification of horses or other livestock has always been a problem for owners. If an identification system is to be successful, the identifying marks must have several characteristics. Name 3 of these characteristics.	Visible from a distance, permanent, relatively painless, unalterable, inexpensive, easy to apply, non-damaging, adaptable to data retrieval
3702	Miscellaneous	Easy	HSm110-7,8	Name TWO types of brands or human-made marks of identification in horses.	Hot brand, freeze brand, lip tattoo, microchip
3705	Miscellaneous	Easy	DET37	What is a brand?	Mark of identification
3709	Miscellaneous	Medium	HSm110-8	How does freeze branding a gray horse differ from freeze branding a chestnut horse?	New hair growth after freeze branding comes in white. When branding a gray horse, the

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					iron is applied long enough to kill the root so the hair won't grow back.
3706	Miscellaneous	Easy	HSm110-8	What is the name of the branding method that uses extreme cold rather than heat?	Freeze branding (FYI: The branding iron is dipped in liquid nitrogen and is usually applied long enough to kill the pigment in the skin which causes white discoloration. In gray horses, the brand is applied long enough to kill the hair follicles.)
3703	Miscellaneous	Easy	HSm110-7	What is one of the oldest methods of marking horses for identification?	Hot branding
3710	Miscellaneous	Jr Bonus	DET37	Name 3 areas on a horse that are branded.	Cheek, neck (Mustangs, Arabians), shoulder, hip
3704	Miscellaneous	Easy	HSm110-8	Where is a Thoroughbred race horse tattooed?	Inside of the upper lip
3699	Miscellaneous	Jr Bonus	HIH1355-2	Name 3 pieces of information that should be listed on a horse's bill of sale.	Name of horse (registered name), breed, registration number, age (date of birth), sex, color, markings, buyer, seller, signatures, purchase date, purchase price, special details of purchase, other identifying info (Accept any correct answers.)
3712	Miscellaneous	Hard	HIH1340-5	Most equine insurance policies require you to do what if your horse is injured, ill, or lame?	Immediately notify the company
3714	Miscellaneous	Hard	HIH1340-1	What type of insurance provides coverage for when someone or something is injured on your property or by your horse? The insurance company will investigate the claim, hire a lawyer to represent you, and pay settlements as covered by the policy.	Liability insurance
3715	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH1340-4	Name 3 US states that do NOT have Equine Activity Liability Laws.	California, Maryland, Nevada, and New York (FYI: Even if your state has an equine activity liability law, you should still have liability insurance.)
3717	Miscellaneous	Hard	HIH1340-3	What type of insurance offers coverage in the event that an insured horse suffers from a physical condition that makes it totally and permanently unable to fulfill its intended use?	Loss of use insurance (FYI: Loss of use policies may only pay 50% - 60% of the face value of the mortality insurance policy.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3718	Miscellaneous	Hard	HIH1340-3	What type of insurance covers the costs of illness-related veterinary expenses, diagnostic tests, and non-surgical care? This type of insurance does NOT cover routine expenses like vaccinations, Coggins tests, etc.	Equine major medical insurance (FYI: Some policies will cover up to \$7,500 and may include colic surgery.)
3720	Miscellaneous	Hard	HIH1340-3	What type of insurance policy is pays the owner if an insured horse dies from illness, injury, disease, or accident?	Mortality insurance (FYI: Full mortality covers almost all causes of death. Specified peril only covers death from certain causes. Mortality insurance may also cover if the horse is stolen.)
3722	Miscellaneous	Novice	DET129	Referring to horses, what is a hand?	Measurement of height (1 hand equals 4 inches)
3723	Miscellaneous	Intermediate	DET129	You do the math...In inches, how tall is a 16 hand horse?	64 inches (16 x 4 = 64)
3724	Miscellaneous	Intermediate	DET129	You do the math...A horse that is 66 inches tall would be considered to be how many hands tall?	16.2 hands tall (66 divided by 4 = 16.5 which would 16.2 hands)
3679	Miscellaneous	Medium	HIH130-1	2 part question: How and why was the Cooperative Extension Service established?	By the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 as a way to distribute new research information to the states
5754	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH1900-1	What is the oldest, non-formal youth development organization in the US?	4-H
5755	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH1900-1	When did the horse and pony program become part of the 4-H organization?	1960's
3684	Miscellaneous	Medium	HIH130-1	What do the initials AHC stand for?	American Horse Council
3730	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH210; HSm145	Name 3 things that should be considered in order to select the most appropriate horse for your needs and desires.	Age of rider and/or horse, experience of rider and/or horse, temperament, intended use, cost, breed, horse and rider combination, management experience, color, registered or grade (accept any correct answers)
3731	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH210-5; HSm145	Name 3 questions you should ask the owner before buying a horse.	Why selling, health problems, unsoundness, vices; how it gets along with other animals, previous use, training, specific cues, temperament, health care history, idiosyncrasies, behavioral problems (accept any correct answers)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3733	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH210-6	If you are thinking of buying a horse, what are 3 things you should consider in deciding whether or not to become a horse owner?	Expensive to buy, expensive to take care of, time for feeding and care, time for riding and training, you may need to pass up other activities, knowledge of caring for a horse (accept any correct answers)
3725	Miscellaneous	Novice	HIH210-1	What GENERAL age of horses is preferred for novice or first time owners?	Older horses
3727	Miscellaneous	Easy	HIH110-2	In choosing a horse or pony for a young child, what is more important than the animal's size?	Disposition or temperament (accept any reasonable wording)
3729	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH110-2; HSm145-1	What are 3 advantages to leasing a horse?	May satisfy desire to ride and costs less than owning, good way to determine if interest is serious before buying, good way to see if horse is compatible or what you expected, allows you to gain experience that will help you manage your own horse better
3732	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	HIH110-4	Name 3 life skills that children may develop as a result of horse ownership.	Responsibility, time management, money management, teamwork, self-confidence, sportsmanship, self-discipline, social skills, healthy competitive nature, greater coordination, greater strength, greater agility (accept any correct answers)
3728	Miscellaneous	Hard	DET61	In reference to horses, what does syndicated mean?	Horse is owned by a group of people who each own shares in it.
3737	Miscellaneous	Hard	FCH181	REM or deep sleep occurs only when horses are in what position?	Lying down with their muzzles touching the ground
5751	Miscellaneous	Intermediate	DET52; HSc4	Referring to horses, what is a "cavy"? (CAVE-ee)	Collection of horses
3740	Miscellaneous	Hard	DET52	What term refers to the mythological creature that had a head, torso, and arms of a man and the body and legs of a horse?	Centaur
3741	Miscellaneous	Sr Bonus	DET60; HIH various	Cob or cobby are terms used in the horse industry. Give 3 examples of how you might use these terms.	Cob-tailed—docked tail; cob-tail class—type of Hackney Pony class; cob—type of horse (short, heavyweight hunter); COB—form of feed (corn, oats, barley mix); cobby—horse that's closely coupled and stoutly built

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3742	Miscellaneous	Intermediate	DET98	What is the term that means "of or pertaining to the horse"?	Equine
3744	Miscellaneous	Intermediate	DET112	In reference to horses, give TWO definitions of forging.	Shaping of iron at the forge; striking the forefoot with the hindfoot
3745	Miscellaneous	Easy	DET127; FCH10	Give TWO definitions of the term "hack".	Horse ridden to a hunt meet, a riding horse for hire, a pleasure ride
3746	Miscellaneous	Hard	DET130	What does the slang term "hat rack" mean when used in describing a horse?	Emaciated or very thin horse (accept either)
3747	Miscellaneous	Hard	DET140	What does the term "hipphophile" describe?	Horse lover
3748	Miscellaneous	Medium	DET143	The horse has no equal as a draft animal. Even today, tractors, automobiles, and trucks are rated in what manner reflecting on the horse?	They are compared in terms of horsepower.
3749	Miscellaneous	Hard	DET151	What does the term "Indian broke" mean?	Horse is trained to be mounted from either side.
3750	Miscellaneous	Easy	DET158	What are TWO meanings of the term "jockey"?	Person who rides racehorses; small flaps on each side of the saddle
3751	Miscellaneous	Easy	DET174	In reference to the horse world, give TWO definitions of the term "maiden".	Mare that's never been bred; horse that's never won a race
3753	Miscellaneous	Intermediate	DET232; HH40	A collection of saddle horses at a roundup from which horses are chosen to be used for the day is called what?	Remuda (pronounced ray MYOU-dah or ray-MOO-dah)
3754	Miscellaneous	Medium	DET234	What is it called when a horse is ridden to his absolute limit so that he's exhausted and is unable to go farther?	"Riding him into the ground"
3755	Miscellaneous	Easy	DET267; HH8; HH28	Give TWO definitions of the term throatlatch.	Part of the horse—space between the jaw and the neck; part of the bridle—strap that goes around the horse's throatlatch area (and keeps the bridle from slipping over the horse's head)
3900	Nutrition	Hard	HIH742-3	Name ONE disease that has been linked to excessive free radicals or a deficiency of key antioxidants.	Equine motor neuron disease (EMND), chronic rheumatic disease, degenerative joint or bone disease
3938	Nutrition	Hard	HIH742-3; HSm430-9	Antioxidants decrease the negative effect of free radicals on body cells. Give TWO examples of	Selenium, vitamin E, vitamin A, vitamin C, enzymes, nutrient derivatives

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				antioxidants.	
3939	Nutrition	Hard	HIH742-3; HSm430-9	Name ONE function of an antioxidant.	Helps decrease the negative effects of free radicals; decreases susceptibility to oxidative stress and damage
3769	Nutrition	Intermediate	HSm410-1; HIH715-1	What is the major nutritional function of carbohydrates?	Energy
3772	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715-1; FCH16	Give ONE example of monosaccharides or simple carbohydrates.	Glucose, fructose, galactose, xylose (FYI: Examples of disaccharides are sucrose and lactose. Examples of polysaccharides are starches and fructans.)
3773	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715-2; FCH16	What is the difference between a structural carbohydrate and a non-structural carbohydrate?	Structural carbohydrates are polysaccharides that make up the fiber components of plants. Nonstructural carbohydrates act as storage forms of carbohydrates in plants.
3770	Nutrition	Hard	DET122; FCH391	In reference to equine nutrition, what is glycogen?	Storage form of glucose (FYI: Glucose is stored in the liver, kidneys, and muscles as glycogen.)
3774	Nutrition	Hard	DET122; FCH391	What nutrient is primarily stored in the horse's body as glycogen?	Carbohydrates (specifically glucose)
3775	Nutrition	Medium	FCH17; ES146	What happens to excess simple sugars when the glycogen storage capacity of the liver, kidneys, and muscles are full?	Stored as fat
3779	Nutrition	Intermediate	HIH760-1-2; FCH411	Name TWO time periods when the energy requirements for a broodmare increase.	Last 1/3 of pregnancy (last trimester); while lactating
3780	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715-3	Horses are only able to convert what percent of available chemical energy in food to mechanical energy or work?	20 - 25% (accept any number within this range)
3781	Nutrition	Medium	HSm410-4,5	Which has more digestible energy per pound, Timothy hay or oats?	Oats
3771	Nutrition	Hard	HIH850-1	In reference to equine nutrition, what is oxidative phosphorylation?	Aerobic breakdown of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins into energy (ATP)
5786	Nutrition	Hard	HIH850-1	In reference to equine nutrition, what is glycolysis?	Anaerobic breakdown of glucose or glycogen into lactic acid

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3776	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715-3; FCH9	Nutritional energy is measured in what scientific term?	Calories (also accept kilocalories or joules) [FYI: A calorie is defined as the amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of one (1) gram of water, one (1) degree Celsius.]
3778	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715-3; FCH19	Explain the difference between digestible energy (DE) and net energy (NE).	DE is the amount of energy in a feed that is available for absorption (gross energy minus energy lost in feces); NE is the amount of energy in a feed that can be used by the horse (gross energy minus energy lost in feces, urine, and digestion).
3777	Nutrition	Easy	HIH715-1; FCH9-10	Give ONE reason why a horse's digestible energy or calorie needs may increase.	Exercise, fever, illness, parasites, growing, reproducing, outside temperature (temperature extremes), humidity (wet weather) [accept any correct answer]
5787	Nutrition	Jr Bonus	HIH715-1; FCH9-10	Give 3 reasons why a horse's digestible energy or calorie needs may increase.	Exercise, fever, illness, parasites, growing, reproducing, outside temperature (temperature extremes), humidity (wet weather) [accept any correct answers]
3782	Nutrition	Easy	HSm410-3; HIH741-3	What is the most commonly used fat source in horse diets?	Vegetable oil (such as corn oil)
3783	Nutrition	Easy	HIH755-2	Which is safer to feed to meet an athletic horse's energy needs, fat or grain?	Fat
3784	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715-3; HSm410-3	Compared to proteins and carbohydrates, fats contain what percent more digestible energy on a per pound basis?	2.25% (FYI: Fats have 9 calories/gram; proteins and carbohydrates have 4 calories/gram.)
3785	Nutrition	Hard	HIH760-2	In the past, horse diets were formulated at 6 - 7% fat, but now some diets have up to what percent fat?	15%
3786	Nutrition	Intermediate	FCH18	At room temperature what is the PHYSICAL difference between fats and oils?	Fats are solids and oils are liquids.
3787	Nutrition	Medium	HIH715-3	Which nutrient has the HIGHEST energy density?	Fat (FYI: Fats have 9 calories/gram; proteins and carbohydrates have 4 calories/gram)
3788	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	ES148	Name 3 benefits of adding fat to the equine diet.	Growth, performance, stamina, body weight, helps reproductive function, helps milk

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					production, reduces gut fill, helps skin and coat (accept any correct answers)
3789	Nutrition	Hard	HIH742-2	Name ONE thing omega 3 fatty acids can do in the horse's body.	Enhance the coat, help with allergic skin conditions such as "sweet itch", soften the stool (prevent impaction)
3790	Nutrition	Medium	HIH742-4	What source of omega 3 fatty acids provides a significant improvement in "sweet itch" or other allergic skin conditions when added to the horse's diet?	Flaxseed
3791	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	FCH85	Name 3 benefits of feeding flaxseed to horses.	Makes coat glossy (gives "bloom"), softens stools (prevents impaction), treats allergic skin disease ("sweet itch")
3940	Nutrition	Hard	HSc33	What is fiber made of?	Very complex carbohydrates (such as cellulose)
3941	Nutrition	Hard	HIH745-3	2 part question: When reading a feed tag, what is the best indicator of energy content and why?	Fiber content; as fiber content increases, energy content decreases
3942	Nutrition	Hard	HIH705-2; HSm405-2	Fibrous feedstuffs are broken down into volatile fatty acids. What percent of the horse's energy needs do these acids provide?	80%
3943	Nutrition	Medium	TH199	Why is it important to know the fiber content of feed?	Feeds with higher fiber content have less digestible energy (because fiber is hard to digest)
3944	Nutrition	Hard	FCH274	The percentage of water and sugar in mare's milk is higher than that of cow's milk. Name TWO components in which the mare's milk is lower.	Protein, fat, and ash
3792	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725; HSm430	Give TWO examples of minerals.	Macro-mineral examples: sodium, chloride, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, potassium, sulfur; micro-mineral examples: iron, copper, zinc, manganese, iodine, selenium, cobalt, fluorine, molybdenum, chromium, silicon
3793	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725; HSm430	Iron, copper, and phosphorus are examples of which kind of nutrient?	Minerals (Do NOT accept micro-minerals because phosphorus is a macro-mineral.)
3794	Nutrition	Hard	HIH725-1	Name ONE thing that minerals influence about other nutrients.	Absorption, metabolism, excretion of other nutrients

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3795	Nutrition	Medium	HIH725-1	At what TWO stages of a horse's life are calcium needs the greatest?	Growing animals and lactating mares
3796	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH765-1; HSm430	Name 3 minerals that are essential in foals' diets.	Calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sulfur, cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, manganese, selenium, zinc
3797	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430; FCH20	Name 3 minerals that are essential in adult horses' diets.	Calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sulfur, cobalt, copper, iodine, iron, manganese, selenium, zinc
3798	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-1-3; HSm430-2; FCH395	What is a MACRO mineral?	Mineral that's needed in large quantities
3799	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-3,4; FCH388	Electrolytes are minerals that dissolve in water and are essential for many chemical processes in the body. Name TWO important electrolytes that are lost in sweat.	Sodium, chloride, and potassium
3800	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH725; HSm430-2	Name 5 MACRO minerals.	Calcium, phosphorus, sodium, chloride, potassium, magnesium, sulfur
3801	Nutrition	Easy	HIH735-3; HSm410-1	Which forage has a higher calcium content, legumes or grasses?	Legumes
3802	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-1; HSm430-2	What is a readily available storage location in the body for calcium?	Skeleton
3803	Nutrition	Hard	HIH715; HIH725-2; TH227; HSm430-3	Name ONE thing that can happen if there's an excess of calcium in the horse's diet.	Prevents the absorption of phosphorus and other minerals, prevents the utilization of phosphorus and other minerals, can cause bone disease in young horses.
3804	Nutrition	Medium	FCH20	Approximately what percent of body calcium is contained in the bones and teeth?	99%
3805	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-2; DET45	Which mineral aids in muscular activity, blood clotting, blood balance, enzyme activation, and bone formation?	Calcium
3806	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH725-1; HSm430-2	Name 3 functions of calcium in the horse's body.	Bone or teeth formation, normal muscular action, blood clotting, enzyme action, cell membrane function, temperature regulation,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					neuromuscular function, blood balance (accept any correct answers)
3807	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-2; HSm430	Phosphorus should NEVER exceed the amount of what mineral in the horse's diet?	Calcium
3808	Nutrition	Medium	HIH750-2; HSm430-2	What should the calcium to phosphorus ratio be for horse feeds?	2 to 1 (accept any ratio within the 1 to 1 to 6 to 1 ratios)
3809	Nutrition	Medium	HIH750-2	Give ONE result of having an inverted calcium to phosphorus ratio in a horse's ration.	Impaired calcium absorption; skeletal abnormalities
3810	Nutrition	Medium	HIH720-2; HSm430-3	What effect does excess phosphorus have on calcium?	Interferes with calcium absorption
3811	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-1; TH227-29; HSm430-2	What TWO minerals are necessary for proper bone and teeth formation?	Calcium and phosphorus
3814	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH820-2; HSm430	Name 3 electrolytes that are essential for maintaining fluid balance and nerve and muscle function.	Sodium, chloride, and potassium
3815	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430; FCH various	Name 3 electrolytes lost in sweat and urine.	Sodium, chloride, potassium, and calcium
3816	Nutrition	Hard	HIH752-2; HSm430-4	Name ONE circumstance when magnesium requirements are high.	Lactating mares; exercising horses
3817	Nutrition	Medium	TH20	60% of the magnesium in a horse's body is found where?	Skeleton (bones and teeth)
3818	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH725-2; HSm430-4	Give 3 results of too little magnesium in a horse's diet.	Nervousness, muscle tremors, muscle cramps, muscle spasms, fatigue, weakness, arrhythmias, increased respiratory rate (tachypnea), ataxia, potential for collapse, death (accept any correct answers)
3819	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-6; DET146	A mare that has hyperkalemia has an abnormally high level of what electrolyte in her blood?	Potassium (FYI: The chemical symbol for potassium is K for Kalium.)
3820	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-2; HSm430-4	What is the only mineral that horses have a definite appetite for?	Sodium
3821	Nutrition	Hard	HIH725-2	What electrolyte is involved in the maintenance of the acid-base balance?	Sodium
3822	Nutrition	Hard	HIH725-2; HSm430-4	Give TWO signs or symptoms of sodium deficiency.	Decreased skin turgor, desire to lick sweat-contaminated objects, lowered water intake, loss of appetite (anorexia) [accept any correct answers]

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3824	Nutrition	Medium	HIH725-2	Sodium plays an important role in the function of which body system of the horse?	Nervous system
3825	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-2; HSm430-4	Chloride in the horse's diet is usually accompanied by which other mineral?	Sodium
3826	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-4	What TWO minerals are necessary in a horse's diet for the regulation of all body fluids, maintenance of acid-base fluids, and nerve impulses?	Sodium and chloride
3827	Nutrition	Medium	FCH25, 26	Name TWO physiological functions that will increase the natural intake of salt in a horse's diet.	Sweating and lactation
3828	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-4; FCH25-26	Sweating and lactation are two physiological functions that will increase the free choice consumption of what mineral supplement?	Salt (sodium chloride)
3829	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	FCH26	Give 3 signs or symptoms of "salt poisoning".	Colic, frequent urination (polyuria), staggering, excessive thirst (polydipsia), diarrhea, weakness, paralysis of hind limbs (accept any correct answers)
3830	Nutrition	Hard	HIH725-3; HSm430-6	Name ONE thing sulfur is necessary for in the horse.	Production of proteins or enzymes; carbohydrate metabolism; helps insulin function properly
3831	Nutrition	Hard	HIH725-3; HSm430-6	Excess consumption of sulfur may cause a secondary deficiency in what other mineral?	Copper (FYI: Sulfur toxicity can result in lack of energy, colic, and eventually death.)
3832	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-8; DET111	What condition can iron deficiency cause?	Anemia
3833	Nutrition	Easy	HIH725-1; HSm430-2	What are trace or micro minerals?	Minerals that are only required in small amounts
3834	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH725; HSm430-2	Name 5 MICRO minerals.	Copper, zinc, iron, manganese, iodine, selenium, cobalt, fluorine, molybdenum, chromium, silicon
3835	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm410-4; FCH26	Name 3 of the TRACE minerals in trace mineralized salt.	Iron, manganese, cobalt, copper, iodine, zinc, selenium
3836	Nutrition	Hard	HIH725-4; HSm430-14	What micro-mineral is essential for the synthesis of vitamin B12?	Cobalt (FYI: Vitamin B12 is cobalamin.)
3837	Nutrition	Hard	FCH34	The Great Lakes basin, Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Plains, upper Mississippi Valley, and Pacific Coast	Hypothyroidism, goiter, cretinism, myxedema

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				regions are all deficient in iodine. Name ONE condition that may be caused by this deficiency.	
3838	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-7; ES138; HIH725-4	What mineral is necessary for proper function of the thyroid gland?	Iodine (FYI: Thyroid hormones T3 and T4 (thyroxine) are triiodothyronine and tetraiodothyronine, compounds that contain iodine.)
3839	Nutrition	Intermediate	HIH725-4; TH233; HSm430-2	Which mineral is necessary in the blood to carry oxygen to the body's cells?	Iron
3840	Nutrition	Medium	DET139	What is the primary cause of iron deficiency?	Blood loss (from parasites or trauma)
3841	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-8; FCH38	The largest percentage of which mineral is found in the myoglobin or hemoglobin in the horse's body?	Iron
3842	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-9; FCH329	What mineral imbalance results in the condition commonly referred to as Bobtail Disease?	Excess selenium (FYI: Bobtail disease is also called Alkali Disease.)
3843	Nutrition	Hard	ES142	Halitosis with an odor of garlic would be an indication of what specific mineral toxicity?	Selenium (FYI: Halitosis is bad breath.)
3844	Nutrition	Hard	HIH742-2; HSm430	By itself, selenium doesn't have much antioxidant capacity. Its antioxidant properties become stronger when it's paired with which vitamin?	Vitamin E
3845	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-9; HIH730-3; DET284	Name ONE problem selenium deficiency causes.	White muscle disease, myopathy (muscle disease), tying up, impaired movement, loss of muscular coordination, difficulty in suckling and swallowing, respiratory problems, heart problems
3846	Nutrition	Medium	HIH725-4; HSm430-9	It's important to know if your region's soil is deficient in this mineral before supplementing. Which mineral is it?	Selenium
3847	Nutrition	Medium	HIH725-4	What is the main cause of selenium toxicity?	Over supplementing it
3848	Nutrition	Medium	FCH325	Name TWO states in the US that have excessively selenium-rich soils due to native plants.	California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
3849	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH725-4; HSm430-9	Give 3 signs of selenium toxicity.	Blind staggers, hair loss, rough hair coat, change in hooves, horizontal hoof cracks, lameness, garlic-odor halitosis, muscle tremors, respiratory problems, death (accept any correct answers)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3945	Nutrition	Hard	TH9	How is a nutritional calorie defined?	Amount of energy required to raise 1 gram of water 1 degree Celsius
3946	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	FCH16	2 part question: What are maltase, sucrase, and lactase and what does each do in the body?	Sugar-digesting enzymes; maltase breaks down maltose, sucrase breaks down sucrose, and lactase breaks down lactose
3947	Nutrition	Medium	FCH152	What is the most common form of malnutrition in horses in the US?	Obesity
3948	Nutrition	Hard	HSc28	When the percentage of water, minerals, fats, and fiber are added together, the total will be somewhat less than 100 percent. The difference is referred to as what?	Nitrogen free extract
3949	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH742-1; HSm430-10	Name 3 things that many commercial supplements may include.	Vitamins, minerals, amino acids, protein, carbohydrates, fats, herbs, probiotics, microbials (accept any correct answers)
3950	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm405-2; ES111	Name 3 nutrients that are absorbed in the small intestine.	Protein, fat, carbohydrates, vitamins—ADEK, minerals (calcium, phosphorus); components of above such as sugars, amino acids, glycerols
3951	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH710-3	Many factors can influence digestibility of nutrients in the digestive tract. Name 3.	Source of feed, level of maturity, method of processing, quantity fed, frequency of feeding, rate of passage, compounds that interfere with digestion, individual differences (accept any correct answers)
3952	Nutrition	Intermediate	TH208-09	Give ONE advantage of knowing the amount of nutrients in feed.	To determine the quality of the feed; to determine if you're feeding your horse the right feed for its needs
3953	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSc33	Energy nutrients are chemically similar to what 3 fuels we use?	Gas, coal, and oil
3954	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm410-5	Name 3 ways in which grains differ NUTRITIONALLY.	Energy (carbohydrates and fats), proteins, vitamins, minerals, fiber
3955	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm410-1; INT202-1L	Name 3 things that a good quality legume hay is higher in than a good quality grass hay.	Energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin A, vitamin B
3956	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	THch 6	Name 3 problems that can be caused by feeding either too much or too little vitamin or mineral supplements.	Muscle disorders, bone problems, hormone imbalances, poor hair coat, eye problems,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					decreased immune function (accept any correct answers)
3957	Nutrition	Hard	FCH296	Name TWO nutrients that are required in lesser amounts in horses with chronic renal failure.	Protein, calcium, and phosphorus
3850	Nutrition	Easy	HIH720-1	Which nutrient supplies the material from which body tissue is made?	Protein
3851	Nutrition	Easy	TH256	Why would a horse need a protein supplement?	When the horse isn't getting enough protein in his current diet or if his protein requirements increase (accept either)
3852	Nutrition	Hard	HIH; ES various	What element do proteins contain that carbohydrates and fats do not?	Nitrogen
3853	Nutrition	Hard	HIH720-1, 750-1	Name TWO ways protein is used in the horse's body.	Formation of tissue; muscle function; production of hormones, enzymes, and antibodies
3854	Nutrition	Hard	HSc24	Trypsin converts proteins and partially hydrolyzed proteins into what TWO things?	Peptides and amino acids
3855	Nutrition	Hard	HIH760-5; HSm410-5	When comparing the nutrient value of Timothy and orchard grass in a hay sample, which provides the highest percent of crude protein?	Orchard grass
3856	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-6; ES117	All proteins contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. Name ONE other element that some proteins contain.	Sulfur, phosphorus, or iron
3857	Nutrition	Hard	HSm415-3; DET74; ES119 HSm415-3; DET74	What is "crude protein"?	Total protein content of feed
3858	Nutrition	Hard	TH220; TH272	What happens when excess protein is fed?	Nitrogen is separated from the compound and is excreted in the urine; the rest of the molecule is used for energy.
3859	Nutrition	Hard	FCH265; HIH765-1,2	At weaning time, most foals six months of age should be fed a diet containing what protein level?	16% (accept any number between 14% - 18%)
3860	Nutrition	Hard	FCH83	What plant provides high quality protein, high levels of lysine, and is used as a common protein supplement?	Soybean
3861	Nutrition	Hard	HSm410-3; BEG102	Cottonseed meal is used as what in a horse's diet?	Protein supplement

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3862	Nutrition	Hard	ES119	What is digestible crude protein?	Amount of nitrogen content that's available to the horse during digestion
3863	Nutrition	Hard	DET160	What protein is the key structural component of hair and hoof horn?	Keratin
3864	Nutrition	Hard	TH209	After nitrogen is removed from proteins, what happens to the rest of the molecule?	It's converted into energy or stored as fat (accept either)
3865	Nutrition	Hard	HIH745-2	The National Research Council (NRC) recommends horse rations be balanced on percentages of what TWO things?	Crude protein and lysine
3866	Nutrition	Hard	HIH710-1	What percent of proteins in grain-based diets is digested to amino acids and is absorbed from the small intestine?	50 - 70% (accept any number within this range)
3867	Nutrition	Medium	HIH740-7; HSm410-1	What type of feed will provide the horse with the greatest amount of crude protein?	Alfalfa
3868	Nutrition	Medium	BEG102	What is the most economical protein supplement?	Soybean meal
3869	Nutrition	Medium	TH219	What are the "bricks and mortar" from which bodies are made?	Proteins
3870	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HS34	Name 3 parts of the horse's body that are made of the protein keratin.	Skin, hair, and hooves
3872	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH741-3; TH255; HSm410-3	Name 3 protein supplements fed to horses.	Soybean meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, peanut meal, bone meal, fish meal, Brewer's grains, urea, milk protein (accept any correct answers)
3873	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430-6; ES33	Name 4 elements that make up proteins.	Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, iron, phosphorus
3874	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	TH220	Name 3 results of protein deficiency in horses.	Poor growth, un-thriftiness, weight loss, poor hair coat, decreased reproduction, poor hoof growth (accept any correct answers)
3875	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH720-1; HSm435-5	Give 3 reasons why it is NOT good to feed horses too much protein.	Expensive, not good for kidney problems, affects acid-base balance, causes calcium imbalance, can't be stored (as protein) for later use, produces excessive body heat, increases electrolyte deficiencies, increases

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					water loss (due to increased sweating)
3876	Nutrition	Hard	TH219	What determines the quality of the proteins?	Amount of essential amino acids (FYI: The higher the essential amino acids, the higher the quality.)
3877	Nutrition	Hard	TH256	Protein supplements should contain a good mixture of what?	Essential amino acids
3878	Nutrition	Medium	HIH715-1; HSm410-3	What are considered to be the building blocks of protein?	Amino acids
3879	Nutrition	Medium	TH219	How many of the 22 amino acids are essential to the horse?	10 essential amino acids
3880	Nutrition	Medium	HIH720-1; ES117	How many amino acids are found in proteins?	22 amino acids
3881	Nutrition	Medium	HIH710-2, 730-1	Where in the horse's digestive tract are amino acids synthesized?	Large intestine or hindgut (accept either)
3882	Nutrition	Medium	HIH720-1; TH219	Protein is composed of a chain of smaller units called what?	Amino acids (also accept polypeptides)
3883	Nutrition	Medium	TH219	During digestion, proteins are broken down into what?	Amino acids (also accept polypeptides)
3884	Nutrition	Hard	HIH765-1	During rapid growth, foals need more of which TWO amino acids?	Lysine and threonine
3885	Nutrition	Medium	TH219	What is an essential amino acid?	Amino acid that must be supplied in the diet
3886	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	TH244-46	Name 3 essential amino acids.	Phenylalanine, tryptophan, leucine, isoleucine, lysine, methionine, valine, histidine, threonine, arginine
3887	Nutrition	Hard	HSm410-3	Which protein supplement contains more lysine than most other vegetable proteins?	Soybean meal
3888	Nutrition	Hard	DET173	Name the amino acid that's necessary for growth and milk production.	Lysine
3889	Nutrition	Medium	TH219	Which amino acid has been found to be the most essential to the horse?	Lysine
3890	Nutrition	Easy	HIH765-1,2	Of a weanling, yearling, or two year old, which one needs the most protein?	Weanling (FYI: Weanlings need 14 - 18%, yearlings need 12 - 14%, and mature idle horses need 8 - 12% protein in their diets.)
3891	Nutrition	Hard	HIH765-2; TH26	What percent protein is required by yearlings?	12 - 14% (accept any number within this range)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3892	Nutrition	Hard	HIH420	A mature, idle horse needs what percentage of crude protein?	8 - 12% (accept any number within this range)
3893	Nutrition	Hard	HIH745-5	A feed containing 10% crude protein and 15% crude fiber would be appropriate for what type of horse?	Mature idle horse (horse that's not working, growing, or producing)
3894	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	FCH13-14	The protein requirements are greatest and most critical during what 3 phases of a horse's life?	Growth, reproduction, and lactation
3958	Nutrition	Easy	HIH790-3	Why should overweight and underweight horses be fed separately?	So you can control or monitor the amount of feed each horse gets
3959	Nutrition	Easy	HIH120-3; HSm150-2	Name ONE factor that influences a horse's nutritional requirements.	Age, size, exercise, fever, illness, injury, temperature, humidity, growth, pregnancy, lactation, breed, metabolic rate, individual differences (accept any correct answer)
3960	Nutrition	Hard	FCH196	2 part question: Name a type of diet that is beneficial for highly competitive horse activities and name a type of diet that's detrimental to them.	High fat is beneficial; high protein is detrimental.
3961	Nutrition	Hard	TH260	What is the #1 principle of ration balancing?	Determine the nutrient requirements of the horse and formulate a diet to satisfy those requirements.
3962	Nutrition	Hard	HIH525-3	Foals can develop a metabolic bone disease called Developmental Orthopedic Disease (DOD) if fed excessive amounts of what?	Protein or phosphorus (accept either)
3963	Nutrition	Hard	HIH755-1	Determining whether requirements are being met for most nutrients, other than energy, is difficult without doing what?	Analyzing the diet and comparing it to animal's nutritional requirements.
3964	Nutrition	Medium	ADV304-3L	Give ONE reason why some older horses may have higher energy requirements.	Older horses may have problems chewing, digesting, and/or absorbing nutrients.
3965	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	FCH186-87	Name 5 factors that influence a horse's nutritional requirements.	Age, size, exercise, fever, illness, injury, temperature, humidity, growth, pregnancy, lactation, breed, metabolic rate, individual differences (accept any correct answers)
3966	Nutrition	Medium	TH218	Name ONE result of energy deficiency in young animals.	Slow growth, poor condition, fatigue (accept any correct answer)
3967	Nutrition	Easy	HIH755-1	Name ONE nutrient exercising horses need more of	Energy, water, electrolytes (accept any

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				than non-exercising horses.	correct answer)
3968	Nutrition	Medium	HSm530-2	When are the nutrient requirements of pregnant mares greatly increased?	Last 3 months of pregnancy (third trimester)
3969	Nutrition	Medium	HSm410-1	Water, trace mineralized salt, and good pasture or good quality hay can supply all needed nutrients for what type of horse?	Mature idle horse (mature horse that's not growing, reproducing, or working hard)
3970	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm435-1; FCH113	To formulate or change a horse's diet, you must know what 3 things?	Animal's nutrient requirements, nutrient content of feed, amount being fed, amount needed to provide the nutrients
3971	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	TH260	Name TWO ways you can use Nutrition Requirement Tables.	Check to see if ration being fed is balanced; formulate an adequate ration for your horse.
3972	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH735-1; HSm435-2	Horses can be divided into classes relative to their nutritional requirements. Name 3 of these classes.	Maintenance (mature idle), growing, pregnancy, lactating, working
3973	Nutrition	Intermediate	TH208	In reference to feeds, what is TDN?	Total Digestible Nutrients
3974	Nutrition	Hard	TH209	What is the term for the digestible organic nutrients such as protein, fiber, nitrogen-free extract, and fat?	TDN or Total Digestible Nutrients
3757	Nutrition	Easy	HSm410-1	Name TWO types of nutrients needed by horses.	Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, vitamins, minerals (also accept energy instead of carbohydrates or fats)
3758	Nutrition	Jr Bonus	HSm410-1	Name 3 types of nutrients needed by horses.	Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, vitamins, minerals (also accept energy instead of carbohydrates or fats)
3759	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm410-1	Name 5 types of nutrients needed by horses.	Water, carbohydrates, fats, protein, vitamins, minerals (also accept energy instead of carbohydrates or fats)
3895	Nutrition	Easy	HIH730-3; HSm430-10	Name TWO vitamins that are found in green, leafy forages.	Vitamin A, vitamin E, vitamin K, B vitamins (FYI: Horses get vitamin D from sunlight; vitamin K and some B vitamins are produced in the large intestine; vitamin C is produced in the liver.)
3896	Nutrition	Intermediate	HIH740-12	What is one of the most unstable nutritional components of hay?	Vitamins
3904	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-1	What kind of compounds are vitamins?	Organic compounds (FYI: Organic compounds

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.)
3905	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-3; TH256	What is the name of the essential organic compounds that are needed in small amounts by the horse?	Vitamins (FYI: Minerals are needed in small amounts, but they are not organic compounds.)
3906	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-1	How do vitamins differ from minerals?	Vitamins are organic (FYI: Organic compounds contain carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.)
3907	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH730; HSm430	Name 3 vitamins and give ONE thing each does in the horse's body.	Vitamin A—helps with vision, immune response; Vitamin B—most help with enzyme processes; Vitamin C—antioxidant; Vitamin D—calcium absorption and balance; Vitamin E—antioxidant; Vitamin K—blood clotting, bone metabolism, vascular health
3908	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430; FCH43-44	Give 3 reasons horses would need supplemental vitamins.	Prolonged drug therapy, high grain low forage diet, poor quality hay, stress, poor diet, heavy exercise, nervous horse, diseases (such as anemia), vitamin deficiencies (accept any correct answers)
3902	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730; HSm430-10	2 part question: What vitamins are essential in the horse's diet and why?	A and E; because they can't be synthesized in the body
3760	Nutrition	Easy	HSm430-10	Give TWO reasons why a horse might need supplemental vitamins.	Growing, working, producing (pregnant or lactating), stress, lack of vitamins in diet (poor quality forage, etc.)
3897	Nutrition	Easy	HIH730-1; HSm430-10	Name the two GENERAL TYPES of vitamins.	Fat soluble and water soluble (FYI: Fat soluble vitamins are ADEK; water soluble vitamins are B and C.)
3899	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-10; FCH42	Why is an excess of fat soluble vitamins more detrimental than an excess of water soluble ones?	Water soluble vitamins are easily excreted from the body (fat soluble vitamins can be stored in the liver or in the fat).
3898	Nutrition	Hard	HSm405-1	What is required in the diet to aid in the absorption of vitamins A, D, E, and K?	Fat
3901	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HIH730-1; HSm405-1	Name the 4 fat-soluble vitamins.	A D E K
3909	Nutrition	Easy	HIH730-2; HSm430-10	Lack of what nutrient can cause a horse to go blind?	Vitamin A (FYI: Vitamin A is also important for a healthy immune system.)

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3910	Nutrition	Easy	HIH730-2; HSm430-10	Horses get what vitamin from beta-carotene in green grass?	Vitamin A
3911	Nutrition	Easy	HIH730-2; HSm430-10	Which vitamin is higher in green forages than in hay?	Vitamin A (FYI: The pigment beta-carotene that is present in green forage leaves is a precursor to vitamin A.)
3912	Nutrition	Hard	HIH505-2; ES123; HSm430-10	Name TWO things vitamin A does in the horse's body.	Needed for vision (especially night vision); needed for healthy skin, muscles, and bones; needed for a healthy immune system; involved in reproductive function; antioxidant
3913	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-10	Deficiency of what vitamin is rare if good quality hay or pasture is available?	Vitamin A
3914	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430-11; FCH47	What are 3 symptoms of Vitamin A deficiency?	Excessive tearing, night blindness, reduced feed intake, slow growth, reduced fertility; rough, dry, brittle, or long hair coat (accept any correct answers)
3915	Nutrition	Medium	HSm415-1; ES123; FCH46	What is the precursor of Vitamin A?	Carotene (beta-carotene)
3916	Nutrition	Medium	HSm415-1; ES123; TH200-238	What yellow pigment found in plant material is used to form Vitamin A in the horse?	Carotene (beta-carotene)
3917	Nutrition	Medium	TH239	Why does the carotene level in old hay decrease over time?	Carotene is easily oxidized.
3918	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-10	What is carotene?	Plant pigment that is converted to Vitamin A.
3927	Nutrition	Hard	HSm430-11	What is rickets?	Weak, deformed bones due to deficiency of calcium, phosphorus, or vitamin D
3928	Nutrition	Easy	HSm430-11; HIH730-3; TH240	Name ONE way horses get Vitamin D.	Through sunlight or sun-cured hay
3929	Nutrition	Easy	HSm430-11; HIH730-3; TH240	Why would horses stalled 24 hours a day need supplemental vitamin D?	Vitamin D comes from sunlight; if they're in the stall, they're not in the sun.
3930	Nutrition	Easy	HSm430-11; HIH730-3; TH240	Which vitamin is responsible for the strength and proper development of the bones?	Vitamin D
3931	Nutrition	Easy	HSm430-11; HIH730-3; TH240	Name ONE thing Vitamin D is responsible for.	Bone strength, proper development of bones, mineral balance, calcium absorption

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
3932	Nutrition	Easy	HIH730-2; HSm430-11; TH221	Vitamin D regulates the absorption of what important mineral?	Calcium (also accept phosphorus)
3933	Nutrition	Hard	HIH730-3; HSm430-11	A deficiency of Vitamin E can cause white muscle disease. What general age horse does this predominantly affect?	Young horses (horses less than 11 months)
3934	Nutrition	Hard	TH241	Name TWO things vitamin E does in the body.	Antioxidant (maintains and protects cell membranes from oxidation), enhances immunity, involved in DNA production, enhances absorption and storage of Vitamin A
3935	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-3; HSm430-11	Decreased immune function is associated with what vitamin deficiency?	Vitamin E
3936	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-3; DET284; HSm430-11	The lack of which VITAMIN can cause white muscle disease?	Vitamin E
3937	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-12; FCH50	Which VITAMIN is essential for blood clotting?	Vitamin K
3903	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-1; HSm430-10	Which TWO vitamins are water soluble?	Vitamin C and B vitamins (B complex)
3926	Nutrition	Medium	HSm430-13; FCH60	Which vitamin is not needed in the horse's diet, but a lack of it in human diets causes scurvy?	Vitamin C (FYI: Horses produce an enzyme (L-gulonolactone oxidase) in their liver that converts glucose into vitamin C.)
3919	Nutrition	Hard	HSc31	Name TWO B vitamins that brans contain.	Thiamine (B1) and Niacin (B3)
3920	Nutrition	Medium	TH241	What vitamins are synthesized in the large intestine?	B vitamins
3921	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430-13; FCH52-57; ES126	Name 5 B vitamins by name or number.	Vitamin B1—thiamine; vitamin B2—riboflavin; vitamin B3—niacin; vitamin B5—pantothenic acid; vitamin B6—pyridoxine; vitamin B7—biotin; vitamin B9—folate (folic acid); vitamin B12—cobalamin
3922	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	HSm430-13; ES126-27	Give the scientific name for 3 of the B vitamins.	Vitamin B1—thiamine; vitamin B2—riboflavin; vitamin B3—niacin; vitamin B5—pantothenic acid; vitamin B6—pyridoxine; vitamin B7—biotin; vitamin B9—folate (folic acid); vitamin B12—cobalamin
3923	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-2; TH243	What vitamin may be expected to maintain or improve the condition of the hooves?	Biotin (FYI: Biotin is vitamin B7.)

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3924	Nutrition	Medium	HIH730-2; HSm430-13	What forage has the highest concentration of biotin?	Alfalfa (FYI: Biotin is Vitamin B7.)
3925	Nutrition	Hard	FCH52	In what TWO areas of the body is thiamin converted to its active form?	Kidneys and liver (FYI: Thiamine is Vitamin B1.)
3761	Nutrition	Easy	HSm305-7; HIH710-1	What nutrient is vital to life and is essential for all body systems?	Water
3762	Nutrition	Easy	HSm305-7	What is the most essential, easily available, and often overlooked nutrient?	Water
3763	Nutrition	Easy	HIH710-2	What is an advantage to hand-watering your horse?	You can monitor how much they drink.
3764	Nutrition	Easy	HIH710-1	How do suckling foals meet the majority of their water needs?	By drinking the mare's milk
3766	Nutrition	Easy	ES116	A lack of what nutrient may increase the risk of impaction colic?	Water
3768	Nutrition	Sr Bonus	TH244	There are many tasks that water performs in the body. Name 3.	Necessary for life, transports nutrients to cells, transports waste from cells, makes up most of the blood, regulates body temperature, acts as a lubricant, necessary in most of the body's chemical reactions (accept any correct answers)
3765	Nutrition	Hard	HIH710-1	The water intake of individual horses with the same diet and under the same environmental and exercise conditions may vary by how much?	Up to 50%
3767	Nutrition	Jr Bonus	HIH710-1	Name 3 factors that affect the water requirements for horses.	Size, exercise, sweating, temperature, humidity, fever, illness, specific diseases like Cushing's, lactation, amount of food, type of food, individual variations, medications such as Lasix (accept any correct answers)
3985	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-1; HSc52	Name 3 ways insects and other arthropods adversely affect their hosts.	Suck blood, feed on mucous discharges, spread diseases, cause pain, cause sores, interfere with digestion cause slow growth, frighten enough to cause injury, hurt ears so its hard to halter, make horses restless or ill at ease
4088	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415; HSm320	Name the 5 most common external parasites.	Flies, lice, mites, ticks, and ringworm (fungi)

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3986	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-1; HSm320-1 picture	How many pairs of wings do adult flies have?	1 (one) pair of wings
3987	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-1; HSm320-1	What are some of the most persistent pests of horses?	Flies
3988	Parasites	Hard	HSm320-2; HSm355-6	In reference to external parasites, what is "sweet itch"?	Allergic reaction to the (Culicoides) biting midge's saliva (FYI: Sweet itch is also called "Summer Itch" and Summer Seasonal Recurrent Dermatitis or SSRD.)
3989	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-1,2	Give ONE location where external parasites lay their eggs.	Manure, decomposing hay or straw (stable flies), still or slow-moving water (mosquitoes), vegetation in moist areas (horse flies and deer flies), moving water (black flies), fresh cattle manure (face flies and horn flies), dead tissue (blow flies)
3990	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-3; HSm320-2	Name ONE non-chemical means of breaking the fly's life cycle.	Good sanitation, removing breeding materials (such as manure or soiled hay or straw), controlling moisture, mechanical control (such as using screens, fans, or fly tapes), biological control (such as parasitic wasps)
3991	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-3; HSm320-2	Name TWO prerequisites for successful completion of the life cycle of house flies and stable flies.	Breeding materials, moisture, warmth
3992	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-3; HSm320-3	Name ONE non-chemical way to keep flies out of areas such as feed rooms, tack rooms, and box stalls.	Use screens or fans
3993	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-3; HSm320-2-4	Other than good sanitation, name 3 types of fly control.	Baits, foggers, mists, fly spray, fly tapes or strips, fly wipes, biological control (parasitic wasps) [Accept any correct answers.]
3994	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-4	Give ONE reason why is it more difficult to control face flies than stable flies and house flies.	Face flies feed on the face where it's difficult to apply insecticide; face flies only land on the horse for a short period each day
3995	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-3; HSm320-3; ADV300-2L	When using parasitic wasps or fly predators for fly control, what must be done to remain effective?	Must re-apply at set intervals
3996	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-3; HSm320-3; ADV300-2L	What is meant by "biological control" of pests such as flies?	Using other insects (such as parasitic wasps) to break the life cycle
3997	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-3; HSm320-2	The best way to control flies is to keep the barn what?	Clean (Remove breeding materials such as

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					manure and soiled hay and bedding.)
3998	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-3; HSm320-2	Removal of manure and soiled bedding is a major factor in controlling what external parasite?	Flies
3999	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-3	Name 3 areas that are commonly missed when cleaning up horse properties to help with fly control.	Around fence posts, outside or under fences, feeders or hayracks, corners of stalls, around silos or other feed storage areas, around water source areas
4000	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-3; HSm320-3	Why can continual use of insecticides to control flies have the opposite effect?	Flies can develop a resistance to the insecticide.
4001	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-4	What is the most common form of commercial fly bait?	Granules (FYI: Baits are best used as a supplement to other control efforts. Fly bait is only effective against house flies. It will NOT kill stable flies. Fly bait must be kept away from horses, other livestock, pets, and children.)
4041	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-8	Who should you contact for information on recommended insecticides for your area?	Your vet or County Extension Office
4042	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-4; HSm320-3	Overuse or continual use of insecticides can cause flies to develop what?	Resistance (FYI: Good sanitation is VERY important for interrupting the life cycle of the fly.)
4003	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-1	Name the 4 stages of the fly's life cycle.	Egg, larva, pupa, and adult
4163	Parasites	Medium	DET164	In reference to parasites, what is a larva?	Immature, worm-like developmental stage of certain parasites
4002	Parasites	Medium	DET174; FCH167	In reference to parasites, what is a maggot?	Larva of an insect (such as a fly)
4070	Parasites	Medium	DET223; HSc56	In reference to parasites, what is a pupa? (pronounced PEW-pah)	Life cycle stage of an insect between the larval and adult stages
4004	Parasites	Novice	HIH415-1,2; HSm320-1,2	Name ONE type of fly that is a pest to horses.	House fly, stable fly, face fly, horn fly, horse fly, deer fly, yellow fly, black fly, mosquito, gnat, sand fly or biting midge, bot fly
4008	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-1,2; HSm320-1,2	Name 5 types of flies that are pests to horses.	House fly, stable fly, face fly, horn fly, horse fly, deer fly, yellow fly, black fly, mosquito, gnat, sand fly or biting midge, bot fly
4009	Parasites	Medium	HIS415-1; HSm320-1	2 part question: Which fly, the house fly or the stable	Stable flies; because they have painful bites

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				fly, is a more severe pest to horses and why?	and they suck blood
4010	Parasites	Jr Bonus	HIH415-1,2; HSm320-1,2	Name 3 types of flies that are pests to horses.	House fly, stable fly, face fly, horn fly, horse fly, deer fly, yellow fly, black fly, mosquito, gnat, sand fly or biting midge, bot fly
4011	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-4	Name ONE way to prevent black flies from feeding in a horse's ears besides using pesticides such as fly spray or wipes.	Put petroleum jelly (Vaseline) on the inside of their ears; use a fly mask with ear coverings.
4012	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-2; HSm320-2	Where on a horse do black flies feed?	Inside the ears
4014	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-2; HSm320-2	Which external parasite usually feeds on the inside ear folds and may cause a horse to be head shy?	Black flies or buffalo gnats (accept either)
4015	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-2; HSm320-2	What is another name for black flies?	Buffalo gnats
4017	Parasites	Hard	FCH167	Which flies lay eggs in dead tissues or wounds?	Blowflies
4018	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-4,5	What fly that hovers about the horse, then quickly darts toward the animal and glues individual eggs to the hair in a matter of seconds?	Bot fly
4019	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-2; HSm320-1	What fly feeds on the mucous secretions from the horse's eyes and nostrils?	Face fly (FYI: The face fly is <i>Musca autumnalis</i> and its principal host is cattle.)
4020	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-2; HSm320-1	What do face flies feed on?	Mucous secretions from the horse's eyes and nostrils
4021	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-2	Where do FACE FLIES lay their eggs?	Very fresh cattle manure
4022	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-5; HSm320-4	Give ONE name for ADULT cattle grubs.	Heel flies or bomb flies (FYI: They are large, hairy flies that are prevalent from late May through June that resemble honey bees. The larvae are called cattle grubs and they penetrate the skin and migrate through the connective tissue.)
4006	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-2; HSm320-2	Name ONE type of fly that is known for the female's painful bite.	Horse fly, deer fly, or yellow fly
4007	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-2; HSm320-2	Name TWO flies that have bayonet-like mouthparts.	Horse fly and deer fly
4024	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-2	Where do HORSE flies deposit their eggs?	Plants near water (Do NOT accept manure.)
4027	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-2	How big is a horse fly?	1/3 - 1 inch long (accept any number within this range)
4028	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-2	What is a Tabanid?	Horse fly

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4030	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-1; HSm320-2	Both house flies and stable flies act as intermediate hosts for what parasite?	Stomach worms (Habronema species)
4031	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-2; HSm320-5	Name ONE time of the day when mosquitos are most active.	Dusk or dawn
4032	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH665-2; HSm320-5	Name 3 ways to reduce your horse's exposure to mosquitos.	Keep stabled at night, keep stable lights off, place incandescent bulbs 50 yards from the stables to attract mosquitoes, eliminate breeding grounds, clean water troughs weekly, remove birds, use mosquito repellent (Accept any correct answers.)
4033	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-2; HSm320-2	Give ONE other name for biting midges.	Punkies, no-see-ums, or sand flies
4034	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-1; HSm320-1	What part of the horse do stable flies bite?	Legs (especially the lower front legs)
4035	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-1; HSm320-1	What is the scientific name for the stable fly?	Stomoxys calcitrans (pronounced stoe-MOX-is CAL-si-trans)
4037	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-1	Where do STABLE FLIES prefer to lay their eggs?	In rotting hay or straw mixed with horse or cattle urine or feces
4038	Parasites	Easy	HSm355-8	What parasite causes ringworm?	Fungus (FYI: Horses with ringworm have circular, hairless, crusted areas. Ringworm is called dermatophytosis.)
4039	Parasites	Jr Bonus	FCH168; ES187	Name TWO treatments for ringworm in horses.	Isolate infected horse, use antifungal shampoo or medicine, disinfect equipment, clip excess hair, remove hard crusts, apply Betadine solution, apply Nolvasan scrub, use white vinegar solution (Accept any correct answers.)
4040	Parasites	Intermediate	HSm355-8	Ringworm is caused by a fungus, NOT a worm. Give 3 features of ringworm lesions.	Lesions are circular, hairless, and crusted and can be found on the face, trunk, and pasterns.
4043	Parasites	Hard	HSm320-6; FCH399	A horse that has pediculosis is infested with what type of external parasite?	Lice (FYI: Lice come in two types, biting and sucking.)
4044	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-6; HSm355-15; TH644	Give ONE reason why lice can be more problematic in horses in the winter.	Heavy hair coat; drier skin; biting lice prefer longer hair
4045	Parasites	Jr Bonus	HIH415-6; HSm320-6	Name 3 areas of the horse where lice are usually first	Head, mane, neck, and tail

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				noticed.	
4046	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-5; ES186; HSc53; TH644	Name ONE way lice can be spread from one horse to another.	Direct horse to horse contact; indirect contact (carried on harness, saddle, blanket, brushes, etc.)
4047	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-6; HSm320-6	Where do adult lice attach their eggs?	Lice eggs or nits are glued to the hair (close to the skin).
4048	Parasites	Easy	ES186; HSc53; TH644	In reference to parasites, what are nits?	Lice eggs
4049	Parasites	Medium	ES186; HSc40	How long can horse lice live off their host?	3 – 7 days (Accept any number within this range.)
4050	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-6; HSm320-6	Name 3 symptoms of lice infestation.	Unthrifty appearance, hair loss, scruffy skin, unkempt coat, itching (pruritus), rubbing, scratching, biting (Accept any correct answers.)
4051	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-6; ES186; TH644	Name 3 treatments for lice in horses.	Insecticides (permethrin), dewormers (Ivermectin or Moxidectin), dandruff shampoos (keratolytic, selenium sulfide), clip long hair, prevent spread by washing equipment, repeat treatments as recommended by vet (Accept any correct answers.)
4052	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-6; HSm320-6	Which parasite of the horse comes in two main types, biting and sucking?	Lice (FYI: Life infestation is called pediculosis.)
4053	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-6; HSm320-6	Name the TWO general kinds of lice.	Biting and sucking
4056	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-8; HSm320-5; DET175	What small arthropod burrows into the skin and causes mange? Mange is also called "itch" or "scab".	Mite [FYI: Several types of mites cause mange in horses—Sarcoptes (least common in horses and most severe type), Psoroptes (scab or wet mange), Chorioptes (leg mange; most common type in horses), and Demodex (very common in some areas).]
4057	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-8	Where are the eggs, larvae, and nymphs of sarcoptic mites found?	Under the skin (FYI: Sarcoptic mange: least common type in horses; most severe type; psoroptic mange: "scab" or "wet mange"; chorioptic mange: "leg mange"; most common type in horses; Demodex: most

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					common in some areas)
4058	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-8; HSm355-4	How is a mange infestation verified?	By skin scrapings (FYI: Skin scrapings are looked at under the microscope.)
4060	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH415-8; HSm320-5; ES187; TH645	Irritation, itching, loss of hair, and sometimes crusty scab formation are symptoms of what condition caused by mites?	Mange (FYI: Mange is caused by mites.)
4061	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-8; HSm320-5; E187; TH645	Name 3 symptoms of mange.	Irritation, itching, inflammation, loss of hair, sores, moist appearance (some types), crusty scabs (some types), skin folding, skin thickening, lumps or hard knots under the skin, restlessness, weight loss, weakness (Accept any correct answers.)
4062	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-8	Because mites are difficult to treat, it's important to confirm a diagnosis by skin scrapings. After a diagnosis is confirmed, name 3 treatments for mange in horses.	Isolate infected horses, don't share tack, disinfect tack, use insecticides (permethrin, lime-sulfur solutions), use de-wormers (Ivermectin), use special shampoos, clip long hair, may use steroids for pruritus (itching) [Accept any correct answers.]
4065	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-7,8; HSm320-5,6	Name 3 types of mites that cause mange in horses.	Sarcoptes (sahr-COP-tees), Psoroptes (sore-OP-tees), Chorioptes (core-ee-OPT-tees), Demodex
4066	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-8; HSm320-5; HSm355-8; FCH168	Which type of mite causes foot or leg mange?	Chorioptes (core-ee-OP-tees)
4067	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-8; DET78	Which mite causes lumps or knots under the skin?	Demodex (FYI: Demodex lives in skin pores and does not cause scabs in horses like the other 3 types of mange.)
4069	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-8; HSm320-5	Which mite causes "wet mange"?	Psoroptic or Psoroptes equi (sore-AHP-tic or sore-AHP-tees) [Psoroptic mites do NOT burrow beneath the skin. They feed by breaking the skin which causes an exudate or leakage that hardens and covers the feeding mites.]
5742	Parasites	Hard	HSm320-6	Which type of mange is not very common in horses, but is the most severe with intense itching, weakness,	Sarcoptic mange (FYI: Sarcoptic and demodectic mange are the most common

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				and weight loss?	types in dogs, but they are caused by different species in horses.)
4073	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-6,7	Not relating to specific diseases, name 3 symptoms of heavy tick infestations.	Anorexia (loss of appetite), depression, weight loss, blood loss (anemia), tick-bite paralysis (caused by neurotoxins in saliva), debilitation (Accept any correct answers.)
4076	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-6	What do ticks feed on?	Blood
5748	Parasites	Intermediate	HSc54; HSc56; FCH160	In reference to ticks, what is molting?	Shedding of the skin to transition from one stage to the next (FYI: There are 4 life cycle stages of the tick—egg, 6-legged larva or “seed tick”, 8-legged nymph, and adult.)
4079	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-6,7; HSm320-5	Name 3 types of ticks that can transmit infectious diseases to horses.	Eastern Blacklegged/deer/bear and Western Blacklegged ticks (transmit Lyme disease and Equine Granulocytic Ehrlichiosis/EGE), Lone Star tick (EGE), Tropical Horse tick (Equine Piroplasmosis)
4082	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-6,7; HSm320-5	Name ONE type of tick that infests horse’s ears and may cause them to be head shy.	Cayenne tick, Gulf Coast tick, tropical horse tick, spinose ear tick
4080	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-7; HSm320-5	Name ONE species of tick that causes “tick-bite paralysis” in horses and transmits Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in humans.	American dog tick and the Rocky Mountain wood tick (FYI: Both secrete a salivary neurotoxin that can cause paralysis, starvation, and death.)
4083	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-7; HSm320-5	Name ONE tick that is a vector for Lyme disease.	Eastern blacklegged tick (deer tick, bear tick, or Ixodes scapularis); Western blacklegged tick (Ixodes pacificus) [pronounced icks-OH-dees]
4084	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-7; HSm320-5	Which tick is a vector for Equine Piroplasmosis?	Tropical horse tick (FYI: Equine Piroplasmosis is an infectious disease that can cause multiple symptoms—fever, anorexia, weight loss, hemolytic anemia, jaundice, hemoglobinuria, edema, labored breathing, neurological problems, etc.)
4078	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-7	What type of tick infests animals with long, heavy hair coats making the ticks hard to find? Heavy infestations	Winter tick

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				can cause anorexia, depression, weight loss, swollen abdomen, and debilitation.	
4094	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-9	As a rule of thumb, about 20% of the horses in any herd are responsible for what percent of internal parasite egg production?	80% (FYI: Up to 50% of horses in a herd are able to maintain relatively low strongyle egg counts without being de-wormed.)
4095	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-9	The tendency of some horses to harbor large numbers of internal parasites and, therefore, shed large egg amounts is due to what?	Genetic traits
5752	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-7; TH644-646	2 part question: When deworming, what stage of the worm's life cycle do you particularly want to destroy and why?	Adult; so they can't lay eggs
4134	Parasites	Easy	HSc59	Which is more important in parasite control, treatment or prevention?	Prevention
4135	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-6	How does dragging, harrowing, or mowing pastures kill internal parasites?	Breaks up manure piles and exposes larvae to sun and high temperatures which kill them. (FYI: Pastures should only be dragged during hot, dry conditions. Dragging in autumn leaves the pasture contaminated all winter.)
4136	Parasites	Easy	FCH162; HIH430-6	Give ONE reason why horses should never be fed on the ground.	Horses can get parasites; horses can eat sand and develop colic.
4137	Parasites	Easy	FCH162; HIH430-6	In reference to parasites, what can happen if too many horses are kept on a small pasture?	Horse can get worms.
4138	Parasites	Jr Bonus	FCH162; HSc58,59; HIH430; HSm325	Besides de-worming, name 3 management practices that decrease internal parasites in herds.	Clean barns, compost manure, drag pastures (in the summer), don't feed on the ground, provide clean water, don't overgraze, don't overstock, remove bot eggs, have vet do fecal egg counts (Accept any correct answers.)
4140	Parasites	Sr Bonus	FCH162; HSc58,59; HIH430; HSm325	Besides de-worming, name 5 management practices that decrease internal parasites in herds.	Clean barns, compost manure, drag pastures (in the summer), don't feed on the ground, provide clean water, don't overgraze, don't overstock, remove bot eggs, have vet do fecal egg counts (Accept any correct

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					answers.)
4162	Parasites	Jr Bonus	HIH430; HSm325	Describe 3 general stages of the life cycle of internal parasites.	Eggs, larvae (several stages), adults
4097	Parasites	Easy	HSm325-4	To decrease internal parasites in your herd, what is the key to a successful parasite control program?	Breaking the parasite's life cycle (removing manure from barn, using de-wormers, etc.)
4172	Parasites	Easy	HSm325-4	Why is it important to know the life cycle of various parasites?	So you can control them
4098	Parasites	Easy	HSm325-5	What is it called when medication is given to decrease the number of internal parasites in horses?	Deworming (May accept "worming" from juniors.)
4099	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-6; HSm325-8	What is an anthelmintic? (pronounced ant-hell-MINT-ic)	Dewormer
4101	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-7; HSm325-7	In reference to internal parasites, what is ERP or egg reappearance period?	Time between deworming and the reappearance of eggs in the manure
4103	Parasites	Intermediate	HSc59; HIH430; HSm325-6	How can the effectiveness of dewormers be evaluated?	By having the vet check the fecal egg count (or egg reappearance period) after deworming
4104	Parasites	Intermediate	HSc59; HIH430; HSm325-6	In reference to internal parasites, what is a fecal egg count?	Lab procedure used to determine the number of parasite eggs in a fecal sample (FYI: Treatment is not necessary if counts are up to 200 eggs per gram.)
4105	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-7,8; HSm325-5,7	Name ONE thing that can happen if de-wormers are not used as directed.	Worms can develop resistance; too high of a dose can hurt smaller horses, ponies, and foals.
4107	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-7; HSm325-5	In reference to internal parasites, what is "anthelmintic resistance"?	Ability of worms to survive doses of anthelmintics (dewormers) that had previously been effective (FYI: Effective dewormers should be able to reduce the number of eggs shed by at least 90%. If less than 90%, worms have developed resistance.)
4109	Parasites	Hard	FCH215	What is "tubing" a horse?	Inserting a nasogastric or "stomach" tube to release gas or to give medications (such as colic medicine or dewormers)

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4110	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-6; HSm325-6	What is the most common form of de-wormer or anti-parasitic compound for horses?	Paste
4113	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-10	Name TWO times of the year that are most important to deworm horses.	Spring and fall
4115	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430-6,7	No deworming schedule fits all horses. Name 3 factors that would influence a farm's deworming program.	Climate, season (temperature and humidity), age of horse, health of horse, fecal egg count, nutrition, genetic factors, local parasite resistance, concentration of horses, type of herd (travel, new horses, etc.) (Accept any correct answers.)
4117	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430-9	Customizing your internal parasite control program will reduce your cost and diminish resistance in parasites. Give the general recommended worming schedule for low, medium, and high contaminators.	Low (fecal egg counts of less than 200)—2 times a year in spring and fall; medium (fecal egg counts of 200 – 500)—3 times a year; high (fecal egg count over 500)—4 times a year
4112	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-6; HSm325-6	Name ONE generic or brand name of de-wormer used for horses.	Ivermectin (Zimecterin), Pyrantel (Strongid, Strongid C), Fenbendazole (Panacur, Safe Guard), Oxibendazole (Anthelcide E.Q.), Moxidectin (Quest), Praziquantel (combos Equimax, Quest Plus, Zimecterin Gold), Piperazine (Accept any correct answers.)
4119	Parasites	Medium	HSm325-6; DET106; DET156; DET213; DET224	Fenbendazole, Piperazine, Pyrantel and Ivermectin are examples of what type of medication?	Anthelminitic (dewormer)
4120	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430-6; HSm325-5	Give 3 generic wormer names.	Ivermectin (Zimecterin), Pyrantel (Strongid, Strongid C), Fenbendazole (Panacur, Safe Guard), Oxibendazole (Anthelcide E.Q.), Moxidectin (Quest), Praziquantel (combos Equimax, Quest Plus, Zimecterin Gold), Piperazine (Accept any correct answers.)
4121	Parasites	Medium	FCH161	Name the dewormer that's available in alfalfa-flavored pellets that is designed to be fed on a daily basis.	Strongid C
4123	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-4	Name ONE de-wormer or anthelmintic that is used to treat tapeworms.	Praziquantel (found in Equimax, Quest Plus, and Zimecterin Gold); pyrantel pamoate

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					(found in Strongid) [FYI: Pyrantel should be given as twice the standard dose.]
4141	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-8; HSm32-6	In reference to parasites, what is refugia? (pronounced reh-FEW-gee-ah)	Refugia is the portion of the parasite population that has not been exposed to de-wormers. (FYI: Refugia should be kept as large as possible to decrease resistance to de-wormers.)
4174	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH420; HSm325	Give the SCIENTIFIC name for 3 of the following 4 types of parasites: pinworms, bloodworms, roundworms, and threadworms.	Oxyuris equi (pinworms), Strongylus vulgaris (bloodworms), Parascaris equorum (roundworms), Strongyloides westeri (threadworms)
4176	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HSm325-1	2 part question: What 3 internal parasites are currently considered the most problematic in horses? Explain why.	Small strongyles (Cyathostomins)—primary pathogens of mature horses; ascarids (roundworms)—major parasite in foals; tapeworms (Anoplocephala)—can cause colic and intestinal blockage
4089	Parasites	Easy	HIH430; HSm325	Name ONE type of worms or internal parasites that infect horses.	Bloodworms (strongyles), roundworms (ascarids), threadworms (strongyloides), pinworms, bots, tapeworms
4173	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430; HSm325	Name 5 INTERNAL parasites of horses.	Bloodworms (strongyles), roundworms (ascarids), threadworms (strongyloides), pinworms, bots, tapeworms
5691	Parasites	Jr Bonus	HIH430; HSm325	Name 3 INTERNAL parasites of horses.	Bloodworms (strongyles), roundworms (ascarids), threadworms (strongyloides), pinworms, bots, tapeworms
4093	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-1,2; HSm325-2,3	Name ONE internal parasite that is found more commonly in young horses.	Roundworms (ascarids); threadworms (Strongyloides) [FYI: Roundworms affect horses up to 18 – 24 months of age; then horses develop immunity. Threadworms affect suckling foals.]
4177	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-5	Environmental conditions are critical to the transmission of both large and small strongyles. Eggs will only hatch and develop into infective larvae at what temperature?	45 – 85 degrees (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: Egg development stops below 45 degrees F. Free-living stages are killed by temperatures greater than 85

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					degrees F.]
4180	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-4; HSm325-2	Because of their red appearance, what is the COMMON name for strongyles?	Bloodworms
4181	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-5	Name ONE complication of bloodworm larvae migrating in the arteries.	Blood clots, colic, and inflammation and thickening of the arterial walls. (FYI: Strongylus vulgaris migrates to the cranial mesenteric artery, which is the major arterial blood supply of the intestines.)
4182	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-5,8; HSm325-1	Which internal parasite is the most common and most significant?	Strongyles (bloodworms) [FYI: Strongyles or bloodworms are prevalent worldwide and occur in horses of all ages except neonatal foals. Strongyles come in two types, large strongyles and small strongyles.]
4185	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430-5; HSm325-1; FCH155;	What are the scientific names for the 3 types of large strongyles?	Strongylus vulgaris, Strongylus edentatus, and Strongylus equinus
4186	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430-5,6; HSm325-4; ES188	Describe 3 life cycle stages of LARGE strongyles or bloodworms.	Eggs are passed out to pasture, eggs become infective, eggs hatch, horse eats larvae, larvae migrate to large intestine, larvae may migrate to arteries and then back to large intestine, larvae mature into worms and reproduce in the large intestine
4183	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-5; HSm325-1,2; TH623	What blood vessel, that is a major blood supply source to the intestines, is damaged by the bloodworm Strongylus vulgaris	Cranial mesenteric artery
4189	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-8	Large strongyles are no longer present in most herds. How can eradication and maintenance of eradication be accomplished in a closed herd?	Use 1 larvicidal treatment (Ivermectin, Moxidectin, Panacur) every 6 months. (FYI: Since the life cycle of all 3 types of large strongyles is approximately 6 – 8 months, all will be eradicated within 18 months in a closed herd.)
5749	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HSm325-2	Small strongyles are a group of 50 species in the Cyathostomin subgroup of the Strongylidae family. Describe 3 life cycle stages of SMALL strongyles.	Eggs are passed out to pasture; eggs develop into larvae; horse eats larvae; LARVAE INVADE THE LARGE INTESTINE WALLS, ENCYST, AND BECOME DORMANT; when

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					conditions are favorable, larvae mature into worms and reproduce in the large intestine
4188	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-7	Small strongyles are considered the primary pathogens of mature horses and are becoming increasingly resistance to anthelmintics. Name ONE drug that is still effective against encysted small strongyles.	*Moxidectin (Quest), *Fenbendazole (Panacur, Safe-Guard, needs double dose for 5 consecutive days), Oxibendazole (Anthelcide E.Q.), Pyrantel (Strongid), Ivermectin (Zimecterin), Piperazine (must be given via stomach tube)
4116	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-4; TH161	Explain why a boticide should be given one month after the first frost?	First frost will kill the adult flies; if a boticide is used one month later, the hatched larvae (that have migrated to the stomach) will be killed.
4195	Parasites	Jr Bonus	HIH415-4,5; HIH430-4,5; HSm320-4; HSm325-3; ES188	Describe 3 life cycle stages of common bots.	Bot fly lays eggs, horse bites or licks eggs and eggs hatch in mouth (where they live for 1 month), larvae migrate and attach to stomach wall (where they can live for up to 1 year), larvae are passed out in feces, pupae develop in soil, adult flies
4191	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-5; HIH430-3; HSm320-4	What insect does the adult bot fly look like?	Honeybee (FYI: Bot flies have non-functional mouth parts, so they don't bite horses.)
4196	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-5; HIH430-4	Name ONE time of the year that adult bot flies are most active.	Late summer; early fall (FYI: Adult bot flies are active until the first frost. Therefore, horses should be de-wormed with Ivermectin or Moxidectin (Quest) in the late fall or early winter when the adults stop laying eggs.)
4197	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-5; HIH430-3; HSm320-4	Where on the horse do bot eggs hatch?	In the horse's mouth (FYI: Eggs incubate on the horse's hair for 1 – 5 days. Larvae embed in the horse's tongue where they live for a month. Then they migrate to the horse's stomach and attach to the stomach wall.)
4198	Parasites	Easy	HIH415-5; HSm320-4	What causes bot eggs to hatch?	Moisture and warmth from the horse's tongue
4199	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-4	How can you remove bot eggs?	Scrape them off (FYI: You can use a small, hard sponge, a lice comb, or a disposable

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					razor. Do NOT use a moist sponge or rag.)
4200	Parasites	Jr Bonus	HIH415-5; HIH430-4; HSm320-4	Name 3 areas on the horse where the common bot fly lays her eggs.	Front legs, chest, neck, barrel, hind legs, flank (Accept any correct answers.)
4190	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-3,4; HSm320-4	Which common internal parasite of horses is a fly larva, not a worm?	Bot (FYI: Bots cause no significant diseases, but they can cause colic, obstruction, perforation of the stomach, and paralysis of the esophagus.)
4192	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-4; HSm325-3	During what TWO seasons are bot larvae passed out of the horse in the feces?	Spring and early summer (FYI: Bot larvae burrow into the ground to pupate. Adult flies emerge in later summer and early fall and lay their eggs on horses.)
4194	Parasites	Intermediate	HSm325-3	How long can bot larvae live in the horse?	Up to 1 (one) year
4202	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-3,4; HSm320-4	Where in the horse's digestive tract do bot larvae attach?	Stomach
4206	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH415-4; HSm320-4; HSc56; ADV300-3L	2 part question: There are 3 types of Gasterophilus or horse bot flies. Give either their common name or scientific name and identify one area on the horse where they deposit their eggs.	Gasterophilus intestinalis (common bot fly)— legs, chest, neck, barrel, flanks; Gasterophilus nasalis (throat bot fly)— jaw, chin, throat; Gasterophilus haemorrhoidalis (nose bot fly)—upper and lower lips (FYI: Nose bot fly is rare; eggs are black.)
4124	Parasites	Hard	HSm325-4; FCH167	Which TWO external parasites are intermediate hosts for cutaneous habronemiasis or "summer sores"?	House fly and stable fly (FYI: Musca domestica and Stomoxys calcitrans)
4126	Parasites	Hard	HSm325-4; DET79; DET259	Which parasite causes dermatitis granulosa or summer sores?	Stomach worms (Habronema larvae)
4127	Parasites	Hard	HSm325-4; DET79; DET259	What skin problem of the horse is also called cutaneous habronemiasis or dermatitis granulosa?	Summer sores (FYI: Habronema larvae are deposited into wounds by house flies and stable flies which serve as vectors.)
5743	Parasites	Medium	HSm325-4	What internal parasite in horses is seen when horses are grazed with cattle or other ruminants?	Hairworm (Trichostrongylus axei)
4128	Parasites	Hard	HSm325-4; FCH159	Horses infected with lungworms have generally been exposed to what animal?	Donkeys (FYI: Infection of horses with lungworms or Dictyocaulus arnfieldi can result in parasitic pneumonia and bronchitis. Most horses have no symptoms, but horses can have coughing, nasal discharge, and

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					respiratory distress.)
4129	Parasites	Hard	HSm325-4; FCH159	What type of parasite usually only occurs in horses that are grazed in pastures with donkeys?	Lungworms (FYI: Infection of horses with lungworms or Dictyocaulus arnfieldi can result in parasitic pneumonia and bronchitis. Most horses have no symptoms, but horses can have coughing, nasal discharge, and respiratory distress.)
4130	Parasites	Easy	HIH420-3; HSm325-3; TH640	Name ONE sign of pinworm infestation.	Rubbed tail or rump, bare patches on the tail head or buttocks, anal irritation, presence of eggs around the anus
4132	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-3; HSm325-3	Where on the horse are pinworm eggs found?	Around the horse's anus
4133	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-3; HSm325-3	Where do pinworms mature?	Large intestine
4143	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-1; HSm325-2	What is the COMMON name for Parascaris equorum?	Roundworms (FYI: Roundworms or ascarids are seen in young horses. Roundworms can grow to over one foot long and can be found in the liver, lungs, and small intestines.)
4146	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-2	The more mature ascarids are, the more they are susceptible to what?	Deworming agents
4147	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-1,2; HSm325-2	Why are horses older than 18 months not commonly infected with ascarids or roundworms?	They develop immunity after being exposed early in life.
4148	Parasites	Easy	HIH430-1,2; HSm325-2	Generally speaking, what age horses are ascarid or roundworm infections restricted to?	Young horses (generally under 18 months)
4149	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-1,2; HSm325-2	Name TWO organs where roundworms may be found as either adults or larvae.	Small intestines, liver, and lungs
4150	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-1,2; HIH975-14	How long is the life cycle of the ascarid or roundworm?	2 – 3 months or 10 – 12 weeks (Accept any number within these ranges.)
4151	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HIH430-1; HSm325-2	Describe 3 life cycle stages of ascarids or roundworms.	Eggs passed out to pasture, eggs are swallowed, larvae hatch in intestinal tract, larvae migrate through blood stream to the liver and lungs, larvae are coughed up and swallowed, worms mature and reproduce in the small intestines
4155	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-1; HSm325-2	Where do ascarid larvae develop into mature worms?	Small intestine

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4144	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-1; HSm325-2; FCH157	What internal parasite can cause fever, cough, nasal discharge, weight loss, and stunted growth in young horses?	Roundworms ( <i>Parascaris equorum</i> ) [FYI: Roundworms or ascarids can cause intestinal obstruction in the small intestine, especially after de-worming because the dead worms can clump together.]
4158	Parasites	Easy	Hsc 57; FCH159	What causes unthriftiness, pot belly, rough hair coat, lack of growth, and cough in young horses?	Worms (specifically ascarids or roundworms)
5753	Parasites	Sr Bonus	HSm325-2; HSc57; ES189; FCH157	Name 3 problems in horses that are caused by ascarids or roundworms.	Unthriftiness or weight loss, stunted growth, pot belly, rough hair coat, colic, diarrhea, intestinal obstruction, intestinal rupture, liver problems, fever, depression or lethargy, anorexia, cough, respiratory problems, nasal discharge
5745	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-4; HSm325-3	The oribatid mite is the intermediate host for which internal parasite?	Tapeworm (FYI: Tapeworms or <i>Anoplocephala perfoliata</i> live in the ileocecal junction between the small intestine and large intestine. When found in large numbers, tapeworms can cause colic and intestinal blockage.)
4166	Parasites	Hard	HIH430-4; HSm325-3	What is the name of the flat worm that's "considered highly prevalent and clinically relevant". The oribatid mite is the intermediate host for this parasite?	Tapeworm (FYI: Tapeworms or <i>Anoplocephala perfoliata</i> live in the ileocecal junction between the small intestine and large intestine. When found in large numbers, tapeworms can cause colic and intestinal blockage.)
4167	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-4; HSm325-3	Tapeworms infect horses through which intermediate host?	Mites (specifically oribatid or forage mite)
4165	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-4; HSm325-3	Tapeworms live at the junction of the small intestine and cecum. The presence of large numbers of tapeworms may result in what?	Intestinal blockage (colic)
4168	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-2,3; HSm325-3	What internal parasite can cause diarrhea in suckling foals?	Threadworms ( <i>strongyloides</i> or <i>Strongyloides westeri</i> )
4169	Parasites	Intermediate	HIH430-2,3; HSm325-3	Name ONE way foals are infected with <i>strongyloides</i> or threadworms.	Ingested in mare's milk, larvae penetrating the foal's skin, ingested in pasture or

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					paddock
4170	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-2,3; HIH975-14; HSm325-3	Which type of worm affects foals almost exclusively and can cause diarrhea, dehydration, and weight loss?	Threadworms (also called strongyloides or Strongyloides westeri) [Do NOT accept strongyles or blood worms.]
4171	Parasites	Medium	HIH430-2; HSm325-3	Most foals infected with threadworms don't show any symptoms. For those that do, what is the main symptom?	Diarrhea
3975	Parasites	Easy	DET88; DET92; HSm320-1; HSm325-1	What is the difference between external and internal parasites?	External parasites live on the outside of an animal; internal parasites live inside the animal.
3976	Parasites	Hard	DET88; DET92; HSm320-1; HSm325-1	What is the difference between an ectoparasite and an endoparasite?	Ectoparasite attaches to the skin or body openings on horse (external parasite); endoparasite lives in the internal organs, body cavities, or tissues (internal parasite).
3978	Parasites	Easy	DET204; HSc52	What is a plant or animal that depends on another living animal for its food and shelter?	Parasite
3979	Parasites	Hard	DET204; HSc52; TH617	What is a parasite?	Plant or animal that lives in or on another living organism at whose expense it gets food and shelter (accept any reasonable wording)
3980	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-1; HSm320-1	What is the term for a parasite that cannot survive away from the host animal?	Obligate parasite
3981	Parasites	Hard	HIH415-1; HSm320-1	What are obligate parasites?	Parasites that can't live away from their host
3982	Parasites	Easy	HSc52	Which type of parasite is easier to eradicate or get rid of, external or internal?	External
3983	Parasites	Medium	HIH415-4; HSm320-3	In reference to external parasites, what is a larvicide?	Insecticide designed to kill larvae (of mosquitoes and flies)
4385	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4,5	Why is the percentage of live foal birth births in feral horse populations greater than the average for live foal births in human-controlled breeding operations?	Because of human intervention (such as the manipulating estrus or breeding for certain characteristics) [FYI: Percentage of live births in feral horse populations is 80 – 90%; percentage of live births in human controlled breeding is 50 – 60%.]
4389	Reproduction	Sr Bonus		You've just opened a Quarter Horse breeding	Temperament, overall health, reproductive

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				operation. You think you've found the ideal stallion for your program. His conformation is nearly flawless. Give 3 other things you should consider when buying a stallion that will be used for breeding.	health, no infections, no parasites, soundness, no genetic diseases, semen, libido, prepotency, record of settling mares (Accept any correct answers.)
5738	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-4	Of all our domestic animals, which animal has the lowest reproductive efficiency?	Horse
5739	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH990-1	Name ONE of the main concerns when handling breeding stallions.	Safety; prevention of injury to stallion, mares or handlers; prevention of infections
4383	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH930-2	Reproductive ability in the mare decreases after what age?	15 years of age (accept any number within the 15 – 18 age range)
4384	Reproduction	Medium	DET39	What is the name for the specialized building where mares are bred?	Breeding shed
4387	Reproduction	Medium	DET39	What is a breeding shed?	Specialized building where mares are bred
4407	Reproduction	Medium	TH430	What does "return privilege in season" mean?	You may bring your mare back until she's in foal for that breeding season only (FYI: A second fee will be charged after the current season if the mare is returned.)
4408	Reproduction	Medium	TH430	What breeding policy involves payment in advance of the entire price for the season with the payment non-refundable?	No guarantee
4409	Reproduction	Medium	TH430	When the breeder guarantees a "live foal", what TWO things must the foal do to fulfill the guarantee?	Stand and suck (nurse)
4410	Reproduction	Medium	TH430	What breeding policy involves payment of the stud fee when the mare is pronounced in foal at a 42 day exam?	Guaranteed in foal
4390	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH910-1	Name 3 expenses to consider when breeding your mare.	Stud fees, mare boarding fees, mare transportation fees, mare veterinary fees, increased number and costs of vaccines for mare, increased cost of food and supplements for mares, foal veterinary fees, foal registration fees, feed for foal
4388	Reproduction	Medium	DET258	What are TWO meanings of the term "stud"?	Stallion; an establishment at which horses are kept for breeding purposes
4376	Reproduction	Easy	DET258; HH58	What is the slang term for a horse breeding	Stud or stud farm (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				establishment?	
4380	Reproduction	Easy	DET258; HSc26; TH431-32	What do you call the charge for breeding services rendered by a stallion?	Stud fee
4382	Reproduction	Hard	HSm520-4	How is it determined that a stallion has ejaculated while breeding a mare?	Flagging or tail flagging (accept either)
4377	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH940-1; HSm525-1	Name 3 types of teasing used to identify mares in heat.	Individual teasing: stall teasing, teasing rail; group teasing: cage or box teasing, teasing chute
4378	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH940-1; HSm525-1	What is a common method used to determine if a mare is in heat?	Teasing
4392	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	FCH237	Name 3 methods used to breed mares.	Live breeding (pasture breeding and hand breeding), artificial insemination, embryo transfer
4394	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH950-1	AI or artificial insemination is accepted in most breed associations. Name ONE breed that requires live cover breeding.	Thoroughbred
4395	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET16; HIH950-1; TH376	What type of breeding has been one of the most important advances in commercial horse breeding? With this type of breeding, collected semen is deposited artificially into a mare's vagina.	AI or Artificial Insemination (accept either)
5735	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH950-1	Name 3 ADVANTAGES of artificial insemination.	Larger gene pool, decreased injuries, decreased sexually-transmitted infections, one ejaculate can inseminate many mares, mares susceptible to uterine infections are more likely to conceive with AI (Accept any correct answers.)
5740	Reproduction	Medium	HIH990-2	Name TWO styles of artificial vaginas that are commonly used.	Missouri and Colorado
4396	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH950-1	Name 3 DISADVANTAGES of artificial insemination.	Initial costs to stallion owner, need skilled staff, costs of semen shipping, evaluation of mare for AI, communication between owners of mare and stallion, semen must be ordered in advance (Accept any correct answers.)
4411	Reproduction	Hard	HIH960-1; DET91	What is embryo transfer?	Transfer of an embryo from the uterus of a

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					pregnant donor mare to the uterus of a surrogate or recipient mare (FYI: Embryo—usually a blastocyst—is flushed from the donor mare 6 – 8 days after ovulation.)
4412	Reproduction	Hard	HIH960-1; DET91	What is the term for the assisted reproductive technique where an embryo is flushed from the uterus of a donor mare 6 – 8 days after ovulation and is transferred to the uterus of a recipient mare?	Embryo transfer
4488	Reproduction	Medium	HSm535-2	How long does it take for a foal's immune system to become functional and to produce significant levels of antibodies?	2 – 4 months (Accept any number within this range.)
4489	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm530-2; HIH975-4	Foals must obtain adequate intake of colostrum within how many hours after birth?	12 – 24 hours (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: Foals' digestive system can absorb the large immunoglobulin molecules during this time. Newborn foals MUST get immunoglobulins from colostrum so they can fight off infections.]
4490	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm535-3	A nursing foal's nutrient requirements exceed those provided by the dam's milk within how many months?	2 (two) months
4492	Reproduction	Easy	HIH950-1; HSm535-1	Foals should nurse for the first time within how many hours of birth?	2 – 3 hours (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: The average time from birth to first time of nursing is 111 minutes or 1 hour and 51 minutes.]
5730	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH975-5; HSm535-2	Giving only one number, how many times do foals nurse an hour during the first week of life?	5 times an hour (Accept any number between 4 and 7 times an hour.) [FYI: Newborn foals may drink 21 – 25% of their body weight per day. By 7 weeks of age, foals usually only nurse once per hour.]
4493	Reproduction	Easy	HIH975-7; HSm535-3	A foal is normally weaned at what age?	4 – 6 months (Accept any number within this range.)
4494	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH975-7; HSm535-3	Give TWO reasons why it's important to keep foals in familiar surroundings during the weaning process.	Decrease stress, decrease injury, decrease risk of infections (Accept any correct answers.)
4495	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH975-7; HSm535-3	Mare's milk production naturally decreases when foals	Reduces stress, reduces weight loss, reduces

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				are about 3 months of age. Give ONE reason why foals should be started on grains and/or forages prior to weaning.	slowed growth rates
4496	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH930-4	Give 3 physical signs of immaturity in a newborn foal.	Underweight, silky hair, floppy ears, weakness, poor suckle reflex, illness, septicemia (Accept any correct answers.)
4497	Reproduction	Medium	HIH975-3; HSm535-2; FCH395	What is the name of the first feces that the foal excretes?	Meconium (FYI: The next feces is a pasty, yellow feces called "milk feces".)
4498	Reproduction	Medium	HIH975-3; HSm535-2; FCH395	What is meconium?	First manure passed by the foal (FYI: Meconium is the dark tarry stool formed prior to birth. It normally begins to pass 30 minutes to 6 hours after birth.)
4499	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH975-3	Name 3 symptoms of meconium impactions in newborn foals.	Abdominal discomfort, vocalization, straining to defecate, abdominal distention, depression, not interested in nursing, flagging tail, increased heart rate (tachycardia), increased respiration rate (tachypnea)
4500	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-4; HSm535-1	What is the VERY FIRST step in taking care of a foal immediately after birth?	Remove anything from the foal's nostrils that might restrict its breathing.
4501	Reproduction	Hard	FCH247	Pandiculation is an indication of the well-being of a foal. It usually occurs within 4 hours after birth. What is pandiculation?	Stretching
4506	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET278	The umbilical cord connects which TWO structures?	Fetus and placenta
4502	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH970-5; HSm535-1; BEG112	Why should a newborn foal's naval stump be treated with an antiseptic such as a 0.5% Chlorhexidine solution?	To prevent infection (FYI: The AAEP recommends using Chlorhexidine solution instead of 2% iodine solution because iodine can burn the surrounding skin.)
4504	Reproduction	Hard	HIH970-4; HSm535-1	How is the foal's umbilical cord usually "disconnected" from the placenta after the birth of the foal?	Umbilical cord usually breaks 10 – 15 minutes after birth (when the foal struggles or the mare stands). (FYI: Never cut the umbilical cord because it can cause bleeding.)
4507	Reproduction	Hard	DET280; CAHA72	What does the urachus do?	Takes urine away from the fetus during

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					pregnancy
4508	Reproduction	Hard	HIH975-8	Name TWO causes of colic in newborn foals.	Meconium impaction, gastric ulcer, enteritis, inguinal hernia, overo lethal white foal syndrome, ruptured bladder, atresia coli, small intestinal volvulus, intussusception, gastric outflow obstruction
4511	Reproduction	Easy	HSm535-2; BEG112	How does a healthy foal normally sleep?	On its side
4513	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm535-8	You do the math...A newborn foal normally weighs 8 - 10% of the mare's body weight. What would be the approximate weight of a foal if the mare weighs 1200 pounds?	96 – 120 pounds (Accept a number within this range.)
4514	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm535-8	A normal foal weighs what percent of the mare's body weight at birth?	8 – 10% (Accept any number within this range.)
4373	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-3,5; HIH930-1,2,6; TH409-411	Name ONE major cause of infertility in mares.	Human management, age, health problems, infections, hormone imbalances (low progesterone), anatomical problems (of cervix, uterus, etc.), endometriosis, nutritional factors (tall fescue, deficiencies), psychological issues (stress)
4374	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH920-3,5; HIH930-1,2,6; TH409-411	Give 3 causes of infertility in mares.	Human management, age, health problems, infections, hormone imbalances (low progesterone), anatomical problems (of cervix, uterus, etc.), endometriosis, nutritional factors (tall fescue, deficiencies), psychological issues (stress)
4375	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH980-1,2,3,4; HIH990-1; TH374-375	Give 3 causes of infertility in stallions.	Anatomical problem, hormone imbalance, decreased daylight hours, decreased libido, increased temperature in testes (fever), pain, injury (that prevents mounting), psychological (stress, rough handling), health problem, nutrition, infection
4238	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH920-1-4; HSm5151-5; HSc22-26; TH128	Name 3 parts of the reproductive tract of the mare.	Ovaries, oviducts or fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix, vagina, vulva

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4239	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2	What are the two, tough sheet-like structures that suspend the uterus?	Broad ligaments
4240	Reproduction	Hard	HIH910-3	Weakening of the broad ligaments can cause a downward tilting of the uterus and can predispose a mare to uterine infections and infertility. Other than injury and illness, name TWO things that would contribute to the weakening of these ligaments.	Age of mare; parity (number of pregnancies the mare has had)
4265	Reproduction	Medium	HIH910-3; HSm515-2; HSc22; TH321	What is name of the muscular tissue that acts as a physical barrier between the vagina and the uterus?	Cervix (FYI: The shape and characteristics of the cervix change significantly in response to hormones.)
4244	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-4; DET198; HSc23	What reproductive organ in the mare is responsible for the production of estrogen, progesterone, and ova or eggs?	Ovary
4247	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSc23; TH128	Sex organs are organs that produce sex cells such as egg and sperm. What is the primary sex organ of the mare?	Ovary (FYI: The primary sex organ of the stallion is the testis.)
4249	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; HSc23; TH128	What is an ovary?	Female sex organ that produces eggs (and sex hormones such as estrogen and progesterone)
4250	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; HSc23; TH317	What is the shape of the mare's ovaries?	Kidney bean-shaped (FYI: Ovaries in horses vary in size and texture between breeding and non-breeding seasons. In the summer when they're active they're the size of a handball.)
4241	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-4; HSm515-3; DET69; HSc22; TH319	In reference to reproduction, what is the corpus luteum?	Mass that forms in the ovary after ovulation (FYI: The corpus luteum produces progesterone that prepares the body for pregnancy, prevents the mare from returning to estrus, and maintains early pregnancy.)
5732	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-4; HSm515-3; DET69; HSc22; TH319	What is the name of the transient structure that forms on the ovary after ovulation? This structure produces progesterone which prepares the body for pregnancy and prevents the mare from being receptive to stallions.	Corpus luteum

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4246	Reproduction	Medium	DET111; HSc22; HIH920-4; HSm515-3; TH317-18; HSm515-3	In reference to reproduction, what is a follicle?	Bubble-like structure on the ovary which contains the egg
4248	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-3; TH318	How many follicles are on an ovary?	Hundreds of thousands (CORRECTED INFO) [FYI: When fillies are born, the ovarian cortex is full of oocytes. No new ova will be produced.]
5731	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-4; HSm515-3	What is the diameter of an ovarian follicle that indicates that a mare is ready to be bred?	35 millimeters (FYI: Primordial follicles have one layer of epithelial cells. Layers of cells are added to make secondary, tertiary, and Graafian follicles. When Graafian follicles are 35 mm or bigger, they can palpated or seen on ultrasound.)
4237	Reproduction	Hard	HSc22,23; TH128	2 part question: Define sex organs and name the sex organs of the mare and of the stallion.	Organs that produce sex cells (egg and sperm); ovaries and testes
4251	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4	What tube in the mare carries the egg from the ovary to the uterus?	Oviduct or Fallopian tube (accept either)
4252	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4	What is another name for the oviducts?	Fallopian Tubes
4253	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-4	Name ONE function of the cilia in the oviducts.	Helps move the egg down the oviduct; helps move sperm up the oviduct.
4242	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; DET152; HSc23; TH319	What is the name of the funnel-like membrane that surrounds the ovary and catches the egg?	Infundibulum (FYI: The infundibulum is the widened ovarian-end of the oviduct. Its finger-like projections called fimbriae help catch the egg.)
4243	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; DET152; HSc23; TH319	In reference to reproduction, what is the infundibulum?	Funnel-like membrane that surrounds the ovary and catches the egg (FYI: The infundibulum is the widened ovarian-end of the oviduct. Its finger-like projections called fimbriae help catch the egg.)
4245	Reproduction	Medium	DET199; HSc23; HSm515-3; TH319	What is ovulation?	Release of the egg from the ovary
4254	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; DET199; TH731	What is the scientific name for the egg?	Ovum (Also accept oocyte which is an immature ovum.) [FYI: Ovum is singular; ova is plural.]

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4255	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; DET199; TH731	What are the names of the sex cells that ovaries produce?	Ova (Also accept eggs or oocytes which are immature ova.) [FYI: Ovum is singular; ova is plural.]
4257	Reproduction	Intermediate	CAHA69; TH322	On a mare's udder, how many teats does she have?	2 (two) teats
4258	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET278; TH322	What is another name for the mare's mammary gland?	Udder
4256	Reproduction	Medium	DET176; FCH234	What is mastitis?	Inflammation or infection of the udder (mammary gland)
4259	Reproduction	Medium	DET176; FCH234	What is the term for a bacterial infection of the udder?	Mastitis
4262	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-3; HSm515-2; DET280; HSc24	What is the name of the large part of the mare's reproductive tract in which the fetus develops?	Uterus (also accept womb)
4266	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-3; HSm515-2	What is the name for the structure in the abdomen that's multi-layered, hollow, Y-shaped, and is suspended by the broad ligaments?	Uterus
4268	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH920-3; HSm515-2	Name the 3 layers of the uterus.	Endometrium, myometrium, and serosa (perimetrium) [pronounced en-doe-MEE-tree-um, MY-oh-mee-tree-um, seer-OH-sah, PAIR-ih-mee-tree-um]
4264	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2; DET92	What is the name for the inner lining of the uterus?	Endometrium (pronounced in-doe-MEE-tree-um)
4267	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2; DET92	In reference to reproduction, what is the endometrium? (pronounced in-doe-MEE-tree-um)	Inner lining of the uterus
4260	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2	Which layer of the mare's uterus is responsible for the powerful contractions which expel the foal at birth?	Myometrium (middle layer)
4261	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2	What is the main purpose of the myometrium?	Contractions that expel the foal at birth
4269	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-3; HSm515-2; DET281; HSc24; TH321	Into what organ in the mare does a stallion deposit sperm during mating? The foal also passes through this during birth.	Vagina
4271	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-1; HSm515-1; DET51	In reference to reproduction, what is a Caslick's operation?	Procedure where the labia of the upper part of the vulva are sutured together to prevent pneumovagina or windsucking (FYI: Pneumovagina is when air and/or debris get sucked into the mare's reproductive tract.)
4272	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-1; HSm515-1;	What is the name of the operation performed on	Caslick's (FYI: The medical term is episoplasty)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			DET51	mares where the labia of the upper part of the vulva are sutured together to reduce infection?	and it's used to prevent pneumovagina or windsucking.)
4455	Reproduction	Hard	HIH970-4	During the second stage of labor, you notice the appearance of a red, velvety bulb at the vulva which looks like a basketball. This is commonly referred to as a "red bag". What does this indicate?	Premature placental separation (FYI: This is an emergency requiring immediate delivery of the foal.)
4456	Reproduction	Hard	HIH940-4	A red bag delivery is most commonly observed in mares that have grazed on what type of pasture?	Tall fescue (fescue)
4457	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-4	Give ONE cause of dystocia or difficulty foaling.	Abnormal presentation, foal too large for mare's pelvis, twins, "red bag" (premature separation of the placenta), rectovaginal tear (Accept any correct answer.)
4459	Reproduction	Medium	FCH245	Name ONE thing that can be done to delay foaling until the veterinarian arrives if there is an indication of abnormal presentation of the foal.	Walk the mare; keep the mare standing
4453	Reproduction	Hard	HIH970-4; HSm530-3; DET87	In reference to reproduction, what is dystocia?	Difficulty giving birth (foaling problems)
4454	Reproduction	Hard	TH424 picture	When a foal is in the transverse dorsal presentation for delivery, what part of the foal's body is lodged against the pelvis of the mare preventing delivery?	Foal's back (FYI: Dorsal is related to the back; ventral is related to the abdomen or front.)
4458	Reproduction	Medium	DET38	What is the term for the type of delivery in which the foal's rump or hind feet present first in the birth canal?	Breech
4460	Reproduction	Hard	TH424	In reference to birth dystocia, what is a flexed carpi position?	Abnormal presentation where the foal's knees are bent preventing delivery. (FYI: Foal's front legs would need to be straightened into a normal presentation for delivery.)
4461	Reproduction	Easy	HIH940-4; HSm530-3; TH422	In a normal birth, which legs should appear first?	Front legs
4462	Reproduction	Easy	HSm535-2; BEG112-2	During what GENERAL part of a day are most foals born?	Night
4464	Reproduction	Hard	HSm530-3; DET285; CAHA73	What is parturition?	Birth (FYI: Labor is divided into 3 stages: stage 1: uterine contractions, cervical dilatation, usually lasts 1 – 4 hours; stage 2:

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					birth, usually lasts 30 minutes; stage 3: expulsion of the placenta, usually lasts 1 – 3 hours.)
4467	Reproduction	Hard	HSm530-3; DET205	What is the correct medical terminology for giving birth?	Parturition (FYI: Labor is divided into 3 stages: stage 1: uterine contractions, cervical dilatation, usually lasts 1 – 4 hours; stage 2: birth, usually lasts 30 minutes; stage 3: expulsion of the placenta, usually lasts 1 – 3 hours.)
4465	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH970-3; HSm530-4; FCH245	In the pregnant mare, the first stages of labor can often mimic what condition?	Colic (FYI: Labor is divided into 3 stages: stage 1: uterine contractions, cervical dilatation, usually lasts 1 – 4 hours; stage 2: birth, usually lasts 30 minutes; stage 3: expulsion of the placenta, usually lasts 1 – 3 hours.)
4463	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-5; HSm530-4	How soon after birth should a mare pass her placenta?	3 (three) hours (FYI: The expulsion of the placenta is stage 3 of labor and it usually lasts 1 – 3 hours.)
4466	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-5; CAHA73; FCH246	What is the LAST event to occur in the mare's labor?	Expulsion of the placenta or afterbirth (FYI: The placenta should be passed within 3 hours of birth.)
4447	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH970-2,3; HSm530-3; FCH245	Name 3 signs that indicate a mare is starting the first stage of labor.	Seeks isolation, walks aimlessly, acts colicky—becomes restless, lies down and stands up, looks at flank, paws, swishes or raises tail, rolls, passes small amounts of urine and/or feces frequently, sweats, stops eating (Accept any correct answers.)
5729	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH970-3-6	Describe what happens during the 3 stages of labor.	In stage 1 mare has uterine contractions and cervical dilatation. Stage 2 is birth (parturition). Stage 3 is expulsion of the placenta.
4403	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	What is the difference between a barren mare and an open mare?	Barren mare was bred, but is not pregnant; open mare has had foals in the past, but was not bred this season.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4404	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	Give 5 reproductive classifications of mares.	Maiden; barren; open or yeld; pregnant or in foal; lactating, wet, or nursing
4405	Reproduction	Medium	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	2 part question: Reproductively, name TWO ways mares can be classified and explain each classification.	Maiden—never been bred; barren—been bred, but isn't in foal; open or yeld—had foals in the past, but isn't in foal this year; in foal—pregnant; lactating or wet—nursing a foal
4406	Reproduction	Jr Bonus	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	Give the 3 reproductive classifications of mares.	Maiden; barren; open or yeld; pregnant or in foal; lactating, wet, or nursing
4397	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	What is the term for a mare that was bred, but didn't produce a foal?	Barren
4398	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	In reference to reproduction, what is a barren mare?	Mare that was bred, but is not in foal.
4402	Reproduction	Easy	DET152	What does the term "in foal" mean?	Mare is pregnant.
4399	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	In reference to reproduction, what is a maiden mare?	Mare that's never been bred
4400	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	What is the term for a mare that's never been bred?	Maiden mare
4401	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	In reference to reproduction, what is an open mare?	Mare that was not bred this season
5736	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-2; HSm530-1	What is the reproductive term for a mare that was not bred this season?	Open mare
4274	Reproduction	Medium	HSm515-3,4; DET100; DET 179; DET81; DET220	2 part question: Name and describe TWO of the stages of mare's estrous cycles.	Estrus or heat—period when the mare is receptive to the stallion; metestrus—short stage following ovulation when the corpus luteum develops; diestrus—when the mare rejects the stallion; proestrus—period of rapid follicle growth prior to estrus
4280	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; DET11; HSc24; TH346	During what season would a mare be naturally in anestrus?	Winter
4282	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; DET11; HSc24; TH346	What is the name of the long period between breeding seasons when the ovaries are inactive?	Anestrus
4275	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-4; DET81	Diestrus is the period in the estrous cycle when the mare rejects the stallion. How long does diestrus in mares generally last?	14 – 16 days (Accept any number within this range.)
4283	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5, HSm515-3,4; DET81; DET11	During what part of the estrous cycle does the mare actively reject the stallion?	Diestrus (Do NOT accept anestrus which occurs during the winter when the mare is

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					not cycling. Mares are not responsive to stallions during anestrus.)
4284	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; HIH940-2	Name 3 behaviors of a mare in diestrus towards a stallion.	Pinning ears, biting, kicking, pawing, striking, squealing, tail switching, or showing complete lack of interest (Accept any correct answers.) [FYI: Mares in diestrus would receive a behavioral estrus score of 0 (zero).]
4287	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; HSm525-1	Give ONE name for the part of the estrous cycle when mares are receptive to stallions.	Estrus or heat (FYI: Estrus or heat in mares usually lasts 5 – 7 days.)
4290	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; HSm525-2	In reference to reproduction, what does estrus or heat mean?	Part of the mare's estrous cycle when she's receptive to the stallion (Accept any reasonable wording.)
4289	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; HSm525-1; FCH235	Frequent urination and eversion of the vulva or winking will occur during what phase of the mare's reproductive cycle?	Estrus or heat (accept either) [FYI: Mares in estrus or heat receive a behavioral estrus score of 4 (four).]
4298	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH920-5; HIH940-2; HSm515-3; HSm525-2; TH323	Name 3 signs of estrus or heat in the mare.	Mare shows intense interest in the stallion, mare turns her hindquarters towards him, mare leans towards him, squats or flexes her pelvis, lifts her tail, urinates frequently, winks vulva, calls (Accept any correct answers.)
4293	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; TH323	What is the term for the rhythmic opening and closing of the labia as exhibited in mares during estrus?	Winking
4288	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET111; FCH238	What is foal heat?	Mare's first heat after foaling
4286	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; HSm525-1	What is the average length of estrus or heat period?	6 (six) days (Accept any number between 3 – 7 days.)
4291	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HIH940-1; HSm515-3; HSm525-1	Give ONE time when conception rate the highest in mares.	1 – 2 days prior to ovulation; at the end of estrus; during foal heat; when ovarian follicles are 35 mm or greater (FYI: It's best to breed mares 1 – 2 days before ovulation, but ovulation is hard to determine without using ultrasound.)
4292	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-6; HSm525-1; CAHA71	GENERALLY, when during the estrous cycle does ovulation usually occur?	Towards the end of estrus (FYI: USUALLY, estrus ends 24 – 48 hours after ovulation, but ovulation is not dependent on estrus and

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					estrus does not ensure ovulation.)
4296	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-6; HSm525-1; FCH235; TH323	What event triggers the end of estrus or heat?	Ovulation (FYI: Ovulation USUALLY occurs 24 – 48 hours before the end of estrus.)
4294	Reproduction	Medium	FCH235; TH327	What is it called when a mare ovulates, but fails to show behavioral signs of estrus?	Silent heat
4295	Reproduction	Medium	FCH235; TH327	In reference to reproduction, what is "silent heat"?	Ovulation without outward signs of estrus
4273	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; DET100; HSc23	How long is the estrous cycle of the mare?	21 – 23 days (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: EstrOUS is the whole 21 – 23 day cycle; estrUS is the 6 day heat period.]
4276	Reproduction	Medium	CAHA71	How does the length of the estrous cycle of a jennet compare to that of a mare?	Estrous cycle of a jennet is usually longer. (FYI: According to the AAEP, estrous cycles of jennets usually last 23 – 30 days.)
4300	Reproduction	Hard	HIH940-4; HSm525-3	Prostaglandin, human chorionic gonadotropin, and progesterone (Regumate) are 3 hormones that can be used to do what?	Manipulate estrus in mares
5737	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH940-4; HSm525-3	Name 3 hormones that are used to manipulate estrus in mares.	Prostaglandin, Human Chorionic Gonadotropin, and Progesterone (FYI: Prostaglandin F2 causes regression of the corpus luteum; HCG has high LH activity; progesterone can keep mares out of estrus, maintain early pregnancy, or cause ovulation.)
4299	Reproduction	Hard	HIH940-4; HSm525-3; HSm370-9	Regumate can be used early in the breeding season to induce estrus. Mares treated with 14 days of Regumate followed by administration of Prostaglandin should ovulate how many days after treatment?	12 days (FYI: Regumate is a synthetic progesterone that's often used to prevent estrus in performance mares. It can also be used to help maintain early pregnancy.)
4321	Reproduction	Hard	HIH940-4; HSm525-3; HSm370-9	Give TWO uses of the synthetic progestin Regumate.	Prevents estrus, helps maintain early pregnancy, used (along with prostaglandin) to induce ovulation
4301	Reproduction	Hard	HIH940-3; HSm525-2	Use of an artificial lighting program to induce early estrous cycling and ovulation should include 16 hours of light each day and should begin how long before the desired breeding season?	2 – 3 months (Accept any number within this range.)
4302	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH940-3; HSm525-2	Other than hormones, what can be used to bring mares	Artificial lights (FYI: Mares need 16 hours of

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				into heat earlier than the normal breeding season?	light to 8 hours of darkness for 2 – 3 months to induce heat.)
4303	Reproduction	Medium	HIH940-3; HSm525-2	What ratio of daylight to darkness seems to bring mares into heat?	16 hours of daylight to 8 hours of darkness
4304	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH940-3; HSm525-2; TH409	What is the most important environmental cue in inducing estrus in mares?	Light (more daylight hours)
4279	Reproduction	Medium	HIH940-2; HSm525-2	When using a behavioral estrus system scoring of 0 – 4, what behavior is seen in a mare scoring 1 (one)?	Mare isn't aggressive towards the stallion, but she isn't interested either. (Accept any reasonable wording.)
4297	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH940-2; HSm525-2	When using a behavioral estrus system scoring of 0 – 4, a mare in estrus or heat would receive what score?	4 (four) [FYI: Mare is very interested in the stallion. She turns her hindquarters towards him, leans towards him, squats or flexes her pelvis, lifts her tail, urinates frequently, and winks her vulva.]
4277	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; DET217; DET240; HSc24; FCH235; TH326	What term describes when a mare undergoes multiple estrous cycles only during specific times of the year?	Seasonally polyestrous
4278	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-5; HSm515-3; DET217; DET240; HSc24; FCH235; TH326	What is meant by the reproductive term “seasonally polyestrous”?	Mare undergoes multiple estrous cycles only during certain times of the year.
4306	Reproduction	Hard	HIH930-3	In reference to reproduction, what is short-cycling a mare?	Giving her hormones to make her go into heat before her next natural cycle (FYI: Prostaglandin is often given to short-cycle mares.)
4413	Reproduction	Hard	FCH240; TH425-427; FCH, HIH, HSm various	The most common cause of a spontaneous abortion is a placental or uterine infection. Prior to the current widespread use of ultrasound, what accounted for about 25% of abortions and was considered to be the second most common cause?	Twinning (twins)
4414	Reproduction	Medium	DET1	In reference to equine reproduction, what does the term “abortion” mean?	Expulsion of the fetus before the time of normal foaling (Accept any reasonable wording.) [FYI: Equine abortions have many

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					causes—infections (EHV-1, EVA), toxins (tall fescue poisoning), twinning, too little progesterone, etc.]
4415	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	FCH240; TH425-427; FCH, HIH, HS <sub>m</sub> various	Name 3 causes of equine abortion.	Infections (EHV-1, EVA, bacteria), twinning, toxins (tall fescue), trauma, drugs, nutritional deficiencies, problems with fetus, umbilical cord, placenta, uterus (fibroids), implantation, hormones (too little progesterone in early pregnancy)
4416	Reproduction	Jr Bonus	FCH Chapter 13	Name 3 important considerations in the management of pregnant mares.	Early pregnancy diagnosis, vet care, adequate nutrition, vaccines, de-worming, appropriate amount of exercise, prevention of injury, avoiding toxins such as tall fescue, vet care during delivery, vet care after foaling (Accept any correct answers.)
4417	Reproduction	Medium	HIH930-6	Why should a pregnant mare be dewormed 30 days before her foaling date?	To decrease passage of parasite eggs to the foal (Accept any reasonable wording.)
4418	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH930-5	Name 3 vaccinations that are often given to a broodmare 4 – 6 weeks before foaling.	Equine Herpes Virus (rhinopneumonitis), EVA (Equine Viral Arteritis), tetanus, EEE, WEE, West Nile, influenza (flu), rabies, strangles, botulism, Potomac horse fever, rotavirus, VEE
4319	Reproduction	Hard	DET220; TH344	In reference to reproduction, what is the hormone eCG or PMSG used for in mares?	Equine Chorionic Gonadotropin or Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin can be used as a blood test to diagnose pregnancy. (FYI: Ultrasound is a better test since eCG/PMSG can remain elevated after pregnancy loss.)
4419	Reproduction	Hard	HIH930-3	Give TWO reasons why early pregnancy diagnosis is important in mares.	Diagnose early pregnancy loss, determine cause of early pregnancy loss, mares with early pregnancy loss can be re-bred (Accept any correct answers.)
4420	Reproduction	Medium	DET278; FCH239; TH346	What technique of pregnancy diagnosis is the easiest and the most accurate. It can detect pregnancy as early as two weeks after conception?	Ultrasound

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4421	Reproduction	Medium	DET278; DET230; DET220; FCH239; TH346	Name TWO methods of diagnosing pregnancy in mares.	Ultrasound, rectal palpation, blood test for eCG/PMSG (Equine Chorionic Gonadotropin/Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin), blood test for progesterone, urine test for estrogen (estrone sulfate), failure to come into heat (Accept any correct answers.)
4422	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	DET278; DET230; DET220; FCH239; TH346	Name 3 methods of diagnosing pregnancy in mares.	Ultrasound, rectal palpation, blood test for eCG/PMSG (Equine Chorionic Gonadotropin/Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin), blood test for progesterone, urine test for estrogen (estrone sulfate), failure to come into heat (Accept any correct answers.)
3977	Reproduction	Hard	DET91; DET106	What is the term for an unborn animal in its earliest stages of growth and development?	Embryo (FYI: A fetus is an unborn animal in its later stages of growth and development.)
4441	Reproduction	Medium	DET106; DET91	What is the term for an unborn animal in its later stages of growth and development?	Fetus (FYI: An embryo is an unborn animal in its earliest stages of growth and development.)
4443	Reproduction	Medium	DET106	What is the process of the uniting of the sperm and egg?	Fertilization (FYI: Fertilization occurs in the oviducts.)
4446	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-4; HSm515-2; TH319	Where does fertilization occur?	Oviducts (Fallopian tubes)
4442	Reproduction	Medium	DET298	What is a zygote?	Fertilized egg
4445	Reproduction	Medium	FCH237	How many days does it take for the fertilized egg to migrate to the uterus?	4 – 6 days (Accept any number within this range.)
4424	Reproduction	Easy	DET120; HIH930-4	You do the math...A mare that was bred on May 20th should foal in what month the next year?	April
4425	Reproduction	Easy	DET120	What is the term for the length of time for the development of the foal from the time of breeding until birth?	Pregnancy or gestation period (accept either)
4426	Reproduction	Easy	DET120; HIH930-4	What is the gestation period or length of pregnancy of most horses in MONTHS?	11 months (FYI: Average gestation is 335 – 342 days with a range of 320 – 400 days. Foals born between 320 – 330 days may be

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					small. Foals born prior to 320 days show signs or prematurity. Foals born prior to 300 days are unlikely to live.)
4427	Reproduction	Easy	HIH930-4	What is the AVERAGE gestation period or length of pregnancy of most horses in DAYS?	335 – 342 days (FYI: Gestation range is 320 – 400 days. Foals born between 320 – 330 days may be small. Foals born prior to 320 days show signs or prematurity. Foals born prior to 300 days are unlikely to live.)
4429	Reproduction	Medium	HIH930-4; TH242	Give TWO factors that may affect a horse's length of gestation.	Time of year (mares due in late winter/early spring may have longer gestations), fetal sex (males are carried longer than females), maternal nutrition, environmental stress, ingestion of toxins (tall fescue), breed (Belgians have longer gestations)
4430	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH930-4; TH242	Give 3 factors that may affect a horse's length of gestation.	Time of year (mares due in late winter/early spring may have longer gestations), fetal sex (males are carried longer than females), maternal nutrition, environmental stress, ingestion of toxins (tall fescue), breed (Belgians have longer gestations)
4436	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH970-5; FCH250	Give ONE reason why it's important to examine the placenta after it has been passed by the mare.	Make sure it's all there (should only have one opening where the foal broke through); make sure it's healthy (look for abnormalities in color and thickness)
4433	Reproduction	Medium	DET213	What is the placenta or afterbirth?	Membranous organ that attaches the fetus to the uterus (and transports nutrients and wastes between the fetus and the uterus via the umbilical cord)
4438	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET213	What is the correct name for the membranous organ referred to as the afterbirth?	Placenta
4437	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET278	Name TWO functions of the placenta.	Transport oxygen to the fetus; transport nutrients to the fetus; transport wastes away from the fetus.
4434	Reproduction	Hard	DET140; CAHA72	What is the name of the soft, brown liver-like masses	Hippomanes (FYI: Hippomanes are found in

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				that may be passed with the placental fluids after birth?	the allantoic fluids and are made of minerals, fats, and cellular debris.)
4431	Reproduction	Hard	DET10; DET56; CAHA72; TH341	What are the 3 membranes of the equine fetal placenta in its early stages?	Amnion, allantois, and chorion (FYI: The amnion and amniotic fluid immediately surround the fetus. The chorioallantois attaches to the mare's endometrium. Hippomanes are located in the allantoic fluid.)
4432	Reproduction	Hard	DET10; DET56; CAHA72; TH341	The amnion, chorion, and allantois comprise what structure? (pronounced AM-nee-on, CORE-ee-on, and ah-LAN-toe-is or ah-lan-TOE-is)	Placenta
4435	Reproduction	Hard	DET10; CAHA72; TH341	What is the name of innermost placental membrane?	Amnion (pronounced AM-nee-on) [FYI: The fetus is surrounded and protected by the amniotic fluid.]
4444	Reproduction	Medium	HIH930-6; TH271	When does the most rapid period of fetal growth take place?	During the last 3 – 4 months of pregnancy (last trimester)
4439	Reproduction	Hard	HSm370-4; HSm425-4,7; FCH332	In reference to reproduction, what is a teratogenic plant or drug?	One that can cause problems or physical defects in a developing fetus
4448	Reproduction	Medium	FCH240	What general type of equine has the LOWEST incidence of twin pregnancies?	Ponies
4449	Reproduction	Medium	FCH240	Which breed has the highest incidence of twinning?	Thoroughbred
4450	Reproduction	Medium	HSc25	How are identical twins produced?	Single fertilized egg (zygote) divides and produces offspring with identical genetic makeup.
4451	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-4; HSm530-3	What is the term for the dried colostrum on the end of a mare's teats that appears 12 – 24 hours before foaling?	Wax
4452	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-2; HSm530-3	Most mares will foal within how many hours after the appearance of wax on the teats?	24 – 48 hours (Accept any number within range.) [FYI: Waxing is when small amounts of colostrum leaks and dries on the ends of the teats.]
4307	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-6; TH338	What TWO hormones increase just before ovulation in the mare?	Estrogen (estradiol) and LH (Luteinizing Hormone)

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4308	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH920-6; HSm515-4; TH339	Name ONE of the ovarian hormones that controls the mare's estrous cycle.	Estrogens (such as estradiol 17-beta) and progestins (such as progesterone which is secreted by the corpus luteum)
4309	Reproduction	Hard	DET100; TH339	What is the general term for the hormones that stimulate the development and maintenance of feminine sexual characteristics?	Estrogens or estrogenic hormones (accept either) [FYI: Estrogenic hormones include estradiol, estrone, and estriol. When ovarian follicles reach 20 – 25 mm in size, they secrete estradiol.]
4312	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	DET100; TH339	What are the 3 principal estrogenic hormones?	Estradiol, estrone, and estriol
4310	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2; TH127	What hormone causes the cervix of the mare to become relaxed during estrus?	Estrogen (FYI: During estrus, estrogen causes the cervix to appear pink due to increased vascularity, causes the cervix to produce an abundant, thin, watery mucus, and causes flaccid tone of the cervix which helps with live or artificial breeding.)
4311	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-6; HSm515-4	What SPECIFIC estrogen hormone does a maturing ovarian follicle secrete when the follicle reaches 20 – 25 mm in size?	Estradiol (estradiol 17-beta)
4313	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-6; HSm515-4	What does FSH cause in the mare?	Follicle growth
4314	Reproduction	Medium	HIH920-6; HSm515-4	What hormone from the anterior pituitary causes follicle growth?	Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)
4315	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-6; HSm515-4; HSm520-3	In response to GnRH release from the hypothalamus, what structure releases FSH and LH?	Pituitary gland (specifically the adenohypophysis or anterior portion of the pituitary gland) [FYI: GnRH is gonadotropin releasing hormone.]
4316	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-6; HSm515-4; CAHA71; TH339	Name ONE thing that luteinizing hormone does in the mare.	Causes ovulation; initiates the formation of the corpus luteum
4317	Reproduction	Hard	DET200	Name ONE thing the hormone oxytocin does in the mare.	Stimulates uterine contractions; stimulates "let down" or release of milk. (FYI: Oxytocin and vasopressin or ADH are secreted by the posterior pituitary or neurohypophysis.)
4318	Reproduction	Hard	DET200	What hormone is responsible for both milk let-down and contractions during parturition?	Oxytocin
4320	Reproduction	Hard		What is PMU?	Pregnant Mare Urine (FYI: PMU is used as a

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					source of human hormone replacement therapy.)
4322	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-6; HSm515-4	What hormone do the luteal cells within the corpus hemorrhagicum and corpus luteum secrete?	Progesterone (FYI: Progesterone helps maintain early pregnancy. If the mare is not pregnant, prostaglandin (F-2-alpha) is released from the uterus which destroys the corpus luteum and returns the mare to cycling.)
4323	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3; HSm515-2	What hormone causes the cervix of the mare to be tightly closed during diestrus?	Progesterone (FYI: During diestrus, progesterone causes the cervix to appear pale or blanched and it causes the cervix to produce thick, sticky mucus.)
4324	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-3,6; HIH940-5; HSm515-2,4; HSm525-3; TH127; HSm515-4	Name ONE thing the hormone progesterone does in the horse's body.	(Encourages glandular and tissue development) to help maintain early pregnancy, keeps mares out of estrus, along with prostaglandin helps induce ovulation, cervical changes—pale or blanched, tightly closed, produce thick sticky mucus
4325	Reproduction	Medium	DET221	What does the hormone prolactin do?	Initiates lactation (milk production)
4326	Reproduction	Hard	HIH920-6; HIH940-4; CAHA71; HSm515-4	What hormone, released by the uterus if the mare isn't pregnant, is responsible for the regression of the corpus luteum and the return of the mare cycling?	Prostaglandin (prostaglandin F-2-alpha)
4468	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET163; FCH234	Lactation means the production of what?	Milk
4469	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET163; FCH234	What is lactating?	Producing milk
4470	Reproduction	Hard	DET4	What does agalactia mean?	Mare's inability to produce milk (FYI: Agalactia may be due to fescue poisoning.)
4471	Reproduction	Medium	FCH231; HIH760-1	Name TWO nutrient requirements that are doubled during lactation.	Water and energy
4472	Reproduction	Hard	HIH975-5	A mare will produce what percentage of her body weight in milk daily?	2% – 3% (Accept any number within this range.)
4474	Reproduction	Easy	HIH975-6	What is a nurse mare?	Mare that will take care of a strange foal (and let it nurse)
4475	Reproduction	Easy	HIH975-6	What is the term used for a lactating mare that takes	Nurse mare

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				care of an orphaned foal as her own?	
4476	Reproduction	Medium	CAHA69	In mare's milk, which is higher, milk fat or lactose?	Lactose (FYI: Milk fat is 1.4% to 1.8%. Lactose is 6.2% to 6.5%.)
4477	Reproduction	Medium	FCH273	What breed type of horse is often used as nurse mares because they produce more milk?	Draft or draft-cross mares (accept either)
4479	Reproduction	Medium	FCH44	Lactating mares have an increased need for water due to what?	Milk production (lactation)
4480	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH975-4; HSm530-1	What is colostrum?	First milk a mare produces after the birth of a foal
4481	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH975-4; HSm530-1	What is the nutritious, first milk for the foal called?	Colostrum
4482	Reproduction	Hard	HIH975-4; HSm530-1	What are the proteins in colostrum that provide the foal with temporary immunity against infectious diseases?	Immunoglobulins
4483	Reproduction	Medium	HIH970-2; HIH975-4	How long before foaling does colostrum develop?	2 – 4 weeks (Accept any number within this range.)
4484	Reproduction	Hard	HSm530-2,3; TH427	How long does the mare produce colostrum?	Up to 48 hours after birth of the foal (FYI: Foal absorbs antibodies from colostrum for 36 hours.)
4485	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm530-1; HIH975-3,4; DET62	Name TWO substances in colostrum that are very important to foals.	Immunoglobulins (protect foals from infections), laxatives (fats that help foals pass meconium or first stool), energy, protein, minerals, vitamin A (Accept any correct answers.)
5733	Reproduction	Hard	HIH975-4; HSm530-2	In reference to foaling, what is "failure of passive transfer of immunity" or "FPT"?	Foal doesn't receive adequate antibodies from mare's colostrum (FYI: Causes: failure to nurse, failure of mare to produce adequate quantity or quality of colostrum, leakage of colostrum prior to parturition, tall fescue poisoning)
4327	Reproduction	Medium	DET222	What is the term for the change that occurs in an animal that results in the animal being able to produce sex cells?	Puberty
4365	Reproduction	Easy	HSc23	At what age can you start using a stallion for breeding	2 (two) years of age (only for limited

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				purposes?	breeding)
4366	Reproduction	Medium	HSc23	At what age does puberty occur in stallions?	1 (one) year of age
4330	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH980-1; HSm520-1-3; HSc22-24; TH128	Name 4 parts of the stallion's reproductive system.	Scrotum, testes (testicles), epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles or vesicular glands, prostate, bulbourethral or Cowper's glands, urethra, penis
4332	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-1; HSm520-2	What are the glands called that are located along the urethra of the male horse that produce fluids that nourish and preserve the sperm?	Accessory glands (FYI: The accessory glands are the vesicular glands (seminal vesicles), the bulbourethral glands (Cowper's glands), and the prostate.)
4333	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH980-1; HSm520-2	What are the 3 accessory glands located along the urethra in the stallion?	Prostate, seminal vesicles or vesicular glands, Cowper's glands or bulbourethral glands
4331	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH980-5; HIH990-5; HSm520-2,3	When collecting semen for AI, it's important to know that semen emitted during ejaculation occurs in fractions. Name the 3 fractions.	Pre-sperm fraction (secreted by the bulbourethral glands; cleans the urethra); sperm-rich fraction (secreted by the ampulla); sperm-poor fraction (secreted by the vesicular glands; contains the gel portion which is discarded)
4334	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-3; HSm520-2; DET97; HSc22	Name ONE function of the epididymis.	Store sperm; area where sperm undergo modification and maturation
4335	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-3; HSm520-2; DET97; HSc22	In what part of the stallion's reproductive tract do sperm undergo modifications or maturation?	Epididymis
4336	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-3	Mares are often placed under lights to bring them into heat earlier. Why would stallions be placed under lights?	Increase testicular activity (FYI: Use of artificial lights may increase libido and sperm counts during the winter months.)
4341	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH980-4; HSm520-2	What is the name of the sac-like pouch that suspends the testes outside the male animal and aids in temperature regulation for proper sperm production?	Scrotum (FYI: The scrotum raises and lowers the testes to aid in temperature regulation.)
4338	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-4; HSm520-2	In reference to reproduction, what is the function of the cremaster muscle?	Raises and lowers the scrotum (to assist in temperature regulation) [FYI: The cremaster muscle is located along the spermatic cord.]
4340	Reproduction	Medium	HIH980-4; HSm520-2	Name TWO structures in the scrotum that are responsible for thermoregulation of the testes.	Sweat glands in the skin, cremaster muscle (muscle located along the spermatic cord), tunica dartos (smooth muscle layer in the

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					scrotal sac), pampiniform plexus (convoluted bundle of blood vessels) [Accept specific or general answers.]
4342	Reproduction	Medium	HIH980-4; HSm520-2	Why is it important that the testes are suspended outside the abdominal cavity?	Temperature regulation (FYI: The sweat glands in the skin of the scrotum, the tunica dartos in the scrotal sac, the cremaster muscle along the spermatic cord, and the pampiniform plexus all aid in thermoregulation for spermatogenesis.)
4349	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm520-2; DET241	What is the general term for the substance emitted by a stallion during the breeding of a mare?	Semen (FYI: Semen is composed of spermatozoa (sperm) and seminal plasma. The accessory glands secrete the components of seminal plasma.)
4347	Reproduction	Hard	HIH990-2	Name ONE way semen is collected from stallions for use in artificial insemination.	By using an artificial vagina with a jump mare or breeding phantom; chemical collection (used for injured stallions); ground collection (using an artificial vagina without the jump mare or breeding phantom; manual stimulation is required)
4351	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH990-1	What are 3 reasons for doing a semen evaluation?	Monitor stallion's semen quality, estimate the number of mares that could be bred, maximizing use of single time breeding, shipping cooled semen, freezing semen for later use, quality control (Accept any correct answers.)
4352	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH990-6,7; HSm520-7; TH365	Name 3 of the criteria used to evaluate stallion semen.	Appearance volume, concentration, motility, morphology (shape), pH
4353	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-5; CAHA5; DET249	What substance do the sebaceous glands in the prepuce of a stallion produce?	Smegma
4355	Reproduction	Medium	HIH980-5; CAHA5; DET249	What is the term for the black, waxy substance that can build up in a horse's sheath?	Smegma
5741	Reproduction	Medium	HIH990-4	In reference to stallion hygiene, what is a "bean"?	Bean-shaped piece of smegma (that's found in the urethral fossa and should be removed)
4360	Reproduction	Intermediate	HIH980-3; HSm520-4	Sex organs are organs that produce sex cells such as	Testis (also accept testicle) [FYI: Testis is

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				egg and sperm. What is the primary sex organ of the stallion?	singular; testes is plural. The primary sex organ of the mare is the ovary.]
4229	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm520-1; DET74; DET234; HSc23; TH387	Give ONE term used when a male horse has retained one or both testicles in his body cavity.	Ridgling or cryptorchid
4230	Reproduction	Intermediate	HSm520-1; DET74; DET234; HSc23; TH387	What do the terms ridgling or cryptorchid mean?	Male horse that has retained one or both testicles in his body cavity.
4356	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-1	2 part question: What is a bilateral cryptorchid stallion and explaining your answer, can he be used for breeding?	Stallion that's retained both testicles in its body cavity; no, he can't be used for breeding because he's infertile. (FYI: Bilateral cryptorchid stallions exhibit normal secondary sexual characteristics, but they have suppressed spermatogenesis.)
4350	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HSc23	Name the 3 parts of the sperm cell.	Head, midpiece, and tail
4357	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-3; HSm520-2	Where in the testes does spermatogenesis occur?	Seminiferous tubules (in the cells that form the inner lining of the seminiferous tubules)
4358	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-3; HSm520-4	What is spermatogenesis?	Production of sperm cells (FYI: Spermatogenesis occurs in the cells that form the lining of the seminiferous tubules.)
4359	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-3; HSm520-4	What is the term for the production of sperm cells?	Spermatogenesis (FYI: Spermatogenesis occurs in the cells that form the lining of the seminiferous tubules.)
4362	Reproduction	Hard	DET280	What is the tube through which both semen and urine pass?	Urethra
4363	Reproduction	Hard	DET281	What is the vas deferens?	Tube that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra
4364	Reproduction	Hard	DET281	What tube carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra?	Vas deferens
4369	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-2; HSm520-3	What hormone, produced by the pituitary gland, stimulates the Sertoli cells in the seminiferous tubules to produce sperm?	FSH or Follicle Stimulating Hormone (accept either) [FYI: Sertoli cells are located within the epithelium of the seminiferous tubules and are responsible for spermatogenesis. Both LH and FSH are under the influence of

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					GnRH.]
4367	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-2; HSm520-3	What hormone, secreted by the hypothalamus, stimulates the anterior pituitary to secrete FSH and LH?	GnRH or Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (accept either) [FYI: Increased daylight hours, transmitted by the optic nerve, signal the pineal gland to decrease the production of melatonin. This signals the hypothalamus to secrete GnRH.]
4370	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-2; HSm520-3	Leydig cells in the stallion are responsible for the production of what TWO hormones? (pronounced LIE-dig)	Testosterone and estrogen (FYI: Leydig cells are located between the seminiferous tubules and are influenced by LH or Luteinizing Hormone. Both LH and FSH are under the influence of GnRH or Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone.)
4372	Reproduction	Hard	HIH980-2; HSm520-3	What hormone, produced by the pituitary gland, stimulates the Leydig cells in the testes to produce testosterone?	LH or Luteinizing Hormone (accept either) [FYI: Leydig cells are located between the seminiferous tubules. Leydig cells also produce estrogen. Both LH and FSH are under the influence of GnRH or Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone.]
4368	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	HIH980-2; HSm520-3	Name 3 things that happen hormonally that stimulates spermatogenesis in the stallion when there's an increase in daylight hours.	Increase in daylight hours signals the pineal gland to decrease production of melatonin; which signals the hypothalamus to secrete GnRH; which stimulates the pituitary to release FSH; which stimulates the testes to produce sperm
4371	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET265; HIH980-2; HSm520-3	What hormone, produced in the testes, is responsible for the masculine characteristics of the stallion?	Testosterone (FYI: Testosterone is also produced in the adrenal glands.)
4209	Reproduction	Easy	HSm385-2	What are sex characteristics?	Masculinity in the stallion and femininity in the mare
4210	Reproduction	Jr Bonus	DET111; DET107; DET62; HSc22	What are the terms used for a baby horse, a baby female horse, and a baby male horse?	Baby horse is a foal, baby female horse is a filly, and baby male horse is a colt.
4215	Reproduction	Novice	DET77; HH56	What is the mother of a horse called?	Dam
4216	Reproduction	Novice	HIH110-5; DET107; FCH389; HSc22	What is the term for a young or immature female horse?	Filly

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4217	Reproduction	Novice	HIH110-5; DET107; FCH389; HSc22	What is a filly?	Female foal or immature female horse ( 3 years old and younger)
4218	Reproduction	Easy	DET38; HH56	The owner of the mare at the time of breeding is called what?	Breeder
4219	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET220; HH56	What is the breeding term for the offspring of a DAM?	Produce
4220	Reproduction	Novice	HIH110-5; DET175; HSc23	What is a mare?	Mature female horse (female horse 4 years old and older)
4221	Reproduction	Novice	DET111; HSc22	What is a colt or filly under one year of age called?	Foal
4222	Reproduction	Novice	DET111; HSc22	What is a foal?	Colt or filly under one year of age (baby horse)
4223	Reproduction	Novice	DET288; HSc24; TH930	What is a weanling?	Weaned foal (FYI: Foals are weaned at 4 – 6 months.)
4224	Reproduction	Easy	DET171	What is a "long yearling"?	Horse between 1 and 2 years of age (that's closer to 2)
4225	Reproduction	Medium	HSm520-3,4	What does the term "proud cut" mean?	Gelding that shows stallion-like behavior
4226	Reproduction	Novice	DET62; FCH385	What is the correct term for a male foal or an immature male horse?	Colt
4227	Reproduction	Novice	DET62; FCH385; HSc22	What is a colt?	Male foal or immature male horse (3 years old and younger)
4231	Reproduction	Novice	HSm520-1; HIH110-5; DET119; FCH390; HSc22	What is the term for an altered or castrated male horse?	Gelding
4232	Reproduction	Novice	HSm520-1; HIH110-5; DET119; FCH390; HSc22	What is a gelding?	Castrated male horse
4211	Reproduction	Easy	DET7; HSc22	In reference to male horses, what does it mean to alter or geld?	Castrate a male horse
4213	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	FCH226; HIH920-2; HSm520-1	Give 3 advantages to gelding a horse.	Safer for children and novice horsemen, no accidental pregnancies, less prone to injuries, easier to care for, easier to haul, can keep in pen with mares, can keep in pen with geldings (Accept any correct answers.)
4214	Reproduction	Sr Bonus	DET7; DET119; DET51;	Give 3 terms that mean the removal of the testicles in a	Alter, geld, and castrate

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			HSc22	horse.	
4233	Reproduction	Intermediate	DET120; HH56	What is the breeding term for the offspring of a SIRE?	Get
4235	Reproduction	Novice	HSm505-1; DET246; HH58	What is the father of a horse called?	Sire
4236	Reproduction	Novice	HIH110-5; DET254; HSc24	What do you call an unaltered male horse?	Stallion
4515	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	When catching a horse, what area of the horse should you walk towards?	Neck or shoulders (accept either) [FYI: Avoid the biting and kicking ends!! Horses' prey response tells them to run or kick at things approaching them from the rear.]
4516	Safety	Novice	HSm205-4	Why should you speak to your horse when approaching it from the rear?	To let him know you're there. (Horses can't see directly behind; if you startle him, he may kick.)
4533	Safety	Easy	HH51	Horses kept in tie stalls must be taught to do what before you walk in beside them?	Move over (so you're not crowded against the wall) [FYI: Draft and driving horses are often kept in tie stalls.]
4535	Safety	Novice	HH51	If you have to work around a horse's hindquarters, why is it important to stay close?	If the horse kicks, you won't get the full impact of the kick.
4537	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	When working on a horse, what position is considered the safest for you to be in?	As near the shoulder as possible (so you can stay away from the mouth and the hind legs)
4536	Safety	Novice	HSm205-5; H1-27	What is the safest way to comb a horse's tail?	Stand off to the side and bring the tail around to you.
4553	Safety	Sr Bonus	HIH320	Name 3 safety features you should incorporate when building a barn.	Adequate ventilation, proper temperature, adequate lighting, safe convenient electrical outlets, safe convenient waterers, windows, alley width, stall door width, stall size, safe stall doors (Accept any correct answers.)
4517	Safety	Novice	HSm210-2; HIH320-6; HIH340-3; BEG107-2	Conduits are coverings for electrical wires and are often made of metal. Give ONE reason why electrical wiring in a barn always run in conduits.	So horses can't chew or rub on the wires (and get shocked); fire safety; keep wires from breaking; to make the wires last longer; to keep rodents from chewing on the wires; to keep wires from horse's feet or shoes (Accept any correct answer.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4527	Safety	Novice	HIH340-2; HSm210-3	Why should you keep a halter and lead rope by each stall?	In case of emergency (so you can lead horses out quickly)
4525	Safety	Easy	HSm210-3	Name TWO things barn owners should do when making barn escape plans.	Plan ahead; post evacuation plans, barn layout, water source locations, master electrical switch location; have working fire extinguishers, halter and lead ropes by stalls, emergency holding area, fire drills, blindfolds; NEVER padlock stall doors
5720	Safety	Jr Bonus	HSm210-3	Name 3 things barn owners should do when making barn escape plans.	Plan ahead; post evacuation plans, barn layout, water source locations, master electrical switch location; have working fire extinguishers, halter and lead ropes by stalls, emergency holding area, fire drills, blindfolds; NEVER padlock stall doors
5721	Safety	Sr Bonus	HSm210-3	Name 5 things barn owners should do when making barn escape plans.	Plan ahead; post evacuation plans, barn layout, water source locations, master electrical switch location; have working fire extinguishers, halter and lead ropes by stalls, emergency holding area, fire drills, blindfolds; NEVER padlock stall doors
4520	Safety	Jr Bonus	HIH340-1; HSm210-1	Name 3 possible causes of a stable fire.	Smoking, lightning, spontaneous combustion, problems with electrical wiring, animals chewing through wires, appliances such as heaters, flammable substances, machinery, dust or cobwebs on electrical surfaces (Accept any correct answers.)
4521	Safety	Sr Bonus	HIH340-1; HSm210-1	Name 5 possible causes of a stable fire.	Smoking, lightning, spontaneous combustion, problems with electrical wiring, animals chewing through wires, appliances such as heaters, flammable substances, machinery, dust or cobwebs on electrical surfaces (Accept any correct answers.)
4526	Safety	Novice	HIH340-2; HSm205-8	Why should smoking NEVER be allowed in a barn?	It could cause a fire.
4530	Safety	Sr Bonus	HIH340-2	An accelerant is a substance that increases the speed at which a fire spreads. Name 3 common accelerants.	Gasoline, kerosene, oil, aerosol cans, paint thinner, charcoal lighter fluid (Accept any

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					correct answers.)
4531	Safety	Jr Bonus	HIH340-1	Name 3 highly flammable materials found in barns.	Hay, bedding (straw, shavings, sawdust, or shredded newspaper), cobwebs, dust, grain dust, horse blankets, paint, fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides (Accept any correct answers.)
4529	Safety	Sr Bonus	HIH340-2	An ignition source is something that can cause an accelerant or flammable material to ignite or smoke. Name 3 common ignition sources.	Cigarettes, matches, sparks, motors, heaters, electrical appliances, fence chargers, electrical fixtures, wires, batteries, broken glass, chemicals (Accept any correct answers.)
4519	Safety	Intermediate	HIH340-4	For fire safety, how far away from the barn should manure piles be?	At least 20 feet (to reduce the chance of a combustion fire)
4522	Safety	Easy	HIH340-1; HSm210-1	What are the TWO most common causes of summer barn fires?	Lightning and spontaneous combustion (from improperly cured hay)
4524	Safety	Intermediate	HIH340-4; HSm210-2	Name ONE area where fire extinguishers should be hung in a barn.	All exterior doorways, in the middle of long aisles, next to the electrical panel box, not greater than 75 feet apart (Accept any correct answers.)
4523	Safety	Jr Bonus	HIH340-2; HSm210	Give 3 general fire safety rules for barns.	NO smoking, flammable substances, vehicles, machinery, or portable heaters; HAVE fire extinguishers, automatic sprinklers, smoke alarms, inside water supply and hose, exterior stall doors, space between buildings (Accept any correct answers.)
4532	Safety	Novice	HIH340-2	Give TWO fire safety rules for barns.	NO smoking, flammable substances, vehicles or machinery, portable heaters; HAVE fire extinguishers, automatic sprinklers, smoke alarms, inside water supply and hose, exterior stall doors, space between buildings (Accept any correct answers.)
5719	Safety	Sr Bonus	HIH340-2; HSm210	Give 5 general fire safety rules for barns.	NO smoking, flammable substances, vehicles, machinery, or portable heaters; HAVE fire extinguishers, automatic sprinklers, smoke

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					alarms, inside water supply and hose, exterior stall doors, space between buildings (Accept any correct answers.)
4550	Safety	Easy	HH710-5 old	When using a hay net for feeding horses, why should it be tied at the eye level of the horse?	Safety (so the horse can't get its foot caught)
4538	Safety	Novice	HSm205-7	In showing your horse at halter, how much space should be left between your horse and another horse?	1 horse length or 8 feet (accept either)
4539	Safety	Novice	HSm various	A horse length equals how many feet?	8 (eight) feet
4540	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	When riding in groups, what kind of distance should you keep between horses?	1 horse length or 8 feet (accept either) [FYI: On trail rides, the distance between horses should increase as the pace increases.]
4551	Safety	Novice	DET230; H4-19	What should you do as a safety precaution if your horse is known to kick?	Put a red ribbon in its tail.
4541	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	What is the safest position from which to lead a horse?	On the horse's left side next to the throat area (UPDATED INFO)
4542	Safety	Novice	HH52	What is the safest way to turn your horse loose in a pasture or stall?	Lead him completely through the gate or door, turn him to face the direction from which you just came, remove the halter or bridle, and don't let him bolt away because it's a bad habit and you might get kicked. (Accept any correct answer.)
4543	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	What should you NEVER do with a lead rope or reins?	Never wrap them around your hand, wrist, or body.
4544	Safety	Novice	HH52	What should you do if your horse rears up while you are leading it?	Release the hand nearest the halter so you can stay on the ground.
4545	Safety	Novice	HH52	What is the safest way to lead a horse through a narrow opening or gate?	Step through first and move to one side to avoid being crowded.
4546	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3; H4-16	Describe how the halter lead rope should be held.	Right hand holds the lead near the halter; left hand holds the excess lead either folded in a figure 8 or coiled loosely.
4547	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	What direction should you turn the horse when leading it?	Away from you or to the right (so you don't get stepped on)
4548	Safety	Novice	HH52	If your horse resists or doesn't want to move while you	Don't get in front and try to pull him.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				are trying to lead it, what should you NOT do?	
4549	Safety	Novice	HSm205	Disregarding simple safety rules in handling horses can result in what?	Serious injury
4552	Safety	Novice	HSm210-3	Why is it important to learn and practice safety rules?	So they'll become habits (and will keep you safe)
4560	Safety	Novice	HH53	Give ONE reason why it's important to keep your horse under control and to keep a secure seat when riding.	Horses are easily frightened; so you won't fall off
4565	Safety	Novice	HH210-1	Why is it NOT a good idea to pair a young rider and a young horse?	Both are inexperienced (and don't know how to react in an emergency) [Accept any reasonable explanation.]
4566	Safety	Novice	HH52	When going up and down hills, you should always use which gait?	Walk (let him pick his own way so he doesn't slip or fall)
4570	Safety	Novice	HH53	Which gait should you use when riding on rough ground or in sand, mud, ice, or snow?	Walk (let him pick his own way so he doesn't slip or fall)
4556	Safety	Sr Bonus	HSm210-7	Name 3 safety precautions for riding in a group.	Don't run past other horses, keep horses spaced, red ribbon in tail, cross roads together, ride on same side of road, most experienced in lead, least experienced in middle, don't leave riders behind, warn other riders of obstacles, take cell phone
4558	Safety	Novice	HSm205-8; HH54	Why should you NOT run past other horses and riders?	It will make the other horses want to run and someone could get hurt (Accept any correct answer.)
4571	Safety	Sr Bonus	HSm205-7; H4-21	When trail riding in a group with riders and horses of varying experience, describe the riding order—experience-wise—that's the safest.	Most experienced in front, least experienced in the middle, and a strong rider bringing up the rear (FYI: Riders should ride to the level and pace of the least experienced rider.)
4568	Safety	Novice	HSm205	How can you prevent many riding-related head injuries?	Wear a helmet
4554	Safety	Novice	HSm205-6	For safety, what MUST a rider wear on his or head while jumping?	Helmet (FYI: Helmets are required for ALL 4-H members riding or driving horses.)
4557	Safety	Novice	HH54	If a rider falls off a horse while jumping and can't move once she hits the ground, what should you do?	DON'T move her; CALL 911 if she's injured. (Accept any correct answer.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4559	Safety	Easy	HSm205-4	Give ONE reason why it's a good safety practice to face the rear of the horse when mounting.	Easier to keep your balance; easier to your control horse
4569	Safety	Novice	HH53	Why should you NEVER mount or dismount near fences, barns, or overhanging projections?	You may get hurt.
4555	Safety	Easy	HH53	When riding a young or green horse, what's the SAFEST way to cross a paved road?	Dismount and lead him across
4562	Safety	Novice	HH53	On what side of the road should you ride your horse?	With traffic or the side required by state law (accept either)
4563	Safety	Novice	HH53	When riding, if an obstacle frightens your horse, what should you do?	Steady him and give him time to overcome his fear and then ride by the obstacle (Accept any reasonable wording.)
4567	Safety	Novice	HH53	While riding, what should you do if your horse becomes frightened and tries to run away?	Do a one rein stop. (Turn him in a circle and tighten the circle until he stops.)
4577	Safety	Novice	HH53	When saddling your horse, what may happen if you drop the saddle down quick or hard on the horse's back?	You might scare the horse or hurt his back (accept either)
4572	Safety	Jr Bonus	HSm205-6	Name 3 times you should check your cinch.	After saddling, after walking a few steps, after mounting and riding a short distance
4573	Safety	Novice	HSm205-5	Why should you recheck the cinch just before mounting the horse?	Because the cinch often loosens after you walk your horse around
4574	Safety	Novice	HH53	When using a double-rigged saddle, which cinch should you LOOSEN FIRST?	Back cinch
4575	Safety	Novice	HH53	In using a double rigged saddle, which cinch should you BUCKLE FIRST?	Front cinch
4576	Safety	Novice	HSm205-6	What should you check on your saddle just before you mount or get on?	Cinch
4578	Safety	Novice	HH52	When using a double-rigged saddle, which cinch should you BUCKLE LAST?	Back cinch
4579	Safety	Easy	H1-25	Name TWO basic knots that every horse person should know.	Quick release, bowline, square knot, half hitch, double half hitch
4580	Safety	Easy	DET36; H1-25	What type of knot should be used when tying a rope around a horse's neck? This type of knot will not slip or tighten and choke the horse.	Bowline

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4581	Safety	Novice	HSm205-9	What is the only thing you should tie your horse with?	Lead rope, halter rope, or halter and lead rope (accept any)
4582	Safety	Novice	HSm205-9	Why should you NEVER tie a horse with the reins?	He might pull back, break the reins, or injure his mouth (accept any)
4583	Safety	Novice	HH52	Why should you tie your horse far away from strange horses?	So they won't fight
4584	Safety	Novice	HH52	When your horse is tied, what should you ALWAYS do before removing the halter?	Untie the horse (so if the horse pulls back, you won't get hurt)
4585	Safety	Novice	HSm205	You should NEVER tie a horse with what?	Reins or bridle (accept either)
4586	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3; H1-25	What is the recommended knot for tying a halter rope to a fixed object?	Quick release knot
4587	Safety	Novice	HSm205-3	NEVER tie a horse at a level below what point of the horse?	Withers (UPDATED INFO)
4588	Safety	Sr Bonus	H1-25	What are 3 features of a good knot?	Easy to tie, strong, holds firmly, easy to untie if used for livestock
5722	Safety	Easy	HSm205-3	Why should you NEVER tie your horse to an insecure or unstable object?	Horse could get scared or injured. (FYI: If the horse pulls back, it can break free and startle or injure the horse.)
5723	Safety	Easy	HSm205-3	Why should a horse be tied at a level higher than its withers?	So the horse doesn't get its leg over the rope
4589	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-6	2 part question: What is the MINIMUM height for an indoor arena and why is a higher ceiling more desirable?	14 feet minimum; the higher the ceiling, the better lit the arena will be (with fewer shadows) [FYI: Indoor arenas used for JUMPING should be at least 16 feet tall.]
4591	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	TH784	What is the MINIMUM height for an indoor arena used for JUMPING?	At least 16 feet tall (so the rider has ample head room)
4590	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-6	What is the preferred indoor arena width for group riding and driving activities?	At least 60 feet wide
4746	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH320-1; HSm235-1	Name 3 functions of housing for horses.	Provide for welfare of horse, provide for safety of handlers, provide for comfort of handlers, make efficient use of labor, cost

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					effective, shelter, confinement (Accept any correct answers.)
4750	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH320-1; HSm225-all	Name 3 things to consider before beginning construction when planning a horse facility.	Cost, safety, quality, purpose, design, layout, maintenance, number of animals, zoning laws, room for future expansion, geography, topography, climate, environmental impact, landscape, style, utilities (electricity and water), resale value
4593	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-6; HSm215-3	When building a barn, what is a common mistake regarding the installation of electrical outlets?	Not providing enough electrical outlets (FYI: There should be at least one double outlet for every two stalls.)
4594	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HSm210-2	Give 3 safety features for barn electrical systems.	Follow code, safe panel boxes, protected switch boxes, protected outlets, wires in conduits, thermostats on water heaters, protected light bulbs, grounded appliances, power shutoff prominently marked, lightning rods, no portable heaters
4595	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HSm215-3	Which type of barn light bulbs is initially expensive, but requires less power and lasts longer?	LED (FYI: There are 3 types of light bulbs—incandescent, compact fluorescent (CFL), and light-emitting diode (LED). Incandescent generates heat.)
4597	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-8	What is probably the best all-around material for building horse barns?	Wood (FYI: Wood is strong, attractive, and is a good insulator. It's easier to install ventilation systems in wood buildings.)
4598	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH320-8	Name 3 materials from which barns are made.	Steel, aluminum, wood, concrete (Accept any correct answers.) [FYI: Steel and aluminum buildings can be hot in the summer and cold in the winter.]
4599	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-8	Give ONE reason why steel or aluminum is not an ideal material for building horse barns.	Often not well insulated; can be hot in the summer; can be cold in the winter
4601	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-4; HSm215-3	What should be the spacing of bars that are used on the upper part of the stall wall?	3 ½ - 4 inch spacing (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: An adult horse's foot is usually 4 – 6 inches in diameter; a foal's

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					foot can be 2 – 2 ½ inches in diameter. Therefore, adjustments would need to be made for a foal stall.)
4603	Stable and Pasture Management	Novice	HIH320-5	Give ONE major purpose of a stall door.	Keep the horse safely in the stall, to let the horse into the stall, or to let the horse out of the stall.
4605	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH320-5	Name 3 types of stall doors.	Sliding—half-wood/half-bar, full wood, and full mesh; full one-pieced hinged doors; hinged double doors (Dutch doors); stall guards (Accept any correct answers.)
4606	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH320-5; HSm215-3	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using Dutch or hinged double doors on stalls.	Advantages—top door can be left open for better ventilation, more light, less boredom, emergency exit; disadvantages—tend to sag, horse may try to go over the top, possibility that one door may not be closed tightly
4607	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HSm215-3; FCH920-23; HIH320-5	Give 3 advantages of using Dutch or open top exterior doors for each horse stall.	Better ventilation, more light, more fresh air, allows horse to hang its head out of the stall, decreases respiratory problems, decreases boredom and vices, provides a fire exit (Accept any correct answers.)
4602	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-5	Name ONE disadvantage of hinged stall doors.	Hinges and latches can sag; safety hazard when opened into alleyways or high-traffic areas.
4608	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-6	What type of stall door is the safest and the easiest to use around horses?	Sliding door
4604	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH1100-12; HIH320-5	Give TWO advantages of using a stall guard instead of a stall door.	Better ventilation, more light, horse can hang its head out of the stall, decreases respiratory problems, decreases boredom and vices, provides a fire exit, cheaper (FYI: The disadvantage of stall guard is that it's easier for horses to escape.)
4609	Stable and Pasture	Medium	HIH320-4	When using wire mesh as a stall front, why should the holes be 2 x 2 inches or smaller?	Safety (so horses can't get their foot caught) [FYI: A foal's foot can be as small as 2 inches

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Management				wide.]
4610	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	FCH193	What substance helps to reduce the ammonia level in stalls?	Hydrated lime (accept lime)
4611	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-3	Name ONE thing that should be done to prepare stall floors before installing rubber mats.	Make sure the floor is level, make sure the floor is well-packed, or make sure there's adequate drainage.
4612	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH320-2; HSm215-2; BEG107-2L	Horses that are kept in stalls for any length of time depend on a good stall floor for comfort and safety. Name 3 factors you would look for in choosing flooring material for your horse.	Durable, non-slip, absorbent, easy to clean, resistant to pawing, cost, amount of bedding needed, availability, non-toxic (Accept any correct answers.)
4613	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH320-2; HSm215-2; HSm225-4	Name 3 of the more commonly used materials for stall floors.	Clay, clay and sand mix, limestone dust, wood, concrete, asphalt, rubber mats (Accept any correct answers.)
4614	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-3	What type of stall floor material has many of the same disadvantages as concrete?	Asphalt (FYI: If a seal coat is applied, asphalt floors can be slippery and can require more bedding. Unsealed asphalt floors allow drainage through the floor making them less slippery and making them require much less bedding than concrete.)
4616	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH320-3; HSm215-2	Give 3 disadvantages of using concrete floors in horse stalls.	Hard, requires more bedding, cold, slippery, increased leg problems
4617	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH320-2; HSm215-2	When properly applied, what type of stall floor material will be as hard as concrete, but without concrete's disadvantages?	Limestone dust
4618	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-3; HSm215-2	How thick should rubber mats that are used for stall flooring be?	At least 5/8 inch (FYI: Floor should be level and well-packed before installing mats. Ideally, mats should be in one piece—or in as few pieces as possible—and should fit close to the walls. Bedding should be added to absorb urine.)
4619	Stable and Pasture	Easy	HIH320-3; HSm215-2; BEG107-2; TH779	Name ONE disadvantage of using wood floors in stalls.	Slippery when wet, prone to attract rodents, difficult to clean, harbor odors (accept any

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Management				correct answers)
4620	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH320-3	Why should wood floors in stalls be at least two inches thick?	To decrease risk of rotting or decay
4621	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-3; HSm215-2	What is the MINIMUM size recommended for a box stall?	10 feet x 10 feet
4622	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-3; HSm215-2	What is the MINIMUM size recommended for a stallion stall?	14 feet x 14 feet (also accept 12 feet x 14 feet)
4623	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HSm215-1; HIH320-3; BEG107-2; TH778	What is the PREFERRED box stall size?	12 feet x 12 feet (also accept 10 feet x 12 feet)
4624	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	FCH181	What is the MINIMUM size recommended for a draft horse stall?	14 feet x 14 feet
4625	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH320-3; HSm215-2; TH417; TH780	What is the MINIMUM size recommended for a foaling stall?	12 feet x 14 feet (also accept 14 feet by 14 feet) [FYI: Ideally, one or two stalls in the barn should have a removable wall so a regular box stall can be converted into a foaling stall with double the length.]
4626	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-3; HSm215-2	Although not used as much as in the past, what is the typical size for a tie stall used for horses?	5 feet x 9 feet (FYI: Tie stalls used for ponies are usually 3 feet x 6 feet. Tie stalls used for draft horses are around 5 feet by 12 feet.)
4600	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-3	How should the stall partitions be placed so the horse's legs can't get caught under them?	Flush with or slightly below the floor
4627	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-4; HSm215-1	What is the recommended height for a stall PARTITION?	Up to 7 (seven) feet from the floor (FYI: Stall partitions should have at least one foot of space between the top of the partition and the ceiling for air movement.)
4628	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH320-4	Why should treated lumber be used for the bottom boards of stall partitions?	To prevent rotting

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4629	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH320-3; HSm215-2	Name TWO things that should be considered when constructing interior stall walls.	Safety and durability (smooth, rugged materials free from any projections that can injure the horse)
4630	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH320-4; HSm215-3	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using concrete when building stalls and stall partitions.	Advantages—sturdy, easy to clean, easy to paint; disadvantages—expensive, must be reinforced so it doesn't fall down, can result in serious injury
4631	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-4	Name ONE problem with using “green” oak for partitions, windows, or doors when building stalls.	It will shrink and/or twist as it dries.
4632	Stable and Pasture Management	Novice	HIH320-4; HSm215-3	What is one of the most desirable materials for building a stall?	Wood (FYI: Rough cut oak is the strongest of wooden materials. Tongue and groove treated yellow pine is not as hard as oak but is stronger than white pine. Stalls and partitions can also be made of concrete which has several disadvantages.)
4633	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-7; HSm215-4; HSm365-3	Name ONE horse health problem that can be caused by a poorly ventilated or drafty barn.	Respiratory problems (such as heaves, pneumonia, etc.)
4634	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-6,7; HSm215-4; TH773	Give ONE reason why horse barns must be well ventilated.	Provide plenty of fresh air, decrease respiratory problems, remove air contaminants (improve air quality), decrease humidity, prevent overheating, prevent condensation, prevent odor buildup
4638	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-1; TH771	The biggest mistake in most barns is that they are built for human comfort, not for equine health. What is the primary fault found in these barns?	Poor ventilation
4639	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-6; HSm215-4; HSm215-1	In the stable, adequate ventilation is necessary to reduce the presence of air contaminants. Name TWO examples of air contaminants.	Dust, mold, microscopic debris, airborne bacteria, irritating gases (such as ammonia or methane) [Accept any correct answers.]
4640	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-1	2 part question: Name two barn conditions that are the most detrimental to a horse's health and explain why.	Extreme temperatures and high humidity; can cause respiratory problems
4641	Stable and	Medium	HIH320-7; HSm215-4	Adequate ventilation of a stable area is defined as how	4 – 8 changes per hour (Accept any number

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Pasture Management			many air changes per hour?	within this range.)
4642	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-8	What is the main purpose of a cupola on a barn roof?	Ventilation
4643	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-7	Name ONE structure commonly found on a barn roof that functions to properly ventilate a barn.	Cupola; ridge vents
4636	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH320-7; HSm215-4	What is the rule of thumb for ridge ventilation?	1 (one) foot of ridge ventilation for each horse or stall in the barn (FYI: A ridge vent is installed length-wise at the peak of a roof. A gap is left which allows warm, humid air to escape.)
4644	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-7; HSm215-4	You do the math...Following the rule of thumb recommendation for adequate ventilation in a barn, a barn with 8 stalls would require how much ridge ventilation?	At least 8 feet of ridge ventilation (1 foot per stall)
4645	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH320-7; HSm215-4	The temperature inside a barn should be no more than 5 degrees above what?	Outside temperature
4647	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH320-7; HSm215-4	You do the math...If it's 70 degrees outside, what should the MAXIMUM temperature be inside the barn?	75 degrees (FYI: The inside of the barn should be no more than 5 degrees hotter than the outside of the barn.)
4648	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	DET26	What is the GENERAL term used for materials placed on stall floors that absorb moisture and provide comfort to the horse?	Bedding
4649	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	DET26	What is bedding?	Material used to cover the stall floor to provide comfort for the horse and to absorb moisture.
4650	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HSm245-2,3	What are 4 factors that should be considered when selecting the appropriate bedding for your horse's stall?	Absorbent, dust-free, affordable, readily available, easy to dispose of, easy to handle, unpalatable, non-toxic, biodegradable, specific use (foaling stall) [Accept any correct answers.]

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4651	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH350-1,2	Name 3 functions of bedding.	Encourages horse to lie down or rest, cushions horse's feet and legs, and soaks up urine and moisture.
4652	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH350-1,2; HSm245-3	Name TWO types of bedding.	Straw, sawdust, shavings, wood pellets, shredded newspaper, cornstalks, ground corn cobs, peanut shells, peat moss, rice hulls (Accept any correct answers.)
4653	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH350-1,2; HSm245-3	Name 5 types of bedding.	Straw, sawdust, shavings, wood pellets, shredded newspaper, cornstalks, ground corn cobs, peanut shells, peat moss, rice hulls (Accept any correct answers.)
5724	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH350-1,2; HSm245-3	Name 3 types of bedding.	Straw, sawdust, shavings, wood pellets, shredded newspaper, cornstalks, ground corn cobs, peanut shells, peat moss, rice hulls (Accept any correct answers.)
4655	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH350-1; HSm375-11; DET29,30	2 part question: When using wood shavings for bedding, what specific wood should be avoided and why?	Black walnut; it can cause laminitis or founder
4656	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	FCH322	What type of shavings range in color from coffee brown to purplish black?	Black walnut
4657	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH350-2; HSm245-3	Name 3 advantages to using recycled newsprint for bedding	Less dust, no pollen, absorbent, softer and more comfortable than shavings or straw, less allergies, less respiratory problems, less heavy, less labor intensive, inexpensive, eco-friendly (Accept any correct answers.)
4658	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH350-1; HSm245-3	2 part question: Give TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of using sawdust or wood shavings for bedding.	Advantages—less volume, less labor, easier disposal, less combustible, seldom eaten, less odor, absorbent, good for compost; disadvantages—cost, dusty, may cause respiratory problems, some types can cause problems (oak, black walnut, and cedar)
4659	Stable and Pasture	Medium	HIH350-1; HSm245-3	You are trying to decide between straw and wood shavings for bedding for your 10 horse boarding	Shavings are less labor intensive so you'd save on labor expenses.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Management			facility. Straw is cheaper, but why would it be more economical to use shavings?	
4660	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH350-1; HSm245-3	2 part question: Give TWO advantages and TWO disadvantages of using straw for bedding.	Advantages—cheap, absorbent, comfortable, attractive, low dust, doesn't stick to newborn foal's nostrils or clog airway; disadvantages—highly combustible, horses will eat it, labor intensive (large volume of debris, hard to dispose of)
4661	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH350-1; HSm245-3; FCH243; TH417	What is the ideal bedding for a foaling stall?	Straw (FYI: Shavings or sawdust can get stuck in the newborn's nostrils.)
4662	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH350-1; HSm530-3	Why is straw preferred over shavings in bedding for a foaling stall?	Shavings can stick to the nostrils of the newborn foal.
4744	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HSm305-6	In reference to management of horse facilities, what do the initials BMP stand for?	Best Management Practices
4663	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	ES194	In regards to biosecurity, identify 3 ways to diminish the possibility of transferring infective agents with your boots.	Disinfect boots using a spray disinfectant, wear disposable boots or boot covers, disinfect boots with a boot dip, change boots (between farms or between clean and dirty areas) [Accept any correct answers.]
4664	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	ES195	When introducing new horses into a herd, biosecurity measures would include isolating the new horses for a MINIMUM of how many days?	14 days
4670	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH330-1	Name TWO features of a good horse fence.	Strong, visible, safe, high, tight (Accept any correct answers.)
4671	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH330-6	Name 3 considerations when installing a paddock gate.	Sturdy, safe, aesthetically pleasing, level with the top board of the fence, at least 6 inches off the ground, located in the middle of the fence, easy to open and shut, of adequate size (for horses and handlers, for vehicles, or for equipment)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4673	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-6	What is the MINIMAL width of a gate that will be used to move equipment—such as a tractor and manure spreader—in and out of a pasture?	14 feet (CORRECTED INFO) [FYI: Gates used for HAY EQUIPMENT should be at least 16 feet wide.]
4674	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH330-1	For the average 15 hand horse, what is the MINIMUM height for a perimeter or outside pasture fence?	5 feet (FYI: Divider fences should be at least 4 ½ feet tall.)
4675	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH330-1	Give ONE reason why the top of the fence for small paddocks, corrals, and stallion pens should be at eye level with the horse's head in a natural upright position.	Discourage fighting over the fence with other horses; discourage horses from putting their head and neck over the fence
4676	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-3	If possible, pastures should have rounded corners for safety. What is a big problem with square corners in pastures?	One horse can trap another.
4677	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	DET201; FCH398	Give TWO meanings of the word paddock.	Small fenced area smaller than a pasture and larger than a run; area where race horses are saddled and viewed before a race
4678	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH330-1-5	Name 5 types of fencing for horses.	Board, post and rail, wire (hot, barless, high tensile, stock, 5 diamond V mesh), pipe, panels, PVC, vinyl, chain link (used for small pens and paddocks), cable, rubber (Accept any correct answers.)
4679	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-3; TH768	Name TWO types of horse fences that have short life expectancies.	Board, post and rail, or plastic
4682	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-2	Wooden fence posts should be at least what diameter?	4 inches in diameter (FYI: Round fence posts are stronger than square fence posts.)
4684	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-5	High-tensile vinyl fencing consists of two or three high-tensile wires embedded into a four- or five-inch vinyl rail. Give TWO advantages of using high tensile vinyl fencing.	Safe, strong, durable, low maintenance, long-lasting, cost effective (Accept any correct answers.)
4683	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-5; TH766	Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of rigid and flexible PVC fencing.	Advantages—strong, flexible, low maintenance, cost-effective, don't require painting, decreased injury to horse or fence;

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					disadvantage—high initial cost
4685	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH330-3,4	Name 3 types of wire fencing.	Five-diamond-V-mesh, rectangular woven wire, stock wire, high-tensile wire, electric wire, barbless wire, barbed wire (Accept any correct answers.) [FYI: Stock wire with large holes and barbed wire are considered unsafe for horses.]
4686	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH330-3,4	Name 5 types of wire fencing.	Five-diamond-V-mesh, rectangular woven wire, stock wire, high-tensile wire, electric wire, barbless wire, barbed wire (Accept any correct answers.) [FYI: Stock wire with large holes and barbed wire are considered unsafe for horses.]
4688	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH330-3	Name 3 things that can be done to keep horses from leaning on and stretching wire fences.	Add sight board to the top, add a board in the middle of the fence, add hot wire
4689	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH330-3,4	Name ONE type of wire fence that is strongly DISCOURAGED for use with horses.	Barbed wire; stock wire or woven wire with large holes
4695	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH330-3	What is one of the strongest and safest wires for horse fencing?	Five-diamond V-mesh (FYI: Its strong, flexible, and its close weave prevents even foals from getting their hooves caught in the fence.)
4696	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH330-3	Give ONE reason why five-diamond V-mesh is considered one of the safest and best wires for horse fencing.	Strong, flexible, safe, long lifespan, low maintenance (FYI: Its close weave prevents even foals from getting their hooves caught in the fence.)
4690	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH330-4; TH766-767	Name ONE disadvantage of electric wire fencing.	Not very visible; T-posts can cause injury; not very durable; shorts out easily
4691	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH330-4	What device is used to keep horses off the fence therefore reducing damage to the fence and injury to the horse?	Hot wire or electric wire
4692	Stable and	Hard	HIH330-4	Name ONE disadvantage of electric tape fencing.	It can wear, stretch, loosen, or break.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Pasture Management				
4693	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-4; TH767	Name ONE type of electric fencing that is more visible than "hot wire".	Braided electric rope, polywire, electric tape (poly-tape)
4694	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-4; TH766	When fencing horse pastures, what is the most effective way to use an electric fence?	In conjunction with another fence (use the electric fence at the top of the fence to keep the horses off of the other fence)
4698	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH350-2; TH762	2 part question: On what side of the post should fence boards be nailed and why?	Inside; so the horse can't knock the boards off
4700	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH350-1,2	Name TWO disadvantages of wooden board fencing.	Expensive, hard to maintain, boards can be pushed off, horses can chew on the boards, can splinter, can break, can rot (Accept any correct answers.)
4701	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-3	Give ONE reason why the bottom board on a fence should be 12 inches above the ground.	For mowing; to prevent foals from rolling under it (FYI: If OVER 12 inches above the ground, foals can roll under the fence.)
4702	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-2; TH762	For a 5-foot-high wooden board fence, what size boards should be used?	1 x 6 (1-inch-thick by 6 inches wide) [FYI: Boards for fences that are 6 feet high should be 1 x 8.]
4703	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-2	Why should fence boards for corrals and small paddocks be at least two inches thick?	To decrease injury to the horse and/or fence (FYI: It's harder for horses to stop in a small area so they might run into the fence.)
4704	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH330-1	Board fencing is expensive, but practical for several things. Name 3.	Stallion paddocks, show paddocks, sale paddocks, turn-out pens, arenas, and creating a good looking effect for front paddocks and along driveways to barns (Accept any correct answers.)
4705	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-3; TH766	You have just finished installing a beautiful white painted fence around your pasture, but you have a problem. Your horses are leaning on the fence and fighting over it. What can you do to keep the horses off the fence?	Put a hot wire on the top board on each side of the fence.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4706	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-3; TH763	If NOT properly installed, what can happen with post and rail fencing?	Rails can slip out of the posts (which causes an unsafe fence, risk of loose horses, and higher maintenance costs)
4707	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH330-3; TH762-763	Name 3 DISADVANTAGES of a post and rail fence.	Expensive to install, expensive to maintain, rails can slip out of posts, posts tend to split, doesn't hold up well (Accept any correct answers.)
4709	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH330-2; TH762	In general, do pressure-treated or untreated posts last longer?	Pressure-treated (FYI: Pressure-treated posts last 4 times longer than untreated posts. Posts made from osage orange, Western red cedar, Western juniper, and black locust last a long time without being treated.)
4681	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-2; TH763	Name TWO types of wood used for fence posts that have long life expectancies and do not need to be pressure-treated.	Black locust, cedar (Western red cedar), osage orange, or western juniper
4710	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH330-3; TH762	Oak has been the wood traditionally chosen for construction of wood fences on equine facilities. What is the major advantage of using hardwoods, especially oak, for a fence?	Oak is too hard for horses to chew.
4711	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	FCH185	2 part question: Which type of wood is LEAST preferred for horse fences and give ONE reason why?	Soft pines or firs; weak in strength, horses like to chew it
4716	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	DET183; H3-27	What is meant by the term "mucking out"?	Cleaning a stall (accept any correct answer)
4717	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	DET183; H3-27	What term refers to the process of cleaning out a horse stall by removing the manure and soiled bedding?	Mucking out (also accept stripping, picking out the stall, or other correct answers)
4718	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH360-3	Name ONE thing that is destroyed in manure when temperatures reach 131 degrees F for 3 days.	Parasites, weed seeds, pathogenic bacteria
4719	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH710-2	Name 3 specific microorganisms that can contaminate water.	Salmonella, E. coli, Leptospira, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, blue-green algae (Accept any correct answers.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4720	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH365-5	Name TWO microorganisms that may be transmitted between horses and humans through fecal material.	Bacteria (such as E. coli or Salmonella) and protozoa (such as Giardia)
4722	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH365-2,3; HSm245	Name TWO recommended methods for manure management.	Compost (remove and compost), stockpile (remove and store in piles), land application (remove daily and spread on cropland)
4724	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH415-3; HSm320-2	To keep fly larvae from developing in the outer layers of stockpiled manure for compost heaps, manure piles should be covered with what?	Black plastic
4725	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH360-3	Why is properly composted manure and bedding safe to spread on pastures without worry about the spread of parasites, pathogenic bacteria, or weed seeds?	Composted manure will reach a temperature that will destroy these problems.
4726	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH365-5	Name ONE thing that can happen if too much composted manure or bedding is added to the surface of a riding arena.	It can hold excess moisture and cause horses to slip and fall; it can have excessive dust and odor.
4727	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH365-2	2 part question: Name TWO factors that must be optimum for microbes when composting manure.	Temperature, moisture, oxygen, carbon to nitrogen ratio (FYI: The C:N ratio should be between 25:1 and 30:1.)
4728	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH360-3	Composting stall waste for one to two months reduces the volume of waste by what percentage?	40 – 70 percent (Accept any number within this range.)
4729	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH365-2	When properly composted, manure can be used for what?	Fertilizer or soil conditioner (accept either)
4730	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH367-2,3	What is “compost tea”?	Compost soaked in water (FYI: Compost is soaked in water so the nutrients leach into the water. This nutrient rich liquid has become a popular liquid fertilizer.)
4731	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HSm245-1; HIH365-2	What is the method of managing manure that results in biodegradation of organic material?	Composting
4732	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH365-6	On what type of land is it suitable to spread uncomposted manure?	Crop land or other un-grazed, vegetated areas (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4733	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH365-3	When using a two bin composting system, how long is it before the composted manure in the first bin is ready to use?	2 – 4 months (Accept any number within this range.)
4734	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH360-3	How often should a manure pile be turned for aeration for optimum composting?	Every 10 days
4735	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH367-2	Name 3 ways you can use compost at home.	Flower beds, vegetable gardens, new planting areas, surface mulch, lawn topdressing, potting mix, compost tea, spreading on pastures (Accept any correct answers.)
4721	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH365-2	How is manure usually managed in a pasture?	Spread
4737	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH360-4	What should be done after rotating horses off pasture in order to spread the manure out in a thin layer for drying?	Drag or harrow the pasture
4738	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH360-2; HSm245-2	How far should a manure storage area be from a DRINKING WATER WELL?	100 feet (FYI: Manure containers or piles should be at least 200 feet away from private water sources and 500 feet away from public water sources.)
4739	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HSm420-4; TH770-71	What can you do to prevent mud holes around gates, water tanks, and feeding areas?	Fill the areas with gravel (or use geo-textile fabrics)
4740	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH210-3	Which is generally higher, the purchase price of a horse or the maintenance costs of a horse?	Maintenance costs
4741	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH330-1	What health factor must be considered when purchasing paint or stain for horse stalls or fences?	Must be non-toxic
4747	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH120-3	Your horse is a living animal that depends upon you for its basic needs. Name 4 basic needs that must be provided for your horse.	Food, water, space, shelter, hoof care, health care (Accept any correct answers.)
4754	Stable and	Sr Bonus	HIH; HSm various	You should check your pasture or turnout area for	Junk, holes, poisonous plants, broken fences,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Pasture Management			unsafe conditions. Name 4.	loose boards, sharp objects (Accept any correct answers.)
4755	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	FCH103; HSm various	Give 3 characteristics of a good pasture area for horses.	Forage, water, salt, no weeds or toxic plants, shelter or shade, no junk, no holes, good fence, fence of adequate height, no barbed wire, adequate size (Accept any correct answers.)
4756	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH360-4	Give TWO benefits to keeping your pastures clipped or mowed.	Aid in weed control, remove old growth grasses, prevents plants from becoming too mature, helps maintain balance of grasses and legumes, helps spread manure
4757	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HSm420; HSm425-1; HIH150-2	Name 3 steps in good pasture management.	Don't overgraze, rotate pastures, mow pastures, scatter manure piles, no junk, no toxic plants, no noxious weeds, keep horses off wet pasture to avoid turf damage, soil test, fertilize as needed, proper stocking rates (Accept any correct answers.)
4758	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH740-1	Ideally, how many acres of pasture are needed per horse to maintain forage productivity that will meet the nutritional requirements of a 1000 lb. horse?	2 – 3 acres per horse
4759	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HS39	Referring to pastures, what is "carrying capacity"?	Number of animals that a habitat can support
4760	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HIH740-5	If you have less than 1 ½ acres of pasture per horse, the grass won't be able to do what?	Grow adequately (or maintain productivity under constant grazing)
4761	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	FCH387	In reference to horse paddocks, what is a dry lot?	Paddock with no plants
4763	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH740-5	Fertilizing and liming are two important components of the management of what?	Pastures (FYI: Soil tests should be done before fertilizing so that you only apply needed nutrients.)
4765	Stable and Pasture	Medium	HIH740-5; HIH360-4; HSm420-2	What method is used to determine how much fertilizer a pasture needs in order to maintain it in top	Soil test

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Management			condition?	
5727	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH360-4	If the soil test indicates, what should be applied to a pasture to improve forage growth and to raise the pH of the soil?	Lime
4767	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HSm240-2; HSm420-3; HIH360-4	Generally, at what grass height should horses be removed from a pasture to prevent overgrazing?	Less than 4 inches in height (FYI: Most cool season pastures can be grazed to about 2 – 3 inches, but close grazing severely stunts pasture regrowth. Horses should then be removed until the pasture regrows to a height of at least 6 – 8 inches.)
4768	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH735-2; HSm240-1; HSm420-3;	What height should pasture grasses be for grazing horses?	4 – 8 inches (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: Grass height recommendations vary from source to source and from species to species.]
4769	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HSm240-2; HIH740-5	Name ONE thing that may happen to a pasture if you turn too many horses out in a small pasture and allow the pasture to be overgrazed.	Pasture will become a “dry lot” (grass will die); pasture will not be able to provide enough forage for the horses; erosion (FYI: Overgrazing can cause erosion, water runoff, and water pollution.)
4770	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HSm425-1	Name ONE thing that should be prevented in good pasture management to maximize regrowth of pastures and minimize weed invasion.	Overgrazing; soil compaction
4771	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH360-4	What TWO things will become a problem when 10% or more of the soil is exposed as a result of overgrazing?	Weeds and erosion
4772	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH360-4	What is the primary cause of runoff on horse farms?	Overgrazing
4773	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH430-6; HSm420-3; HSm325	Give ONE reason why horses should be rotated to fresh pasture every two weeks.	To allow the pasture time to regrow or to reduce parasite infestations
4774	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HSm240-2; HSm420-3; HIH730-8; HIH735-2; FCH105	What is rotational grazing?	Letting horses graze one pasture for a while, then moving them to another pasture (so the first pasture can rest)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4775	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH735-2; HSm240-2; HSm420-3	Name ONE thing resting your pasture does.	Gives grass time to regrow; lets grass develop strong roots to prevent soil erosion
4776	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH430-7	What is the advantage to rotating horses with cattle or sheep in a pasture?	Breaks the parasite life cycle
4777	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH740-5	How does rotational grazing increase pasture productivity?	Allows time for the pasture to re-grow. (Allows leaf tissue and carbohydrate levels to be replenished.)
4778	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH740-5; HSm305-4	In reference to pasture management, give ONE meaning for the term "spot grazer".	Horses choose to graze in preferred areas; horses prefer specific types of plants; horses avoid eating grass that is contaminated with feces.
4751	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH360-3,4	In regards to pasture management, name TWO circumstances when horses should be kept off the pasture.	During pesticide spraying, during fertilizing, after re-seeding, to reduce overgrazing, when pasture is lush, during the winter, when the soil is wet (Accept any correct answers.)
4752	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HSm240-1; HSm420-2,3; HIH360-3	Name 3 important considerations in pasture management.	Properly managing grazing (preventing overgrazing), seeding, fertilizing (should be based on soil testing), controlling weeds, creating a sacrifice area, pasture appropriate for location, selecting appropriate grass varieties, stocking capacities
4780	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH365-2	2 part question: Besides dragging your pasture, name TWO ways to get better manure distribution and to avoid concentration of manure in isolated spots.	Move feeding troughs periodically, have several watering facilities available, split pastures, rotate pastures
4781	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH365-6	How many times a year should pastures be mowed and chain harrowed or dragged to break up manure piles and expose parasite eggs to the elements?	2 – 4 times per year (Accept any number within this range.)
4782	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH365-6; HIH360-4	In general, how often should a pasture be re-seeded?	Every 3 – 5 years (Accept any number within this range.) [Also accept as indicated by lack of forage and ground cover.]
4783	Stable and	Medium	HSm420-3	IDEALLY, how long should horses be prevented from	2 – 6 months (CORRECTED INFO) [FYI: Length

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Pasture Management			grazing on a pasture that has been re-seeded?	of rest depends on plant species, weather, and soil type.]
4753	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HSm240-1	In reference to pasture management, what is a sacrifice area?	Designated area where animals are enclosed so pastures can rest (FYI: Sacrifice areas are usually dirt paddocks that allows horses to exercise, socialize, and get fresh air.)
4784	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH360-4; HIH365-2; TH257; H3-23	Name ONE thing that can happen to a pasture if horses are allowed out when the soils are wet.	Turf damage, trampled forage, soil compaction, manure runoff
4745	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus		A complete set of records should be kept on every horse. Name 4 pieces of information that should be kept.	Horse ID—name, registration number, sex, breed, color, markings, tattoo, brand, height, weight; boarding info—phone numbers; feeding info; health info—vaccinations, hoof care, worming, dental, castration, illnesses, injuries (Accept any correct answers.)
4785	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HSm305-4; HIH360-3	Drainage from a 3-sided run-in shed to an absorption pit or grass waterway should have what percent of slope?	2%
4786	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	TH772	As opposed to keeping horses in separate stalls, name ONE disadvantage of using open front shelters or run-in sheds for several horses.	Unable to monitor diet of each individual horse, unable to monitor the amount of exercise of each horse, increased risk of injuries (Accept any correct answer.)
4787	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HSm305-7; TH772-773	Name 3 features that would be desirable in an open front shelter.	Should face away from the prevailing winds (or towards the winter sun), have adequate drainage (2% slope), have opening wide enough for all horses to safely run out, have roof slope away from the opening, be built on high ground, be 20 feet deep
4788	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	TH772-773	Name 3 advantages of an open front shelter.	Inexpensive, no daily stall cleaning, less labor, well ventilated, less fire risk, less space needed per horse, less bedding required, horses have room to move (Accept any correct answers.)
4789	Stable and	Hard	HIH310-1	What term describes the shape and the slope of the	Topography

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Pasture Management			land?	
4790	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-2	In order to allow water to drain away from buildings and to prevent muddy conditions, the site for building a barn should have what slope?	Slope of 2 - 6%
4791	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH310-1; HSm225-1	As part of an environmental analysis, name 3 natural features that should be considered before building a new horse facility.	Topography or slope of land, drainage, prevailing winds, solar radiation, precipitation, vegetation, soil characteristics, available water (Accept any correct answers.)
4748	Stable and Pasture Management	Intermediate	HSm225-4,5; DET288	Name TWO important features to consider when constructing a wash rack.	Location, drainage, footing when wet, access to water, access to hot water (Accept any correct answers.)
5726	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH360-1	In reference to water quality management, what is nonpoint source water pollution?	Pollutants from many sources contaminate a waterway (such as runoff carrying soil, wastes, chemicals, etc.) [FYI: Point source water pollution has a single identifiable cause such as a pipe draining sewage into a waterway.]
4792	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH360-1	Name ONE thing that can cause ground water contamination.	Improperly constructed wells, pesticides, fertilizers, fuel spills, leaking storage tanks, hazardous waste dumping, chemicals being mixed near wells or waterways, improperly functioning septic tanks, herbicides, manure (Accept any correct answers.)
4794	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH710-2	What are TWO important considerations when evaluating water quality for horses?	Presence of biological contaminants (such as pathogenic microorganisms); presence of chemical compounds [FYI: Presence of chemical compounds is tested by evaluating TDS (Total Dissolved Solids).]
4795	Stable and Pasture Management	Hard	HIH360-1; HIH710-2	What is used as the standard test for bacteriological safety of water?	Fecal coliform counts
4797	Stable and Pasture	Hard	HIH710-2; FCH7	What is the significance of TDS or total dissolved solids in water quality management?	Lower the TDS, the purer the water (FYI: TDS measures the concentration of ions dissolved

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Management				in water.)
4793	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH360-1-4	Name 3 ways to reduce runoff and water contamination.	Waste management (proper manure removal, storage, and disposal), pasture management (rotational grazing, soil testing, and providing a sacrifice area), watercourse and runoff management, and river and stream bank management
4798	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH360-1; HIH420-1	2 part question: Name TWO goals of a water quality management plan.	Reduce runoff; protect ground water from contamination
4801	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH360-4,5	Give 3 ways to protect streams and river banks from trampling, destruction of vegetation, and contamination.	Deny access with fencing, limit access with fencing, create natural buffer zones, use water tanks instead of allowing stream access, no chemicals near stream, no chemicals in storm drains or sewers, dispose of chemicals properly
4796	Stable and Pasture Management	Medium	HIH320-1	Give ONE purpose of a buffer strip in watercourse management.	Slows down runoff water, increases absorption of runoff water, filters animal wastes, filters soil out, helps prevent soil erosion (Accept any correct answers.)
4799	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH320-1	Give 3 purposes of increasing the vegetative cover between steep slopes and waterways.	Slows down runoff water, increases absorption of runoff water, filters animal wastes, filters soil out, helps prevent soil erosion (Accept any correct answers.)
4800	Stable and Pasture Management	Sr Bonus	HIH360-4	Erosion of pastures is affected by what 3 environmental or topographical factors?	Soil type, slope of the land (topography), amount of precipitation, and vegetative cover (Accept any correct answers.)
4808	Stable and Pasture Management	Novice	HIH740-5; HSm420-2	What do you call an unwanted or out of place plant that can grow in bare areas of pastures?	Weed
4805	Stable and Pasture Management	Jr Bonus	HIH740-5; HSm240-1; HSm425 425	Name 3 methods of weed control.	Prevention (maintain healthy growth), remove horses as needed, mow pastures (twice a year), use herbicides or weed killers as directed, pulls weeds, biological control

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					(insects, plant pathogens, animals) [Accept any correct answers.]
4807	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH740-5; HSm240-1; HSm425	Name ONE method of weed control.	Prevention (maintain healthy growth), remove horses as needed, mow pastures (twice a year), use herbicides or weed killers as directed, pulls weeds, biological control (insects, plant pathogens, animals) [Accept any correct answers.]
4804	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH740-5; HSm420-3	When using herbicides to control weeds, it's important to do what?	Follow the directions
4806	Stable and Pasture Management	Easy	HIH740-5; HSm240-1	Give ONE reason why it's important to identify which weeds are present in your pasture.	So you can use the right product to control them, so you can identify if any are poisonous, so they won't crowd out the grass (Accept any correct answer.)
4876	Tack	Easy	HIH420-3	In cold weather, what should a rider do before placing the bit in the horse's mouth?	Warm the bit.
4877	Tack	Medium	DET29; HIH1100-8-10	What device—normally made of metal or rubber—is attached to the headstall and is used to regulate the position of the horse's head and to help control the pace and direction of the horse?	Bit
4878	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8	When the bridle is correctly adjusted, the bit will rest on what part of the horse's mouth?	Bars or interdental space (space between the incisors and the premolars)
4879	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-6	The corner of the horse's mouth should have how many wrinkles with a properly fitted bridle?	1 or 2 wrinkles
4881	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-10	Name 3 different materials used to make bit mouthpieces.	Stainless steel, German silver, solid nickel, copper, aluminum, rubber, vulcanite, brass, leather, Happy Mouth, sweet iron (Accept any correct answers.)
4882	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10	Which mouthpiece material is very lightweight, brittle, and may cause the horse's mouth to be dry?	Aluminum
4883	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10	Give ONE reason why copper is sometimes used in bit mouthpieces.	Increases salivation; makes the horse's mouth more responsive to the bit
4884	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10	Which material, when used in a bit mouthpiece,	Copper (also accept sweet iron)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				increases salivation?	
4885	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-10	German silver is NOT made from silver, but is made from a combination of three other metals. Name ONE of these metals.	Copper, nickel, and stainless steel
4886	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-10	What is the name of the soft, apple-flavored, rubber mouthpiece that's very gentle and is hypo-allergenic?	Happy Mouth
4887	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10	What is the most common material used in making bits?	Stainless steel (FYI: Stainless steel is a steel alloy that contains iron, chromium, and nickel.)
4888	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10	What "never rust" material is used in making bits?	Stainless steel (FYI: Stainless steel is a steel alloy that contains iron, chromium, and nickel. Chrome keeps bits rust-free and easy to clean; nickel adds durability.)
4889	Tack	Medium	DET40	What is the term for a bit mouthpiece that has a hinge in the middle?	Broken or jointed mouthpiece (Do NOT accept curb or snaffle; both can have solid or broken mouthpieces.)
4890	Tack	Medium	DET183	In reference to bits, what does the term "mullen mouth" mean?	Bit mouthpiece that has a slight bow or curve
4891	Tack	Medium	DET183 picture; HIH1100-11 picture	What is the term for the type of solid bit mouthpiece that has a slight bow in the middle instead of a port?	Mullen mouth
4892	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-5,6	In general, how do bits operate?	By applying pressure to certain parts of the mouth or head
4893	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-8; HSm155-6	Name 3 areas where a bit or bridle applies pressure.	Corners of the mouth, bars, tongue, roof of the mouth, curb groove, nose, poll
4894	Tack	Easy	HH31	How can you remove rust spots from a bit?	Use steel wool
4895	Tack	Sr Bonus	HSm155-5	Name 3 factors that affect the severity of a bit.	Thickness of the mouthpiece, type of mouthpiece, texture of mouthpiece, amount of leverage (length of shanks), position of horse's head, pressure points, pinching of bit, shape of horse's mouth, quality of rider's hands (Accept any correct answers.)
4896	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-8; HSm155	Name the basic 3 classifications of bits.	Snaffle, curb, hackamore (bit-less bridle)
4897	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100; HSm155	Name 5 bits.	Snaffle (O-ring or loose ring, D-ring, eggbutt,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					half cheek, full cheek), curb, hackamore, Kimberwicke, Pelham, Weymouth, Liverpool, spade, Tom Thumb, walking horse, bar, roper curved cheek, Baucher, Fulmer (Accept any correct answers.)
4898	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-8; HSm155	Explain the differences between a snaffle bit, a curb bit, and a hackamore.	Snaffle bit has no shanks (reins attach directly to rings on the mouthpiece), curb bit has shanks (that cause leverage), and hackamore has no mouthpiece.
4899	Tack	Intermediate	HH28	What influences the severity of a bosal?	Stiffness of the bosal (FYI: The bosal is the braided rawhide noseband on a hackamore.)
4900	Tack	Hard	DET13	What is the name for a bit, used in conjunction with a halter, that has three small rings—two for the cheek pieces and one for a lead rein? It's used to help control horses that rear.	Anti-rearing bit or Chifney (accept either)
4902	Tack	Medium	DET72	Referring to bits, what is a cricket?	Attachment on a bit's port that spins when the horse moves its tongue (a roller)
4903	Tack	Medium	DET72; HIH1100-10	What is the name of the attachment on the port of a curb bit that will spin in the horse's mouth as it moves its tongue?	Cricket or roller (accept either) [FYI: A "half breed" Western bit has a roller in the port that's usually made of copper; it helps keep the horse's mouth moist.]
4904	Tack	Easy	DET75	What is a curb chain?	Chain strap that is attached to a curb bit (and is over the curb or chin groove of the horse)
4905	Tack	Easy	DET75; HSm155-5; BEG108	What is the name of the strap commonly seen on a Western bridle, but not seen on a simple English bridle?	Curb strap or curb chain (accept either)
4906	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	2 part question: What part of a curb bit's mouthpiece curves up over the tongue and what is its purpose?	Port; relieves pressure on the tongue or applies pressure to the roof of the mouth (accept either purpose)
4907	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	In reference to bits, what is the port?	Raised curved "bump" in the bit mouthpiece (that applies pressure to the roof of the mouth and/or relieves tongue pressure) [Accept any reasonable wording.]
4908	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-	Name TWO purposes of the port on a curb bit.	Relieves tongue pressure; applies pressure to

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			7		the roof of the mouth.
4909	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-6	What is created when shanks are added to a bit?	Leverage
4910	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-6	What is the portion of the bit from the mouthpiece down?	Shank
4911	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-1	What part of a bit enables it to be classified as a leverage bit?	Shanks
4912	Tack	Easy	DET243; HIH1100-10; HSm155-6	In reference to a curb bit, what is the shank?	Part of the bit from the mouthpiece down
4913	Tack	Hard	DET67	In reference to bridles, where would a stabilizer or roper's bar be found?	On a curb bit (FYI: It is bar that connects the shanks near where the reins attach. It's also called a connecting bar or bit bar.)
4914	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-5	Name TWO other places where a leverage bit applies pressure besides the mouth.	Poll; under the chin (chin groove or curb groove)
4917	Tack	Medium	HSm155-7	What is a Liverpool bit?	Curb bit commonly used for driving (FYI: A Liverpool bit has several rein attachment slots.)
4918	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What type of Western curb bit is GENERALLY considered the most severe?	Spade bit (FYI: Other severe bits are gag bits, elevator bits, and mechanical hackamores. These should only be used by extremely experienced horsemen.)
4920	Tack	Easy	HSm155-7	What kind of bit is a Tom Thumb?	Curb bit (with a jointed mouthpiece) [Do NOT accept snaffle bit even though it's often called a "cowboy snaffle". It is a curb bit because it has shanks.]
4921	Tack	Medium	HSm155-7; DET270	Identify this bit: It's a curb bit with short, straight, swivel shanks, and a broken mouthpiece; it's sometimes called a "cowboy snaffle".	Tom Thumb
4922	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6	What TWO bits does the double bridle use?	Snaffle (bridoon) and curb (Weymouth) [pronounced WAY-muth]
4923	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10	A bridoon and a curb are typically used with what type of bridle?	Weymouth, full, or double bridle (accept any) [pronounced WAY-muth]
4924	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6	What is the name for the small ring snaffle that when combined with a curb bit makes up a Weymouth or	Bridoon (FYI: A bridoon carrier is a strap that holds the bridoon in place.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				double bridle?	
4925	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-8; HSm155-6	What is a bridoon?	Snaffle bit used on a double bridle (also accept another name for a snaffle bit)
4927	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6	Which bit looks similar to a D-ring snaffle, but has slots for attaching the headstall and hooks for attaching a curb chain? It may also have snaffle and curb rein slots.	Kimberwicke
4928	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6; DET4890	Describe a Kimberwicke bit.	English bit that looks similar to a D-ring snaffle that has slots for attaching the headstall, hooks for attaching a curb chain, and may have separate slots for attaching snaffle and curb reins. (FYI: Only one rein is used on a Kimberwicke bit.)
4929	Tack	Intermediate	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6	What bit is capable of acting as two bits in ONE mouthpiece? With TWO sets of reins, there are both snaffle and curb actions?	Pelham (Do NOT accept Kimberwicke which has one set of reins or double, full, or Weymouth which has two different bits.)
4930	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6	Describe a Pelham bit.	English bit with shanks and rings for snaffle reins and rings for curb reins. (FYI: It may have jointed, low port, or other types of mouthpieces.)
4931	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	Name TWO types of hackamores.	Bosal, mechanical, sidepull, bit-less bridle (pronounced boe-SAL or BOE-sal)
4932	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What common piece of tack does the term jaquima refer to? (pronounced HAH-kee-mah)	Bosal or hackamore (pronounced boe-SAL or BOE-sal)
4933	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What is the Spanish word for hackamore?	Jaquima (pronounced HAH-kee-mah)
4935	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	Explain the difference between a TRUE hackamore and a hackamore "bit".	True hackamore or "jaquima" has a bosal noseband; hackamore bit is a mechanical hackamore (which is a jointed "leverage bit" with metal shanks and a curb chain).
4936	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; DET35; HSm155-7	In reference to tack, what is a bosal? (pronounced boe-SAL or BOE-sal)	Noseband of a hackamore (often made of braided rawhide)
4937	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What is the braided rawhide or rope noseband on a hackamore called?	Bosal (pronounced boe-SAL or BOE-sal)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4938	Tack	Medium	HSm155-7; DET106; HH27	What is a throatlatch made of cord that fastens the bottom of the bosal to the headstall?	Fiador (pronounced FEE-ah-door)
4939	Tack	Medium	HSm155-7	What is the "ball" that joins the ends of the braided sections of a bosal? The mecate attaches to this area of the bosal. (pronounced meh-CAHT-ay)	Heel knot or hackamore knot
4940	Tack	Medium	HSm155-7	In reference to tack, what is a mecate? (pronounced meh-CAHT-ay)	Combination of lead rope and reins on a bosal hackamore (FYI: Traditionally, mecates are 22 feet long horsehair ropes that are attached to the bosal and are a combination of lead rope and reins.)
4941	Tack	Medium	HSm155-7	What is the term for the combination of lead rope and reins on a hackamore?	Mecate (pronounced meh-CAHT-ay) [FYI: Traditionally, mecates are 22 feet long horsehair ropes that are attached to the bosal and are a combination of lead rope and reins.]
4942	Tack	Easy	HSm155-7	Name ONE area to which a hackamore applies pressure.	Nose, face, jaw, chin, poll, and cheeks (Do NOT accept mouth.)
4943	Tack	Sr Bonus	HSm155-7; HIH1100-8	Name 3 areas to which a hackamore applies pressure.	Nose, face, jaw, chin, poll, and cheeks (Do NOT accept mouth.)
4944	Tack	Easy	HSm155-5,6; HIH1100-8	A rider's pull on the reins of a snaffle causes what kind of pressure?	Direct pressure
4945	Tack	Easy	HSm155-5,6; HIH1100-8	What is a non-leverage bit?	Bit without shanks (snaffle)
4946	Tack	Medium	HSm155-5,6; HIH1100-10	Why is a snaffle called a direct action bit?	Reins attach directly to rings on the mouthpiece which causes a direct pulling action.
4947	Tack	Sr Bonus	HSm155-6; HIH1100-8	What are the 3 pressure points affected by a snaffle bit?	Corners of the mouth, bars, and tongue (FYI: Snaffle bits do NOT apply pressure to the poll.)
4948	Tack	Easy	HSm155-6; HIH1100-10	Which snaffle bit is more severe, an eggbutt with a mouthpiece as thick as your pinkie or a D-ring with a mouthpiece as thick as your thumb?	Eggbutt with the thinner mouthpiece
4950	Tack	Medium	HSm155-6; HIH1100-8	2 part question: The width of a snaffle bit is very important. Explain what can happen from a bit that's	If the bit's too narrow it causes pinching; if the bit's too wide it causes loss of control.

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				too narrow and a bit that's too wide.	
4951	Tack	Easy	HSm175-8	Name ONE of the most common bits used for Thoroughbred race horses.	Ring bit; loose ring snaffle (UPDATED INFO) [FYI: A ring bit includes a ring that passes through the horse's mouth and encircles the lower jaw. The Dexter ring bit is used in conjunction with a snaffle bit and is the most commonly used ring bit.]
4952	Tack	Easy	HSm155-6; HIH1100-8	What are you referring to when you're using the terms D-ring, round, or full cheek?	Snaffle bits (specifically the rings of snaffle bits)
4953	Tack	Easy	DET85,89	What is the main difference in the design of a D-ring and an egg butt snaffle?	Shape of the rings
4954	Tack	Intermediate	DET250; HH29	What is a snaffle key bit?	Snaffle bit with small metal pieces dangling from the center of the mouthpiece (FYI: It's used in training colts.)
4749	Tack	Medium	HSm305-6; INT204-2	Why may putting a blanket on a horse with a winter coat actually make the horse colder rather than warmer?	Horse's winter coat traps heat between the hair; putting a blanket on may compress the hair (eliminating the air layer and reducing the horse's natural protection against the cold).
4830	Tack	Easy	HSm155-6; HIH1100-10; HH27	What is another name for an English double bridle?	Weymouth or full bridle (pronounced WAY-muth)
4831	Tack	Easy	HSm155-6; HIH1100-10; HH27	What kind of bridle uses TWO bits?	Weymouth, double bridle, or full bridle (accept any) [pronounced WAY-muth]
4832	Tack	Hard	DET170	On an English double bridle, what does the lip strap do?	Positions the curb chain
4833	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-6; HH27	What is the term for a noseband on an English bridle?	Cavesson
4834	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-6; HH27	What is the function of a cavesson?	To keep the horse's mouth closed
4835	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-6; HH27	Give TWO meanings of the term cavesson.	Noseband on an English bridle; headstall used for longe line training
4836	Tack	Medium	DET109	What noseband is a cross between a cavesson and a figure 8 noseband?	Flash noseband
4837	Tack	Sr Bonus	DET109; DET107; DET86; DET171	Name 3 types of nosebands or cavesson.	Plain, longeing, dropped, flash, figure 8, crank (Accept any correct answers.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4838	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-10; HSm155-6; HH28	2 part question: On a Pelham bridle, which rein functions as the snaffle rein and which rein functions as the curb rein?	Upper rein is the snaffle; lower rein is the curb rein.
4839	Tack	Jr Bonus	HIH1100-6; HSm155-3; HH27	What are the 3 main parts of the bridle?	Reins, bit, and headstall
4840	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-9; DET41; HH28	What is the brow band on a bridle?	Part of the bridle that goes across the forehead (above the eyes)
4841	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-9; DET41; HH28	What piece of the bridle goes around the horse's forehead?	Brow band
4842	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-6; DET41	What is the purpose of a brow band?	To keep the bridle from sliding down the horse's neck
4843	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-6; DET41	What part of the bridle keeps the crownpiece from sliding down the horse's neck?	Brow band
4844	Tack	Easy	DET94	What is the name of the SPECIFIC part of the headstall that holds the bit up in the horse's mouth?	Cheek piece
4845	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-9	In reference to parts of a bridle headstall, what are cheek pieces?	Side pieces of the bridle (that hold the bit in the mouth)
4846	Tack	Easy	HSm205-5; HH53	When bridling, which ear should be pulled under the crownpiece LAST?	Left ear (FYI: The right ear should be pulled under the crown piece first.)
4847	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; DET74	What part of the bridle lies at the top of the horse's head behind the ears?	Crown piece
4849	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-7	To what SPECIFIC part of the English bridle's headstall does the throatlatch attach?	Crown piece
4848	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-8	Name the TWO pieces of the bridle that apply pressure to the poll and under the chin when using a curb bit.	Crown piece applies pressure to the poll; curb strap or curb chain apply pressure under the chin.
4850	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-6	What is the main function of a headstall?	To hold the bit in place
4851	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-6; HSm155-5	What is the collective term for the parts of the bridle minus the bit and reins?	Headstall
4852	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-7,9	Name the part of the bridle that's found on an English bridle, but NOT on most Western ones.	Noseband or cavesson (accept either)
4853	Tack	Easy	DET267	What part of the headstall keeps the horse from rubbing the bridle off?	Throatlatch

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4854	Tack	Easy	HH1100-6	What is the purpose of the headstall, bit, and reins?	Provides communication between the horse and rider
4855	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8; HH20	Give ONE name for the type of reins that are connected to each other with a romal.	California reins or closed reins, or romal reins (FYI: The romal is actually the flexible quirt attached to California or closed reins.)
4856	Tack	Easy	HH1100-6; HSm170-3	Name ONE advantage of web, laced, or rubber reins.	More secure grip; not slippery when wet
4857	Tack	Sr Bonus	HH1100-6; HSm170-5	Name 3 types of English reins.	Laced, plain, web, rubber (Accept any correct answers.)
4858	Tack	Medium	HH1100-6; HSm170-5	Name TWO equestrian events where rubber reins would be used.	Racing, steeplechase, eventing, cross country, jumping
4859	Tack	Medium	HH1100-6; HSm170-7	What type of reins are covered with a pebbled surface on the handgrip portions and are used in racing to provide a secure grip?	Rubber reins
4860	Tack	Medium	HH24	When riding with romal reins in Stock Seat Equitation, how much distance should there be between the hand holding the reins and the hand holding the romal? (pronounced roe-MAL)	At least 16 inches
4862	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8	What is the name for the flexible quirt that's attached to California-style reins?	Romal (pronounced roe-MAL)
4863	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8	Describe roping reins.	Reins are one continuous strap. (FYI: They are used by ropers and gymkhana riders so the rider doesn't drop or lose the reins.)
4864	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8	Why are roping reins one continuous strap?	To prevent dropping or losing the reins
4865	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8	In addition to ropers, what other type of rider would use roping reins?	Gymkhana (games) riders or barrel racers (accept either)
4866	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8	What type of Western reins is one continuous strap and is used so the rider doesn't drop or lose a rein?	Roping reins
4867	Tack	Easy	HH1100-8	What are the most commonly used type of Western reins?	Split reins
4868	Tack	Easy	DET287	What is an emergency bridle made of rope called?	War bridle
4869	Tack	Easy	DET287	What is a war bridle?	Emergency bridle made of rope (also a "come along" which is made of stiff rope and is used for leading unruly horses)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
4870	Tack	Medium	DET287	What type of bridle is often made of stiff lariat rope and is used in leading unruly horses by exerting pressure on the poll. It is sometimes called a "come-along".	War bridle
4871	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-6	What is the difference between a SPLIT ear and a SLIP ear bridle?	SPLIT ear bridle has a split in the crownpiece for the ear to pass through; SLIP ear bridle has a loop added to the crownpiece for the ear to pass through.
4872	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8	On a Western bridle, on what side of the horse does the throatlatch buckle?	Left side
4873	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-8; HSm155-5	Describe a SLIP ear headstall.	Small loop is added to the crownpiece to go around the ear.
4874	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-8; HSm155-5	Describe the following Western headstalls: split ear, slip ear, and conventional.	SPLIT ear bridle has a split in the crownpiece for the ear to pass through; SLIP ear bridle has a loop added to the crownpiece for the ear to pass through; conventional has a browband.
5126	Tack	Medium	HSm155; HSm195-5	Name TWO types of bits used when driving horses.	Half-cheek snaffle, Liverpool bit, bar bit, plain snaffle (O ring, D ring, egg-butt, etc.)
5127	Tack	Medium	DET32; FCH382	In reference to tack, what are blinders or blinkers?	Solid pieces attached to the headstall alongside each eye so the horse can't see to the side without turning its head (keeps the horse looking forward)
5128	Tack	Medium	DET38	What part of the harness helps the horse hold back the vehicle when there is no brake?	Breeching (also accept pole strap, thimbles, shaft cups)
5129	Tack	Medium	DET48, 49	In general, what is the main design difference between a cart and a carriage?	Cart has 2 wheels; carriage has 4 wheels.
5130	Tack	Hard	HSm155-10; DET129	What are the steel or wooden arms that are fitted to the collar of a harness?	Hames
5131	Tack	Medium	DET265	Terrets are rings on the harness of driving horses. What passes through these rings?	Reins or lines
5132	Tack	Medium	DET196	In reference to driving, what does the term "open bridle" mean?	Bridle without blinders or blinkers

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5133	Tack	Medium	DET272	In driving, what are the parts of the harness that run from the collar to the singletree?	Traces
4816	Tack	Easy	HH34	Why should tack be sponged or wiped off after use?	To remove dirt and/or sweat
4817	Tack	Novice	HH23; HH34	What should you do if you find a strap that's thin from wear or torn?	Replace it as soon as possible.
4818	Tack	Easy	HH1100-14; HH34	For what purpose is glycerin soap used?	To clean leather tack
4819	Tack	Easy	HH34	Name ONE practice that can extend the use and life of any leather article.	Regular cleaning, regular conditioning or oiling, protection, don't place it near heat (Accept any correct answer.)
4820	Tack	Easy	DET188; HH34	What is Neatsfoot oil?	Oil used for conditioning, softening, or preserving leather (Accept any reasonable wording.)
4821	Tack	Easy	HH34	Name TWO ways to take care of leather tack.	Protect it from moisture, keep it clean, keep it oiled or conditioned, sponge it after use, don't place it near heat (Accept any correct answers.)
4822	Tack	Easy	HH34	What is the main problem with stiff or dried out leather tack?	It can break. (It's brittle and will crack easily.)
4823	Tack	Easy	HH34	What ONE thing should NEVER be done to leather, no matter how wet it gets?	Never place it near heat.
4824	Tack	Easy	HH34	Under what conditions should leather and rope halters be stored?	In a dry place
4825	Tack	Easy	HH34	Name ONE area where leather tack is most likely to break.	Around buckles, bends, or attachments
4826	Tack	Easy	DET188; HH34	Name TWO products commonly used to keep leather soft and pliable.	Leather oil, saddle soap, leather conditioner (Accept any correct answers.)
4827	Tack	Sr Bonus	HH34	Name 3 things leather should be inspected for, especially when buying used tack.	Cracked, stiff, dried out, thin or worm, broken stitching, stretched out or enlarged holes (Accept any correct answers.)
4828	Tack	Medium	HH1100-14; HH34	How does leather conditioner work?	Puts vital oils back into the leather.
4829	Tack	Medium	HH34	Give ONE reason why a stable is a poor place to store leather.	Temperature, dampness, rodents, ammonia from urine or manure
4955	Tack	Intermediate	DET239; H4-7,17	Give ONE purpose of a saddle.	To make riding more comfortable for the

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					horse and rider; to distribute the rider's weight over the horse's back; to give the rider a sense of security (Accept any correct answer.)
4957	Tack	Jr Bonus	HIH1100-3	Give 3 criteria for selecting a saddle.	Should fit the horse, should fit the rider, should be appropriate for the desired style of riding, should not interfere with performance or ability of horse (Accept any correct answers.)
4958	Tack	Jr Bonus	HSm155-1-4; HSm135; HIH1100-1,5	Name 3 types of saddles.	Western (pleasure, trail, cutting reining, barrel racing, roping), English (dressage, all purpose, forward seat, saddle seat or cut back), Australian, racing, polo, endurance, pack (sawbuck or crossbuck, Decker) [Accept any correct answers.]
4959	Tack	Intermediate	HSm130-8	Saddles, stirrups, bits, and chariots were all invented in what continent?	Asia
4960	Tack	Medium	HSm155-2; HIH1100-4	Identify this saddle: has high thigh rolls located near the front of the saddle which keeps the rider firmly in place; usually has no horn; is popular with trail riders.	Australian, Outback, or Poley ( accept any)
4961	Tack	Medium	DET202	What is the term for a pad with a cinch which may include stirrups and is used for exercising a horse?	Bareback pad, pad saddle, or exercise saddle (accept any)
4962	Tack	Easy	DET56; HSm155-3; HIH1100-3	In reference to tack, what is a cinch?	Girth used on a Western saddle
4963	Tack	Easy	DET56; HSm155-3; HIH1100-3	What is the term for a wide cord girth used on a Western saddle?	Cinch
4964	Tack	Easy	HSm155-3; HIH1100-5	What is the purpose of a back cinch on a roping saddle?	To keep the saddle from flipping up when roping or dallying (FYI: Flank cinch connectors that attach the rear or flank cinch to the front cinch should be used when using a back cinch.)
4965	Tack	Easy	HSm155-3; HIH1100-3	Where on the horse should the girth of an English saddle lie?	Heart girth area (belly area directly behind the front legs)
4966	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-3	What English girth style reduces chaffing of your	Elastic-end contour leather (accept any

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				horse's elbows?	correct answer)
4967	Tack	Hard	HSm155-1; HIH1100-3	Referring to English tack, what fitting is being described by the terms string, elastic–end contour, threefold leather, and balding leather?	Girths (English girths)
5010	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-3; HSm155-1	Name 3 types of English girths.	String, elastic-end contour leather, 3 fold leather, Balding leather, web, neoprene, fleece, wool back, memory foam, gel (Accept any correct answers.)
4968	Tack	Medium	HH27	Give TWO definitions of the term girth.	Circumference of the horse's body back of the withers; piece of equipment that goes around the horse's body to hold the saddle on
4969	Tack	Medium	DET57	What is the name of the four-in-hand knot that's tied the same as a knot on a man's tie and is used to secure a saddle in place when a buckle isn't used?	Cinch knot
4970	Tack	Hard	HSm155-2; DET234; HH34	In reference to saddles, what does the term rigging mean?	Style and/or location of how the cinch is attached to the saddle (FYI: Rigging positions include full double, 7/8, 3/4, and center fire. Rigging styles include ring, in-skirt, and flat plate.)
4971	Tack	Jr Bonus	HSm155-2; HH34	Name 3 types of saddle riggings.	Full or double (seen on roping, cutting, or sawbuck/crossbuck packing saddles; 7/8 (seen on trail saddles); ¾; in skirt (seen on barrel racing saddles); centerfire (seen on Decker pack saddles and bucking saddles)
4972	Tack	Easy	HSm155-1; HH34	What is the term for a type of saddle that has the cinch hung from the center?	Centerfire
4973	Tack	Easy	HSm155-1; HH34	In reference to saddles, what is "center fire"?	Saddle with the cinch hung from the center
4974	Tack	Hard	HSm155-2	Which of the following types of Western saddle riggings would accommodate only one cinch: center fire, full, or 3/4?	Center fire
4975	Tack	Easy	DET84	What is a double-rigged saddle?	Saddle with two cinches
4977	Tack	Easy	HSm155-1; HIH1125-3; HIH1100	Name ONE type of saddle that uses a double-rigged cinch.	Roping saddle, sawbuck/crossbuck saddle, and cutting saddle (Accept any correct

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					answer.)
4976	Tack	Easy	HH1125-1; DET52	The McClellan saddle is single rigged. What does this mean?	Only has one cinch or girth (FYI: Double rigged means the saddle has two cinches.)
4978	Tack	Novice	HH33	Name ONE thing a poor fitting saddle can cause.	Saddle rolling during mounting or dismounting, saddle slipping or sliding during use, horse objecting to being cinched, horse bucking, horse tossing head (Accept any correct answer.)
4979	Tack	Easy	HH1100-3	What are you check for if you're placing two fingers between your horse's withers and the fork of the saddle?	Proper fit
4980	Tack	Easy	HSm155-2; HH1100-13	Where on the horse do most saddle fitting problems occur?	Withers
4982	Tack	Sr Bonus	HH33	Name 4 things that could happen when a poorly fitted saddle is used on a horse.	Saddle rolling during mounting or dismounting, saddle slipping or sliding during use, horse objecting to being cinched, horse bucking, horse tossing head (Accept any correct answers.)
4984	Tack	Medium	HSm155-1; HH1100-3	What measurement is necessary to have a properly fitted girth?	Heartgirth (from girth buckle to girth buckle)
4986	Tack	Sr Bonus	HH33	Name 3 factors that might contribute to a saddle resting on the horse's withers instead of clearing them.	Fork of saddle too wide, saddle tree too wide, withers too high, withers too narrow, combination of these (Accept any correct answers.)
4987	Tack	Intermediate	HH1100-3	In reference to saddles what is the difference between an Arabian tree and a Quarter Horse tree?	Arabian tree is wider.
4988	Tack	Easy	HH1100-3	What part of the Western saddle should FIRST be considered when fitting a horse?	Tree
4989	Tack	Medium	HH1100-5	What kind of saddle should be selected for a Western horse with low, thick withers?	Western saddle with a wide tree (Quarter Horse or Arabian tree)
4992	Tack	Sr Bonus	HH1100-5; HSm155-5	Name 4 functions of a saddle pad.	Protect horse's back, absorb sweat, protect saddle, help saddle fit better, absorb shock (Accept any correct answers.)

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4993	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-6	What is the biggest problem with foam saddle pads?	They don't breathe (or allow sweat to evaporate).
4994	Tack	Intermediate	DET69; HH27	A saddle pad cut to fit the shape of the saddle sometimes has a large colorful roll around the edges. This roll is called what?	Corona
4996	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-5,6	Name 3 materials used to make Western saddle pads.	Wool, cotton, felt, fleece or sheepskin, gel, foam, nylon, rayon, rubber, plastic (Accept any correct answers.)
4997	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-5	What is the name for a colorful woven blanket made of wool that's used with a Western saddle?	Navajo blanket
4998	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-5	A TRUE Navajo blanket is made from what material?	Wool
4999	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-5	What type of saddle would be used with a Navajo blanket?	Western or stock saddle (accept either)
5000	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-2,4; HSm155-11	Name 3 parts of an English saddle that are NOT found on a Western saddle.	Stirrup irons, stirrup bars, flap, sweat flap, panel, twist, lining, buckle guard (FYI: Billets and D-rings are also on Western saddles, but they are in different locations.)
5001	Tack	Jr Bonus	HIH1100-2,4; HSm155-11	Name the 3 parts of an English saddle and a Western saddle that are the same.	Pommel, cantle, seat (also accept skirt) [FYI: Both types also have D-rings and billets, but they are not in the same places.]
5002	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2,4; HSm155-11	What is the term for the raised back area of the saddle that's behind the seat?	Cantle
5003	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2,4; HSm155-11	Where is the cantle of the saddle located?	Back of the saddle (just behind the seat)
5004	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	How many billets are usually found on an English saddle?	3 (three) billets (on each side of the saddle)
5005	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	On an English saddle, the billets attach what to the saddle?	Girth
5006	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	In reference to tack, what are billets?	Straps used to tighten the girth on an English saddle (also accept straps used to attach the front and back cinches on a Western saddle)
5007	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-3,9; HSm155-1	In reference to tack, what are "fittings"?	Stirrup leathers, stirrup irons, and girth for English saddles

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5008	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-9; HSm155-1	Referring to an English saddle, what is the collective term for stirrup leathers, stirrup irons, and girth?	Fittings
5009	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	What is the term for the wide piece of leather on an English saddle that's similar to the fender on a Western saddle?	Flap
5011	Tack	Medium	BEG108	In reference to an English saddle, what is the name for the channel that runs down the center of the underside of the saddle between the panels?	Gullet
5012	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	What part of an English saddle rests on the horse's back?	Panel
5013	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	Where is the pommel on an English saddle?	In front of the seat (FYI: The pommel is the raised area in front of the seat.)
5015	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-3; HSm155-1	You do the math...There should be ¼ inch of room on each side of the hunt seat rider's foot when it's in the stirrup. The total width of the stirrup tread should be how much wider than the width of the boot?	½ inch
5016	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-3; HSm155-1	How much room should there be on each side of the widest part of a rider's foot in an English stirrup?	¼ inch
5017	Tack	Intermediate	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	In reference to saddles, what is a sweat flap?	Small flap on an English saddle that's under the flap or between the billets and the horse (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5018	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-2; HSm155-11	Where is the twist on an English saddle?	Between the pommel and the seat
5019	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-4; HSm155-11	What is the front part of the Western saddle that's just below the horn?	Pommel (also accept swells or fork)
5020	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-3; HSm155-11	What is a saddle nail?	Rivet or nail on the front side of the skirt near the pommel on English saddle (FYI: It's used to measure the size of an English saddle.)
5021	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-2,4; HSm155-11	The rider sits in the deepest part of the saddle between which TWO parts?	Pommel and cantle
5022	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-3; HSm155-1	What does a safety stirrup do?	Let's the rider's foot come free from the stirrup in case of a fall (FYI: A heavy rubber

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					band releases the foot.)
5023	Tack	Easy	HSm155-1	Why is a breakaway stirrup important to a beginner rider?	Foot will be quickly released if the rider falls.
5024	Tack	Easy	HH29	Referring to saddles, what is the tree?	Frame of the saddle
5025	Tack	Easy	HH1100-4; HSm155-11	Fender, D-ring, skirt, and front jockey are all parts of what?	Western or stock saddle (accept either)
5026	Tack	Hard	DET47	On the Western saddle, what is the term for the outside back of the cantle?	Cantle drop or Cheyenne roll (accept either)
5027	Tack	Easy	HSm155-11	2 part question: On the Western saddle, what is a D-ring and where is it located?	Ring that holds the cinch straps; located under or in front of the fender
5028	Tack	Easy	HH1100-4; HSm155-1	Referring to saddles, what are fenders?	Wide pieces of leather along the stirrup leathers (on a Western saddle)
5029	Tack	Intermediate	DET112; HSc27; H4-34	Give ONE definition of the fork of a saddle.	Front part of the saddle that fits over the withers; front raised part of a Western saddle that supports the saddle horn; front of the saddle tree; part of the swells of a Western saddle that makes up the gullet
5030	Tack	Hard	HH29	In reference to saddles, what does the term "slick" mean?	Shape of the fork on a Western saddle (forks or swells that are narrow at the top and are wide at the bottom)
5031	Tack	Hard	HH1100-4; HSm155-1	Where on a Western saddle would the hobble strap be found?	At the bottom of the fender above the stirrup (FYI: Hobble straps help prevent the stirrups from falling off.)
5032	Tack	Easy	HH32; DET77	What was the original purpose of the horn on a Western saddle?	To hold roped calves or cows (dally)
5033	Tack	Hard	DET14; DET77; DET81; DET123; DET207	Referring to tack, what is being described by the following terms: pelican, gourd, Appleton, dinner plate, and dally?	Types of saddle horns
5034	Tack	Easy	HH1100-4; HSm155-11	Referring to a saddle, what is a "jockey"?	Small flaps on the side of the saddle
5035	Tack	Easy	HH1100-4; HSm155-11	What are the small flaps on the side of the saddle called?	Jockey or jockey skirt (accept either)
5036	Tack	Medium	DET165	In reference to saddles, what is a "latigo"?	Strap on a Western saddle that's used to

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					tighten the cinch or tie the cinch knot
5037	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-4	Which part of the Western saddle is used for tying equipment to the saddle?	Lace strings or saddle strings (accept either)
5038	Tack	Easy	DET274; HH31	What is the basic foundation of all stock saddles?	Tree
5039	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-3; HH25	What part of the saddle must be fitted to the rider?	Seat (also accept stirrups)
5040	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-3	What is the size of a youth-sized English saddle?	12 – 16 inches (Accept any number within this range.)
5041	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-3	What is the size of an adult-sized English saddle?	16 – 18 inches (Accept any number within this range.)
5042	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-3	2 part question: You are looking to purchase an English saddle for your 6 foot tall father who wants to trail ride. There is a 14 inch all-purpose saddle advertised in the local paper. Will this saddle be adequate for your father? Explain your answer.	No. The all-purpose type will work, but the saddle is too small. (Adult-sized English saddles are 16 – 19 inches.)
5043	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-3	An English saddle size is measured from what TWO points?	From the saddle nail to the mid-point of the cantle
5044	Tack	Medium	HH33	How is the size of a stock saddle measured?	From the base of the horn to the top of the cantle (FYI: Youth to small adults use 12 – 14 inch saddles; average to extra-large adults use 15 – 18 inch saddles.)
5045	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-3	From what material are most English saddles made?	Leather
5047	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-1	Name TWO kinds of saddles that roughly fit under the heading of English saddles. These saddles are not classified as hunt seat or saddle seat saddles.	Racing and polo saddles
5050	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-1; HSm155-1	Dressage, close contact, and all-purpose are examples of what type of English saddle?	Forward seat or hunt seat (accept either) [FYI: The two main types of English saddles are forward seat or hunt seat and saddle seat.]
5051	Tack	Sr Bonus	HIH1100-1; HSm155-1	Name the 3 saddle types in the hunt seat or forward seat category.	All purpose, close contact, and dressage
5049	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-1	Identify this type of saddle: type of forward seat saddle; has a deep seat, a forward flap, and a padded knee roll; rider's hip angle is more relaxed; this type of	All purpose

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				saddle is good for beginners, eventing, equitation, and pleasure or trail riding.	
5052	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-1; HSm155-1	Which of the hunt seat saddle types is the most popular for trail riding?	All purpose (FYI: All purpose, close contact or jumping, and dressage are types of hunt seat or forward seat saddles.)
5053	Tack	Hard	HSm155-1; BEG108-1	Identify this type of saddle: type of hunt seat saddle; design includes a flat seat with forward short flaps, and no extra knee roll; rider appears "perched" when using this saddle; this type of saddle is ideal for jumping.	Close contact saddle
5054	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-1; HSm155-1	What is the main purpose of the close contact saddle?	Jumping
5048	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-1,2	Which type of forward seat saddle gives the rider optimum leg contact with the horse?	Dressage saddle (FYI: There are 3 types of forward seat or hunt seat saddles—all purpose, close contact, and dressage.)
5055	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-3; HSm155-1	Identify this type of saddle: type of forward seat saddle; knee rolls are optional; rider has a straight hip angle; has a deep seat and a straight, longer flap which gives the rider optimum leg contact with the horse.	Dressage saddle
5056	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-1; HSm155-5	Give ONE other name for a saddle seat saddle.	Cutback or flat saddle (also accept park or Lane Fox saddle)
5057	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-1; HIH135-5; HSm155-1	In English riding, what saddle is used to ride "on the flat" just behind the center of your horse?	Saddle seat saddle (also accept cutback, flat, park, or Lane Fox saddle)
5058	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-1	The saddle seat saddle is cut back in the pommel to accommodate certain conformational aspects of the breeds used in saddle seat classes. Name ONE of these conformational aspects.	High withers, high head carriage, or high neck carriage (FYI: Saddlebreds, Tennessee Walking Horses, Morgans, and Arabians are often shown in saddle seat saddles.)
5059	Tack	Jr Bonus	HIH1100-1	Name 3 breeds of horses that are commonly shown in cutback or saddle seat saddles.	Saddlebred, Tennessee Walking Horse, Morgan, Arabian, National Show Horse, Hackney (Accept any correct answers.)
5060	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-4	What is the primary goal of the pleasure saddle?	Comfort
5062	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-3	Give TWO advantages of a synthetic saddle.	Less expensive, lightweight, easier to take care of
5063	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-3	In what country are most Western saddles made?	United States
5064	Tack	Easy	HH32	Which type of saddle was originally developed for	Western or stock saddle (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				ranch work?	
5065	Tack	Sr Bonus	HSm155-2-3; HIH1100-1	Name 4 types of Western saddles.	Pleasure, trail, endurance, reining, roping, cutting, barrel racing, equitation, gymkhana (Accept any correct answers.)
5066	Tack	Medium	HSm155-3; HIH1100-5	Identify this saddle: lightweight; gives the rider a straight leg position and a deep seat for security and balance; tall horn gives the rider something to grab onto during turns; skirts are often rounded.	Barrel racing saddle
5067	Tack	Easy	HSm155-3; HIH1100-5	What type saddle should be used for roping?	Roping saddle (with sturdy horn and front and back cinches)
4812	Tack	Novice	HIH1100-1; HSm155-1	What is the general term for all of the leather equipment used to ride and/or drive a horse?	Tack
4813	Tack	Novice	DET262; HIH various	What is the proper name for a storage room where bridles, saddles, and other equipment used in horseback riding are kept?	Tack room
4814	Tack	Novice	HIH1100-1	Name 3 items you'd see at a tack shop.	Saddle, bridle, halter, lead rope, brushes, saddle pad, blanket, medicines, hoofpick, apparel (Accept any correct answers.)
4815	Tack	Novice	HIH1100-1; HSm155-5	What does it mean to "tack up"?	Put tack on a horse (bridle, saddle, harness, etc.)
5068	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-10	Name ONE piece of training equipment that can become a "crutch" to horses and riders and are best left to experienced riders and trainers.	Martingales; draw reins
5069	Tack	Intermediate	DET29; HH27	What is the term for the combination of a bridle, harness pad, and crupper that teaches a horse to flex at the poll?	Bitting rig
5070	Tack	Intermediate	DET29; HH27	What is the purpose a bitting rig?	To teach a horse to flex at the poll (FYI: A bitting rig is a combination of a bridle, harness pad, and crupper.)
5071	Tack	Easy	DET292	Give ONE purpose of a whip, crop, or bat.	Cues, punishment, appointments, make horse go faster (Accept any correct answer.)
5072	Tack	Medium	DET25	In reference to tack and equipment, what is a "bat"?	Short, flat riding whip
5073	Tack	Hard	DET231	What type of reins are fastened to the girth and then	Draw reins

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				passed through the rings of the snaffle bit into the rider's hands?	
5074	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What is a strap that runs from the girth, between the front legs, to the bridle called?	Martingale or tiedown (accept either)
5075	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	Name the TWO most common types of martingales.	Running and standing
5076	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What is the basic purpose of a martingale?	To keep a horse's head in a desired position
5077	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-6; HSm155-7-9	Name ONE type of martingale that attaches to the reins.	Running, Irish, or German
5078	Tack	Medium	HSm155-9; DET76; DET256	Explain the difference between a standing martingale and a running martingale.	Standing martingale attaches to the back of the noseband; running martingale has a Y-shaped strap with rings on the ends that the reins pass through.
5079	Tack	Hard	HSm155-9; DET120	Which type of martingale combines the action of both the snaffle rein and a draw rein?	German martingale
5080	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-12; HSm155-9	Which type of martingale has rings through which the reins pass?	Running martingale
5081	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-12; HSm155-9	What piece of equipment needs to be used with a running martingale to prevent the martingale from interfering with the bit?	Rein stops
5082	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	The upper end of a standing martingale connects to what part of the bridle?	Cavesson or noseband (accept either)
5083	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What is the Western version of a standing martingale?	Tiedown
5084	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-10; HSm155-7	What is the English term for a tiedown?	Standing martingale
5085	Tack	Medium	HIH1100; HSm various	Name TWO types of bars found on tack.	Stirrup bar, bars of saddle tree, bar mouthpiece (Accept any correct answers.)
5086	Tack	Medium	DET29	What is the name for the rubber or leather ring that lies between the horse's cheek and the bit that prevents rubbing or pinching of the skin?	Bit guard
5087	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-16	Referring to outerwear for your horse, what is the	To keep the horse warm in cold weather (FYI:

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				purpose of a horse blanket?	Blankets are generally heavier than sheets.)
5088	Tack	Jr Bonus	HIH1100-16	Name 3 different types of outerwear for your horse.	Turnout blanket, turnout sheet, cooler, mesh sheet, stable blanket, stable sheet, blanket, sheet, sleazie, hood (Accept any correct answers.)
5089	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-16	Name ONE type of horse outerwear that helps your horse cool off and dry off after a workout.	Cooler; mesh sheet; anti-sweat sheet (FYI: Coolers are usually made of polar fleece or wool.)
5090	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-16	What is the term for the type of sheet that is placed under the saddle and saddle pad and is used while exercising a horse outdoors in cold weather? It runs from the withers to the hindquarters.	Half sheet
5091	Tack	Hard	HIH1100-16	What is the use of a half sheet?	Used for warmth when exercising horses outdoors in cold weather (FYI: Half sheets and quarter sheets are often used with English saddles and they cover the back half of the horse.)
5096	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-16	Give ONE purpose of a lighter-weight horse blanket.	Shipping; turnout
5092	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-16	What type of sheet is used to keep flies away from your horse?	Mesh sheet (also accept fly sheet)
5093	Tack	Medium	HIH1100-6	Give TWO uses of a mesh sheet.	Aids in cooling out the horse; keeps flies away
5094	Tack	Medium	DET13	Give ONE purpose of an anti-sweat sheet.	Keep horse warm while it cools down after exercise; wicks sweat away after exercise
5097	Tack	Easy	DET26; DET199; HH34	Name ONE part of the horse that bell or overreach boots protect.	Coronet bands; bulb of the heel (CORRECTED INFO)
5099	Tack	Easy	DET26; DET199; HH34	What is the name of the protective boots that fit over the coronet band and the bulbs of the heel?	Bell boots or overreach boots (accept either)
5100	Tack	Easy	DET246; HH34	What type boots protect the back of the rear fetlocks from abrasions during sliding movements?	Skid boots or sliding boots (accept either)
5101	Tack	Easy	DET252; HH34	What is the purpose of splint boots?	To support or protect the splint and/or cannon bones
5102	Tack	Easy	HIH1125-3; HSm160-2	Which piece of tack is used to keep the saddle from	Breeching or crupper (accept either)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				slipping FORWARD when going downhill?	
5103	Tack	Easy	HSm170-8; HH20	Give ONE purpose of chaps.	To protect the legs from cuts or cold; used for show
5104	Tack	Easy	HSm170-4; DET54; HH20	What are chaps?	Seatless overalls or leggings (usually made of leather; used to protect the legs, keep the legs warm, or for show)
5105	Tack	Hard	DET54	Explain the difference between batwing chaps and shotgun chaps.	Batwing chaps are flared; shotgun chaps fit close to leg.
5106	Tack	Medium	DET55	What type of Western chaps extends slightly beyond the knees, but does not cover the rider's shins?	Chinks (Do NOT accept half chaps which are English chaps that cover the ankle and shin.)
5107	Tack	Easy	HIH1100-3	How tight should the halter chinstrap be?	You should be able to put a couple of fingers between the halter and the muzzle; loose enough to prevent binding the face and tight enough to prevent a foot from being caught (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5108	Tack	Easy	DET140; HH27	What are straps that fasten the front legs of a horse together so that the horse can't walk around called?	Hobbles
5109	Tack	Easy	DET140; HH27	In reference to tack, what are hobbles?	Straps fastened to the front legs of a horse to prevent him from straying or walking around
5110	Tack	Easy	DET164; H4-35; H1-35	What is a rope, often made of rawhide, with a running noose that's used for catching cattle?	Lariat or lasso (accept either)
5111	Tack	Easy	DET141	What is the name for the eye formed on the end of the lariat through which the rope is passed to form a loop?	Honda
5112	Tack	Hard	DET74	What type of knot is used on the end of a rope to keep it from unraveling?	Crown knot
5113	Tack	Easy	DET230; HH29	In reference to tack, what is a reata?	Spanish word for lasso, lariat, or rope (accept any)
5114	Tack	Easy	DET230; HH29	What is the Spanish term for lasso or lariat?	Reata
5115	Tack	Easy	H4-35; FCH395	A strap or rope 25 - 30 feet long that's used to circle or work a horse is called what?	Longe line
5116	Tack	Easy	FCH395; DET171; H4-35	How long should a longe line be?	20 – 30 feet (Accept any number within this range.)
5117	Tack	Easy	DET171 picture; H4-	What piece of equipment, other than the longe line	Whip

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
			25	and halter, might be needed when teaching a foal to lunge?	
5118	Tack	Easy	HSm155-7; HH29	What are the toothed wheels on spurs called?	Rowels
5119	Tack	Easy	HSm170-7; HH29	What are rowels?	Toothed wheels on spurs
5120	Tack	Intermediate	DET259; HH29	What is a surcingle? (pronounced SIR-sing-el)	Broad strap around the horse's girth (that may be used along with a bridle for ground training)
5121	Tack	Intermediate	DET259; HH29	What is the term for a girth-like band that's passed over the horse's back and around the belly? It's used with a bridle in ground training horses.	Surcingle (pronounced SIR-sing-el)
5122	Tack	Intermediate	DET263; HH29	What is the name for the cover on a stirrup?	Tapadera
5123	Tack	Intermediate	DET263; HH29	What is a tapadera?	Stirrup cover
5124	Tack	Easy	DET277; H5-35	What is the name for the restraining device that's put around a horse's upper lip?	Twitch
5125	Tack	Hard	DET172	What is the term for the person who makes the metal parts of tack such as bits, curb chains, and stirrup irons?	Lorimer
5169	Teeth	Easy	HSm315	Name TWO things about a horse's teeth that can be used to estimate the age of the horse.	Shape, wear or disappearance of cups, slant or angle of incidence, occurrence of teeth or eruption pattern, Galvayne's groove
5170	Teeth	Novice	HIH240-1; HSm315	By looking at a horse's mouth, how can you guess its age?	By looking at its teeth (appearance, cups, wear, eruption, slant or angle, and Galvayne's groove)
5171	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-1; HSm315-2	Until what age can a horse be accurately identified by its teeth?	10 – 14 years of age (Accept any number within this range.)
5172	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH240-1; HSm315-2	Name 4 ways to estimate age of horses by its teeth.	Eruption pattern or occurrence of teeth, wear or disappearance of cups, slant or angle of incidence or bite, Galvayne's Groove, shape of the surface of the permanent teeth, dovetail notch, hooks
5174	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405; HIH240-1	Name 3 factors that may affect the technique of aging a horse by its teeth and that may make the horse appear different than its actual age.	Prolonged drought, parrot mouth, cribbing, grazing on sandy soil, bishoping (Accept any correct answers.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5175	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-2; DET11; HSc14	What is the angle of incidence?	Angle at which the upper and lower incisors meet (as viewed from the side)
5176	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-2; DET11; HSc14	What is the term for the profile view of the angle formed where the upper and lower incisors meet?	Angle of incidence (FYI: Angle of bite is an old term for the outer angle at which the upper and lower incisors meet.)
5177	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	The angle of incidence is approximately 160 – 180 degrees in young horses and becomes what angle in older ones?	90 degrees or less
5178	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	What is the angle of incidence in young horses?	160 - 180 degrees (Accept any number within this range.)
5242	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-4; HSm315-7	In reference to teeth, what is "bishoping"?	Practice of trying to replace the cups on worn incisors to make the horse appear younger than its actual age (FYI: Unscrupulous horse dealers used silver nitrate to create cups.)
5179	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	A horse's age can be estimated from 6 – 11 years of age by the order in which the cups become smooth. What is this order?	Lower centrals, lower intermediates, lower corners, upper centrals, upper intermediates, upper corners
5180	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	What are the hollow spaces on the wearing surfaces of the incisors called?	Cups
5182	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-2	At what age do the cups start disappearing?	6 (six) years of age
5183	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-3; HSm315-1	Referring to teeth, what are cups?	Hollow spaces on the wearing surfaces of the incisors (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5184	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	In reference to teeth, how can cups be used to estimate a horse's age?	Cups become smooth or wear down at different times (FYI: This is the order of disappearance of cups: lower centrals, lower intermediates, lower corners, upper centrals, upper intermediates, and upper corners.)
5185	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	What is it called when the biting surfaces of the upper and lower incisors are smooth?	Smooth mouthed (FYI: Smooth mouth occurs between 10 - 12 years of age.)
5186	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	2 part question: What is "smooth mouth" and when does it occur?	When the cups on the incisors have smoothed out; it occurs between 10 - 12 years of age (Accept any number within this range.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5187	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-2; CAHA48; INT205-2	As the cups on the horse's incisors disappear, what starts to form first as a narrow, elongated yellow mark?	Dental star (FYI: A dental star is the exposed pulp cavity on the wearing surface of a permanent incisor.)
5188	Teeth	Hard	HSm315-2; CAHA48	What marker on the grinding surface of the horse's tooth is revealed when the tooth is worn down to the pulp cavity?	Dental star (FYI: Dental stars are anterior to (in front of) the cups or enamel spots. Dental stars appear around 8 years of age.)
5189	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	Which teeth have a dental star?	Permanent incisors (FYI: A dental star is the exposed pulp cavity on the wearing surface of a permanent incisor.)
5190	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-2; FCH387	On what teeth are dental stars first evident?	Central incisors (specifically the lower centrals) [FYI: Dental stars first appear at age 6 and are very visible by age 8.]
5191	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	As horses age, the incisors slant more forward and outward which causes the surfaces of the lower corner incisors to not wear all the way back to the surfaces of the upper corner incisors. What condition does this cause?	Dovetail notch or 7-year hook (accept either)
5192	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	2 part question: In reference to teeth, what causes a dovetail notch and when does a dovetail notch usually appear?	Surface of the lower corners is not worn all the way to the back edges of the upper ones as the angle of bite changes; this leaves a notch on the upper corners at 7 years of age. (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5195	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HSm315-2	Organize the following 4 types of permanent teeth by their age of eruption: canines, 1st premolars, 2nd premolars, intermediate incisors.	1st premolars (wolf teeth) erupt at 5 – 6 months, 2nd molars erupt at 2 years, intermediate incisors erupt at 3 ½ years, and canines erupt at 4 – 5 years.
5196	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	At what age have ALL the milk teeth erupted?	8 months (Accept any number within the 6 – 9 month range.)
5197	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-2; HSm315-2	A young male horse 10 months old has 24 deciduous teeth. Name TWO types of teeth he does NOT have that he'll develop later as permanent teeth.	Molars and canines
5198	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1; FCH400	What is the term for a horse that has all of its permanent teeth?	Full mouthed (FYI: Full mouth occurs around 5 years of age.)
5199	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-1	What is meant by the term "full mouth"?	Horse has all of its permanent teeth. (FYI: Full

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					mouth occurs around age 5.)
5200	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1; INT205-1	By what age does a horse generally have all its teeth and is considered full mouthed?	5 years of age
5201	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSc15; INT205-1; HSm315-7	In reference to horse's teeth, explain the difference between full mouth and smooth mouth.	Full mouth is when the horse has all of its teeth (occurs at 5); smooth mouth is when the cups have disappeared from the incisors (occurs at 10 – 12).
5202	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	By what age have the temporary central incisors erupted?	8 days (erupt from birth to 8 days of age)
5203	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	Which teeth are present at birth or erupt during the first week of life?	Deciduous or temporary central incisors
5204	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1	At what age do the permanent centrals erupt?	2 ½ years of age
5205	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	When do the corner deciduous incisors erupt?	8 months (accept any number within 6 – 9 months)
5206	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-1; HIH405-1;	At what age do permanent corners erupt?	4½ years
5207	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-1; TH92	In determining the age of a horse by its teeth, a horse would be about 4½ years old if he'd just gained which permanent incisors?	Corner incisors
5208	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1,2; HIH 240-1,2; HSm315-2; HSc15	At what age do the deciduous intermediate incisors erupt?	6 weeks (Accept any number within 4 – 8 weeks.)
5209	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-1; HIH405-1	At what age do the permanent intermediates erupt?	3 ½ years
5210	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	By what age does the FIRST set of the horse's molars erupt?	By 1 (one) year of age
5211	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	Molars are present in horses only as permanent teeth. By what ages do the first, second, and third sets of molars erupt?	1st molars erupt by 1 year, 2nd molars erupt by 2 years, and 3rd molars erupt by 3½ - 4 years.
5714	Teeth	Hard	HSm315-2; HIH240-1	At what age does the SECOND set of molars erupt?	2 years of age
5212	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-1	At what age does the THIRD set of the horse's molars erupt?	3 ½ - 4 years (Accept any number within this range.)
5213	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	The wolf teeth are technically the first premolars. They erupt as permanent teeth at 5 - 6 months of age. At what ages do the other PERMANENT premolars erupt?	2nd premolars erupt around 2 ½ years of age; 3rd premolars erupt around 3 years of age; 4th premolars erupt around 4 years of age

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5214	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-2; HIH405-1; HSm315-2	By what age do a foal's temporary premolar teeth appear?	2 (two) weeks of age
5215	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-1	At what age do wolf teeth erupt?	5 – 6 months of age (Accept any number within this range.)
5216	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-2	By looking at a horse's teeth, how old is a horse whose Galvayne's groove is halfway down the upper corner incisor?	15 years of age
5217	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-2	What is Galvayne's groove?	Groove that appears at the gum line of the upper corner incisor at 10 years of age
5218	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-4; HSm315-2	What would be the estimated age of a horse if Galvayne's groove extends to the wearing surface of the corner upper incisor?	20 years of age
5219	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-2; BEG105-2	At what age does Galvayne's groove appear on the upper corner incisors?	10 years of age
5220	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-2	Excluding wolf teeth, how many teeth does a yearling have?	24 (FYI: 12 incisors and 12 premolars)
5221	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-1	An adult male horse with NO wolf teeth will usually have how many total teeth?	40 (FYI: 12 incisors, 12 premolars, 12 molars, and 4 canines)
5222	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	A mature male horse usually has 40 teeth. How many of each type of teeth does he have?	12 incisors, 12 premolars, 12 molars, and 4 canines
5718	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-2	Excluding wolf teeth, how many teeth does a mare or female horse have?	36 (FYI: 12 incisors, 12 premolars, and 12 molars)
5223	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-2; HSm315-5	Give TWO ways temporary teeth are distinguished from permanent teeth.	Temporary teeth are small, white, and have a distinct neck; permanent teeth are larger, stronger, more yellow, have no neck; younger horses will have distinct cups on their permanent incisors; older horse's incisors become more triangular
5224	Teeth	Hard	HIH240-4	At what age are a horse's teeth very slanted, are triangular-shaped, and have large dental stars?	20 – 21 years of age (accept either)
5225	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-5	How does the shape of the chewing surfaces of the teeth change as the horse ages?	Changes from oval to triangular
5226	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-5; CAHA48	At the age of 20, what is the shape of the chewing	Triangular

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				surface a horse's permanent central incisor?	
5181	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-2	What dental term means that teeth are in contact with each other?	Wear
5712	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HSm315-1	At what ages are the following permanent teeth in wear or have contact with each other: centrals, intermediates, and corners?	Centrals 3 years, intermediates 4 years, and corners 5 years
5134	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1; HSm315-2; DET180; FCH396; INT205-2L; TH92	Give ONE other name for a temporary or non-permanent tooth.	Milk tooth, baby tooth, or deciduous tooth
5135	Teeth	Jr Bonus	HIH405-1; HSm315-2; DET180; FCH396; INT205-2L; TH92	Give 3 other names for a foal's baby teeth.	Temporary teeth, milk teeth, deciduous teeth
5137	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-2	What is the PROPER name for the foal's baby teeth?	Deciduous or temporary teeth (FYI: "Milk teeth" is another common name.)
5138	Teeth	Easy	BEG105; DET153; DET23	What is the gum space between the incisors and the premolars?	Interdental space or bars (accept either)
5139	Teeth	Easy	HSm305-7; BEG105	Where is the interdental space?	Gum space between the incisors and the premolars
5243	Teeth	Sr Bonus	CAHA41	The permanent upper and lower teeth are located in what 3 bones?	Maxilla, mandible, and incisive bones
5227	Teeth	Easy	HIH415-1; HSm305-7	What is the best way to prevent dental problems in your horse?	Regular dental check-ups
5229	Teeth	Easy	HIH420-3	Why would NOT taking care of a horse's mouth add to the expense of keeping a horse?	You may need to give the horse more food. (Accept any correct answer.)
5230	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-3	What practice can prevent an unopposed tooth from becoming too tall or too long?	Floating the teeth
5231	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1	Name ONE benefit of providing regular dental care for your horse.	Extends life, improves health, improves performance, helps maintain weight, decreases discomfort, decreases pain-related behavioral problems (Accept any correct answers.)
5232	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-4	Name 3 benefits of shortening and blunting the canine teeth.	Easier insertion or removal of the bit, less chance of injury due to horse catching canine

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					on object, less injury inflicted in fights, reduced risk of injury to people (Accept any correct answers.)
5233	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1	How do you get a horse to open its mouth?	Put 1 - 2 fingers in the corner of its mouth (in the bars or interdental space) and apply pressure if needed.
5234	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1; HSm315-2	How do you examine a horse's MOLAR teeth?	Open the horse's mouth, grasp the tongue with the right hand, and grasp the lower lip with the left hand.
5235	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	How do you examine a horse's INCISOR teeth?	Hold the halter near the chin with one hand and roll the lips back with the other hand.
5236	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-2; HSm305-7	In reference to teeth, what is "floating"?	Filing off the sharp edges of the teeth
5237	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-2	How often is it recommended to float horses' teeth?	Once yearly (or as recommended by your vet)
5238	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-2	What is the term for filing off the sharp edges of a horse's teeth?	Floating the teeth
5239	Teeth	Easy	HIH405	What are the TWO movements of horses' jaws?	Vertical and lateral (up and down and sideways)
5240	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-2	Which jaw of the horse is wider?	Upper jaw (maxilla)
5241	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-2	2 part question: Describe how the upper jaw teeth fit over the lower teeth and vice versa.	Upper teeth extend over the lower ones on the outside; lower teeth extend on the inside of the upper ones.
5136	Teeth	Jr Bonus	HSc14; CAHA49	What are the 3 parts of a temporary tooth?	Crown, neck, and root (fang)
5244	Teeth	Easy	CAHA48; HSc14-15	What is the neck of the tooth?	Part between the crown and the root (located at the surface of the gum)
5245	Teeth	Easy	CAHA48; HSc14-15	What is the crown of the tooth?	Top part of the tooth (that protrudes above the gum)
5246	Teeth	Easy	CAHA48; HSc14-15	What is the part of the tooth between the crown and the root that's located at the surface of the gums?	Neck
5247	Teeth	Easy	CAHA48; HSc14-15	What is the top part of a tooth that protrudes above the gum?	Crown
5248	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-3	What is the periodontium? (pronounced pair-ee-oh-DAH-tee-um)	Tissue that anchors the tooth to the bone

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5249	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-3	What is periodontal disease?	Inflammation of the tissue that anchors the tooth to the bone (gum disease)
5250	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-3	What is inflammation of the periodontium which is the tissue that anchors the tooth to the bone?	Periodontal disease (periodontitis)
5251	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1	What should be checked if a horse eats with its head sideways or if it spills a lot of grain from its mouth?	Teeth (also accept mouth)
5252	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1; HSm305-7	Name ONE thing sharp edges on the teeth can cause the horse to do.	Chew food slowly, waste food, lose weight, rear, buck, toss head, quid (accept any correct answer)
5253	Teeth	Easy	HH49	What vice would a horse probably have if his upper incisors are evenly worn off?	Cribbing
5256	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-1; HSm315-2	Why are problems resulting from tooth discomfort common in horses between 2 ½ to 4 ½ years of age?	Horse is losing and gaining lots of teeth. (All deciduous incisors and premolars are shed and replaced and the molars erupt during this time.)
5257	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-1; HSm305-7	Name 3 dental problems in horses.	Hooks, points, retained baby teeth (caps), wolf teeth, malaligned teeth, infected teeth, long or tall teeth, long or tall canines, lost tooth, broken tooth (Accept any correct answers.)
5258	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-1; HSm305-7	Name 3 signs that would indicate your horse needs to have his teeth checked.	Weight loss, slobbering, head tilting, difficulty chewing, dropping feed, quidding, head tossing, bit chewing, tongue lolling, tail wringing, bucking, fussing with bit, refusing bit (Accept any correct answers.)
5259	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-4	What percent of horses have some degree of overbite?	30 – 60% (Accept any number within this range.)
5262	Teeth	Hard	DET48; FCH384	In reference to teeth, what are caps?	Temporary teeth that fail to fall out when replaced by the permanent teeth
5263	Teeth	Hard	DET48; FCH384	What is the term for temporary teeth that stay attached to the gums after being pushed out by the erupting permanent teeth?	Caps
5264	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1,2; HSm305-7	Name ONE part of the horse's mouth that may be damaged by sharp edges on the teeth.	Tongue; cheek

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5265	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-2; H2-34,35	Name ONE type of sharp protrusions that develop on the molars due to uneven wear.	Hooks; points
5266	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-2	In the horse's mouth, the upper cheek teeth are often positioned slightly forward toward the nose as compared to the lower ones. Name ONE problem this can cause.	Hooks; long or tall tooth
5267	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-2; HSm315-2	What causes hooks on the horse's cheek teeth?	Change in position of the teeth causes the teeth to wear unevenly; the part of the tooth that is not in wear becomes longer or taller.
5268	Teeth	Medium	CAHA48	On what side of a horse's UPPER tooth do points develop?	Cheek side (buccal side) [FYI: Points develop on the tongue or lingual side of the lower cheek teeth.]
5715	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-2	Sharp enamel points develop on the outside of the upper cheek teeth and on the inside of the lower cheek teeth. What causes points?	Uneven wear because the lower jaw is narrower than the upper jaw (FYI: Points occur on the sides of the teeth; a hook occurs on the front or back of a tooth.)
5269	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-3	Name ONE cause of an infected tooth in the horse.	Trapped food, decomposing food, jaw fracture, periodontal disease
5270	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-3	Give 3 signs that a horse has an infected tooth.	Slow eating, weight loss (progressive unthriftiness), quidding, tilting head, swelling of face or jaw, nasal drainage or drainage tracts (Accept any correct answer.)
5717	Teeth	Hard	HIH405-3	What is the SLANG term for when the diseased tissue in the pulp cavity of a tooth is removed and is replaced by amalgam?	Root canal (FYI: A "root canal" is when the diseased pulp is removed from the roots of a tooth; an apicoectomy is when the apex of the root is removed.)
5271	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-3	In reference to eating, what is a horse doing when he is quidding?	Dropping partially chewed feed from his mouth
5272	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-3	What term is used when a horse drops partially chewed food from his mouth?	Quidding
5273	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-3	What part of the horse should be closely examined if the horse is quidding?	Teeth or mouth (accept either) [FYI: Quidding is when a horse drops partially chewed food from its mouth.]
5261	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-2	What causes a long or tall tooth to occur in the horse's	Missing tooth leaving an unopposed space

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				mouth?	that lets a tooth grow longer
5275	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1; TH93	Why would the teeth of stabled horses look less worn than the teeth of horses grazed on sandy pastures?	Sand wears down the teeth at a faster than normal rate.
5140	Teeth	Hard	CAHA48; TH92	What do the letters ICPM stand for in the dental formula?	Incisors, canines, premolars, molars
5141	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	Name TWO types of teeth in the male horse that only occur as permanent teeth and that never occur as deciduous teeth.	Molars, canines, wolf teeth
5142	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-1 HSM315-1	Give ONE other name for a canine tooth.	Fang, tusk, tush, or bridle tooth
5143	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-3; HSm315-1	What teeth, seen in the interdental space, erupt around 4 ½ years of age, and are present mostly in male horses?	Canine teeth (Do NOT accept wolf teeth which are present in both sexes fairly equally. Wolf teeth erupt from 5 – 6 months of age.)
5144	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1; CAHA48	Canine teeth are usually NOT present in which sex of horse?	Mare (female)
5145	Teeth	Easy	HIH40-51; CAHA48; HSc12; HSm315-2	Where in the mouth are the canine teeth located?	Bars or interdental space (space between the incisors and the premolars)
5713	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-1	What TWO types of teeth are collectively called the cheek teeth?	Premolars and molars
5149	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	Which teeth can be examined for wear and slant to best estimate the age of a horse?	Incisors (FYI: Centrals, intermediates, and corners are the 3 sets of incisors.)
5150	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1; INT205-1	What are horses' front, cutting teeth called?	Incisors (FYI: Centrals, intermediates, and corners are the 3 sets of incisors.)
5151	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	How many INCISORS does a yearling have?	12 (twelve) [FYI: Deciduous incisors erupt by ages 8 days, 8 weeks, and 9 months.]
5152	Teeth	Sr Bonus	HIH405-1; HSm315-1	At what ages do the following PERMANENT teeth erupt: central, intermediate, and corner incisors?	Centrals—2½ years; intermediates—3½ years; corners—4½ years
5153	Teeth	Jr Bonus	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	What are the names of the horse's 3 sets of incisors?	Centrals, intermediates, and corners
5154	Teeth	Medium	HIH405-1; HSm315-1	How many incisors do horses have in each of their upper and lower jaws?	6 (six) in each jaw
5155	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	What are the first centrally located incisors called?	Centrals (FYI: Deciduous centrals erupt from birth to 8 days of age; permanent centrals

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					erupt at 2 ½ years of age.)
5156	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	What is the name of the third set of incisors—those that are closest to the interdental space?	Corners (FYI: Deciduous corners erupt around 8 months of age; permanent corners erupt at 4 ½ years of age.)
5157	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315-1	What is the name of the second set of incisors?	Intermediates (FYI: Deciduous intermediates erupt from 4 to 8 weeks of age; permanent intermediates erupt at 3 ½ years of age.)
5158	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315	What is another name for the horse's rear grinding teeth?	Molars (FYI: Premolars and molars are called "cheek teeth".)
5159	Teeth	Easy	HIH240-1; HSm315	In reference to teeth, what are molars?	Rear grinding teeth (FYI: Horses have 3 sets of premolars in each jaw and 3 sets of molars in each jaw.)
5161	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-2; HIH405-1; HIH240-1; CAHA48	Name ONE type of tooth in horses that erupts only as a permanent tooth.	Molar, canine, or wolf tooth (FYI: Incisors and premolars erupt as deciduous teeth which are replaced by permanent teeth. Molars, canines, and wolf teeth erupt only as permanent teeth.)
5162	Teeth	Medium	HSm315-2; ES215	2 part question: How many premolars and how many molars does an adult horse have?	12 premolars; 12 molars
5163	Teeth	Medium	HIH240-1; HSm315-2	How many premolars does a foal of either sex have?	12 premolars (FYI: Deciduous premolars erupt from birth to 2 weeks of age.)
5164	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1; CAHA48	What teeth are in front of the 2nd upper premolars and are usually removed because they can interfere with the bit or cause pain?	Wolf teeth (FYI: Wolf teeth are usually present only in the upper jaw and are called the 1st premolars.)
5165	Teeth	Easy	HSm315-1	Give ONE reason why wolf teeth are usually removed.	May interfere with the bit; may cause pain or discomfort; may cause behavioral problems (Accept any correct answers.)
5166	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1; HSm315-1	In the horse's upper jaw, how many wolf teeth MAY be present?	None, one, or two (accept any)
5167	Teeth	Easy	HIH405-1; HSm315-1	In the horse's lower jaw, how many wolf teeth are NORMALLY found?	None
5276	Trailing	Sr Bonus	HIH1150-2; HSm220-3; INT201	Name 3 documents you should carry with you when you travel across state or border lines with your horse.	Current health certificate, proof of ownership, proof of negative Coggins test,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					brand inspection, other documents required by your destination or border crossing (Accept any correct answers.)
5277	Trailer	Medium	HIH1150-2; HSm220-3; ADV301-2L	What TWO things are mandatory when transporting horses across MOST state lines?	Negative Coggins test and current health certificate (FYI: Brand inspection is NOT required by all states.)
5708	Trailer	Medium	HSm220-3	What is a brand inspection?	Proof of ownership issued by a brand inspector (FYI: Brand inspections are required by many Western states and are required when traveling out of a “brand territory”, which is a designated livestock ownership inspection area.)
5280	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-2	Name 3 feeding guidelines that can help decrease stress and colic while traveling with your horse.	Offer water every 3 – 4 hours when trailering, bring something to mask the taste of strange water, bring your own hay, bring horse’s own buckets, feed free-choice hay when trailering, limit grain when trailering, give bran mash before traveling
5281	Trailer	Hard	FCH407	What is the “twenty-eight hour law”?	Law in the U.S. that prohibits transporting livestock for a period of longer than 28 consecutive hours without unloading, feeding, watering and resting for at least 5 hours before resuming transportation.
5705	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3	What is the MAXIMUM time horses should be trailered without being unloaded, exercised, and allowed time to eat and drink?	18 hours (FYI: It’s best to limit travel to 8 – 12 hours a day. Horses should be offered water every 3 – 4 hours on long trips.)
5283	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-1	At minimum, how long before you travel should your horse's vaccinations be brought up to date?	At least 2 weeks before leaving
5284	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-2; HSm220-3	On long trailer trips, how often should you offer your horse a drink of water?	Every 3 - 4 hours (Accept any number within this range.)
5285	Trailer	Easy	HSm220-3,4; ADV301-2	When trailering your horse long distances, it's recommended that you offer him water every 3 - 4 hours. Since you can't carry enough water for the entire trip, how can you deal with taste changes in the	Use something to mask the taste (like lemonade, Gatorade, electrolyte solutions, soft drinks, Kool-Aid) [Accept any reasonable answer.]

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				water?	
5286	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	What is the MOST important consideration when trailering a horse?	Safety
5287	Trailer	Sr Bonus	HIH1155-3; HSm220-2; INT201	Give 3 features of a horse trailer that provide added safety for the horse.	Butt bar or butt chain, chest or wall padding, screened windows, rubber mats, safety ties (Accept any correct answers.)
5288	Trailer	Sr Bonus	HIH1155-2	Name 3 things you should check on your trailer regularly.	Floor boards, door hinges, hitch, safety chains, lights, brakes, tire wear, tire inflation, hitch weld, wheel bearings, sharp projections on trailer (Accept any correct answers.)
5290	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-2	What part of a straight load trailer gives the horse something to brace on rather than the door?	Butt bar or butt chain (accept either)
5291	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-2	What structure acts as a safety feature in that it will help prevent a horse from falling out of the trailer when the door is open?	Butt bar or butt chain (accept either)
5292	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-2	When unloading a horse from a trailer, what should you do before you release the butt chain or open the door?	Untie the horse
5293	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-1; HSm220-2	Why should you NEVER undo the butt chain or open the trailer door before untying your horse?	Horse might try to back out as soon as the trailer door opens.
5294	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	Name ONE safety device that attaches the trailer to the tow vehicle besides the hitch.	Safety chains (also accept lights, brakes, stabilizer bars) [FYI: Safety chains should also attach to the frame of the tow vehicle. They should be long enough to allow adequate turning, but short enough to not drag on the ground.]
5295	Trailer	Jr Bonus	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1; TH816	Name 3 connections between the tow vehicle and the horse trailer.	Hitch, safety chains, lights, brakes, stabilizer bars (Accept any correct answers.)
5710	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-2	Why should electric brakes be added to a truck and trailer?	To help stop the trailer (FYI: Trailers carrying horses are heavy and can be hard to stop.)
5296	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	Why should chains be used to attach the horse trailer to the truck?	To provide added safety (If the hitch comes loose, the truck and trailer will still be attached by the chains.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5298	Trailing	Easy	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	For safety reasons, ALL trailer hitches should also be attached to what part of the tow vehicle?	Frame
5299	Trailing	Easy	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	When trailering horses, what is one of the most important things to check?	Hitch (also accept trailer door or any correct answer)
5322	Trailing	Easy	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	For safety reasons hitches should always be attached to the frame of the tow vehicle. With what type of trailer connection is the trailer attached to a ball in the truck bed?	Gooseneck (also accept 5th wheel)
5300	Trailing	Sr Bonus	HIH1150-1; TH816; TH161-62	Name 3 driving practices you should follow when pulling a trailer.	Start and stop slowly, make turns slowly, drive defensively, check hitch, make sure doors are closed (Accept any correct answers.)
5301	Trailing	Easy	HIH1150-3	What GENERAL color of trailers may cause profuse sweating or heat stroke in the summer?	Dark
5302	Trailing	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-2	To prevent horses from getting too hot, trailers should be what?	Well ventilated (also accept a light color)
5706	Trailing	Easy	HIH1155-2; HSm220-1	Give ONE reason why horse trailers are required by law to have trailer lights.	So the trailer is visible in the dark; so other drivers know what changes in movements the trailer is making (FYI: Blinkers and brake lights are required to indicate trailer movements to other drivers.)
5303	Trailing	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-4	If you tie your horse in a trailer, what kind of knot should you use?	Quick release knot (FYI: You can also use trailer ties with panic snaps.)
5304	Trailing	Easy	HIH1155-2; HIH220-2	Give ONE reason why rubber mats should be periodically removed from a horse trailer.	To check for rot, to check for rust, to allow floors to dry, to prevent rot, to prevent corrosion of metal floors (Accept any correct answers.)
5305	Trailing	Easy	HIH1155-2; HSm220-2	When trailering your horse, what can you use on the floor to reduce concussion or pounding on your horse's legs?	Rubber mats or shavings (accept either)
5306	Trailing	Sr Bonus	HIH1150-3; HSm220-4	Name 4 pieces of equipment used to protect your horse when trailering.	Leg wraps, tail wrap, shipping boots, head bumper, blanket, hock pads, knee pads, hobbles, bell boots (Accept any correct answers.)

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5307	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-4	Name the piece of tack that keeps a horse from injuring its head in a trailer.	Head bumper
5308	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-4	2 part question: When and why would a head bumper be used on a horse?	When—during trailering; why—tall horse, bad shipper, horse that throws its head or rears during loading or unloading (also accept when leading a horse into a barn with low ceilings or low doorways)
5309	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-2	Shipping boots or leg wraps for shipping should extend from the knees and hocks downward past what part of the horse's leg?	Coronet band (FYI: Protection of the coronet band is important because it's the area from which the hoof wall grows.)
5311	Trailer	Easy	HIH1160-1; HSm220-4	Give ONE reason why you would use leg wraps or bandages on your horse when it is traveling.	To protect the legs, to prevent swelling, or to prevent fatigue (FYI: Shipping boots should extend from the knees or hocks downward past the coronet band.)
5312	Trailer	Easy	HIH1150-3; HSm220-4	Name ONE piece of tack that protects horses' legs when being trailered.	Shipping boots or leg wraps (FYI: Shipping boots should extend from the knees or hocks downward past the coronet band.)
5313	Trailer	Medium	HIH1150-3; HSm220-4	2 part question: Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of using a tail wrap during trailering.	Advantages—keeps hair from rubbing on butt bar, keeps tail clean; disadvantages—if put on too tight, may cut off circulation or cause hair to fall out
5314	Trailer	Sr Bonus	BEG101	Name 3 areas you should measure on your horse in order to determine if the trailer stall space is adequate.	Resting head height, width from stifle to stifle, length from chest to tail, total length from head to tail
5315	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-2; HSm220-2	How high should the ceiling of a horse trailer be?	High enough so the horse doesn't hit its head (10 inches higher than the horse's head in a normal resting position)
5316	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-2; HSm220-1	How much room should there be on each side of a horse in a trailer stall?	3 (three) inches
5317	Trailer	Medium	HIH1155-2; HSm220-2	You do the math...If a horse is leaning against the divider in the horse trailer, how many inches should there ideally be between his other side and the trailer wall?	6 inches (should have 3 inches on each side when standing properly)
5318	Trailer	Sr Bonus	HIH1155-1; HSm220-1	Name 3 factors you should consider when choosing a	Truck size, engine size, electrical system,

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				vehicle to pull a trailer.	single or double axle, ball size, type of hitch, tire size, braking system, towing capacity, cooling system, weight capacity of truck, cost; type, weight, length of trailer (Accept any correct answers.)
5320	Trailer	Sr Bonus	HIH1155-3; HSm220-2; ADV301	Name 4 ways horses can ride in a horse trailer.	Slant, head to head, head to tail, side by side, loose as in a stock trailer (Accept any correct answers.)
5321	Trailer	Sr Bonus	HIH1155-2; HSm220-1	Name 4 types of horse trailers.	Slant, stock, straight load, in-line, horse van, gooseneck (Accept any correct answers.)
5707	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-3; HSm220-1	Name TWO ways horses can enter a horse trailer.	Ramp or step
5324	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-3; HSm220-2	Describe a slant load trailer.	Horses ride side by side on a slant with dividers separating them.
5325	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-3; HSm220-2	Which type of trailer is a favorite because horses ride more easily, have less stress, and or more stable on stops and starts?	Slant load
5326	Trailer	Sr Bonus	HIH1155-3; HSm220-2	Give 3 advantages of a slant load trailer.	Horses ride easier, horses are more stable during turns, horses encounter less stress, and horses load and unload easier. (Accept any correct answers.)
5327	Trailer	Easy	HIH1155-3; HSm220-2	Which type of trailer is a safe and popular way to transport a mare and foal?	Stock trailer (FYI: Foal should NOT be tied. Mare can tied or left untied.)
5328	Trailer	Easy	BEG104; H3-31	When shipping one horse in a two horse straight load trailer, on which side should the horse be loaded?	Left side
5329	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH851-9; HSm360-3	How should a WORKOUT conclude?	With a cool down period (also accept on a positive note)
5331	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH851-1; HSm305-1	Name ONE vital sign that provides a good monitor of how horses respond to exercise.	Heart rate or pulse; respiratory rate
5333	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH851-1	Give ONE result of overtraining for a specific event.	Horse gets sour, horse doesn't want to perform, horse can get injured (Accept any correct answer.)
5334	Training and Conditioning	Intermediate	DET63; H5-34	What is the process of building up the horse's cardiovascular system, tendons, and ligaments called?	Conditioning

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5335	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH851-7	Proper use of what nutrient in the horse's diet increases the time before fatigue sets in during exercise or conditioning?	Fat
5338	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH851-8	In some facets of the horse industry, exercise is used for purposes other than improving a horse's endurance, speed, or athletic potential. What is the main goal in fitting halter horses?	To maximize muscular development or to improve body tone (accept either) [FYI: Stock-type horses have a higher percentage of fast twitch muscles which will increase in diameter with trotting, loping, round pen work, etc.)
5340	Training and Conditioning	Medium	FCH206	How quickly a horse's heart rate decreases and returns to its resting value is an indication of what?	Fitness of the horse
5341	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HIH851-9	Approximately how long will a horse maintain CARDIOVASCULAR fitness after beginning a layoff?	6 - 8 weeks (Accept any number within this range.) [FYI: Musculoskeletal fitness declines faster.]
5342	Training and Conditioning	Sr Bonus	HIH851-3	Prior to a work or exercise period, name 3 ways you can evaluate the fitness and soundness of your horse for training.	Heart rate, temperature, respiratory rate, capillary refill time, visual observation at walk or trot, soreness or sensitivity of back or loin noted while grooming, soreness or lameness when flexion testing, soreness or lameness during warm-up ride
5343	Training and Conditioning	Sr Bonus	HIH435a-1	Identify 3 physiological and/or anatomical factors that would indicate a horse's racing performance or athletic ability.	Conformation, respiratory capacity, cardiovascular capacity, gait, type of muscle fibers, proportion of muscle fibers (Accept any correct answers.)
5344	Training and Conditioning	Sr Bonus	HIH851-1	Successful conditioning of the equine athlete is dependent on several factors. Name 3.	Genetics, training, age, soundness, feeding (Accept any correct answers.)
5345	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH851-6	Recovery heart rate can be helpful in determining fitness. What are the TWO things you should be looking for?	Speed of recovery; how low the heart rate falls in a specific recovery time
5356	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH851; HH35	Name TWO parts of a fitness program.	Diet and exercise
5346	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH895-1	Is exercise of low intensity such as walking, trotting, and cantering, where the heart rate stays below 150 BPM and glucose and fatty acids are used as fuels,	Aerobic work

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				considered aerobic or anaerobic work?	
5348	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HSm380-5; HIH850-1	What is oxidative phosphorylation or aerobic metabolism?	Breakdown of nutrients in the presence of oxygen to produce energy (such as ATP)
5347	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH895-1	Is exercise of high intensity such as short sprints or long, fast gallops, where the heart rate is over 150 BPM and glycogen, ATP, and creatine phosphate used as fuels, considered aerobic or anaerobic work?	Anaerobic work
5349	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HSm380-5; HIH850-1	What is glycolysis or anaerobic metabolism?	Breakdown of energy in the absence of oxygen. (FYI: Glucose is broken down into pyruvic acid. Pyruvic acid is metabolized AEROBICALLY to produce 36 ATP molecules and is metabolized ANAEROBICALLY to produce 2 ATP and 2 lactic acid molecules.)
5351	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HIH850-4; HSm380-6	What is the study of movement in horses called?	Biomechanics (also accept kinesiology)
5337	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH851-9; HIH895-1; HSm360-3	A cool down period consists of light work that gradually brings the horse back to a resting state. In reference to muscles, why is a cool down period important?	To prevent sore muscles (FYI: Several minutes of slow trotting followed by walking will help the blood remove lactic acid from the muscles.)
5357	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH710-7	Name ONE way to cool out a hot horse.	Walk him, spray him with a hose, sponge him down, give him a couple of swallows of water every few minutes (Accept any correct answer.)
5358	Training and Conditioning	Easy	DET68; HH23	Why is it a good practice to walk your horse for the last half mile on a ride?	To cool him out
5359	Training and Conditioning	Easy	DET68; HH36	What is the term for a horse that's neither hot to the touch nor breathing hard after it's been exercised?	Cooled out
5360	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HIH710-7	If you've ridden your horse hard, when should you let him have his fill of water?	After he's cooled out
5352	Training and Conditioning	Hard	FCH389	In regards to training, what does the term "fartlek" mean?	Alternating periods of slow and fast work (FYI: Fartlek comes from the Swedish word meaning "speed play".)
5353	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH851-6	Feeding fat in the diet and gradual conditioning of the horse can help prevent depletion of what	Glycogen (FYI: Glycogen is how carbohydrates are stored in the muscle and

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				polysaccharide that's stored in muscles?	liver. It takes one to five days to replenish glycogen stores.)
5350	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HH895-1	What is lactic acid?	Byproduct of anerobic metabolism (that can cause muscle soreness and stiffness)
5354	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HH851-9; HSm360-1	After performing strenuous exercise, a cool down period is suggested to remove what byproduct of metabolism from the muscles?	Lactic acid (also accept ammonia)
5355	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HH851-2,3; FCH203	What is the purpose of LSD or long, slow distance work?	It's used for the initial or early phase of conditioning of a horse. (FYI: Horses are exposed to low heart rate, aerobic exercise over a period of about 30 days. Activities progress from suppling to walking and slow trotting to faster gaits.)
5332	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HSm360-3	Give ONE reason why you should warm up your horse before a workout.	Loosen up horse's muscles; decrease injury (Accept any correct answer.)
5416	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH851-4	Name TWO things to do when warming up your horse.	Walk, trot, lateral flexion, vertical flexion
5361	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH250-2	When training horses, why should your cues be consistent?	So you don't confuse the horse (so he'll understand what is being asked)
5362	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330; HH21	Explain the general steps you'd use when teaching your horse to respond to cues.	Give your horse a cue, if he responds to the cue praise him and release the pressure; if he doesn't respond, give a stronger cue; end training sessions on positive notes; repeat process so the horse learns by repetition (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5364	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH39; TH672	In training, how does a foal learn?	By repetition
5366	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH47	What is the term for using a sack, saddle blanket, or tarp as part of gentling and training a colt?	Sacking out
5367	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH950-1; HSm535-3	Using a rump rope can help teach a foal to do what?	Lead
5368	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH950-4; HSm535-3	When teaching foals to lead, what is a rump or tail rope?	Cotton rope that's wrapped around the foal's hindquarters to teach it to lead

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5369	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH950-4; HSm535-3	Name ONE way to teach a young foal to lead.	Have someone lead the mare so the foal can follow and apply light pressure on the foal's halter so he knows he's being led; use a rump rope; pull gently forward or to the side, if he takes a step forward, praise him (Accept any correct answer.)
5370	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH39	Give ONE reason why training sessions with foals should be short and should be repeated often.	Young foals have short attention spans, young foals have a limited capacity to absorb new things
5371	Training and Conditioning	Jr Bonus	HH; HSm; various	Name 3 things you should teach a foal.	To lead, to be groomed, to be clipped, to have feet worked with, to load in the trailer (Accept any correct answers.)
5372	Training and Conditioning	Easy	H4-25	What is the difference between longeing and round pen work?	Round pen work doesn't require a longe line (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5373	Training and Conditioning	Novice	DET125; H4-23	What is ground training?	Training the horse from the ground
5374	Training and Conditioning	Jr Bonus	DET125; H4-23	Name 3 things that can be included in ground training.	Manners, longeing, line driving, in-hand work (Accept any correct answers.)
5375	Training and Conditioning	Sr Bonus	H4-23	Name 3 things you can teach a horse by ground driving.	Teach horse to get used to bit, control speed, control direction, respond to verbal cues, respond to trainer (Accept any correct answers.)
5376	Training and Conditioning	Novice	H4-23; FCH395	What is it called when a horse travels around a handler in a large circle on a longe line?	Longeing
5377	Training and Conditioning	Easy	H4-23	When your horse is excited or full of steam, what should you do before riding him?	Longe him or work him in a round pen
5378	Training and Conditioning	Easy	H4-25	When longeing, where should you stand to keep the horse moving forward?	Out from the hip (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5379	Training and Conditioning	Easy	H4-25	When longeing, where do you step to signal a horse to stop?	Step forward (towards the shoulder)
5380	Training and Conditioning	Jr Bonus	H4-25	Name 3 pieces of equipment you need to longe a horse.	Halter or longeing cavesson, whip, and longe line
5381	Training and	Sr Bonus	H4-25	Name 4 voice commands used when longeing.	Walk, trot, canter, whoa (Accept any correct

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Conditioning				answers.)
5382	Training and Conditioning	Easy	H4-25	Give TWO reasons to longe horses.	Letting your horse work off steam, training a young horse, teaching horse to respect you (Accept any correct answers.)
5391	Training and Conditioning	Sr Bonus	HIH1240-7; HSm330-4-5	Name 3 factors that are fundamental to the psychology of horse training.	Stimuli or cues, responses, and reinforcements
5392	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330-6	What is the acquisition period of training?	When the horse is learning a task
5393	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HIH1240-1; HSm330-5	What is the term for a response that's learned through practice?	Conditioned response
5394	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH1220-1; HSm330-4	What is the difference between conditioned and unconditioned responses?	Conditioned response is a learned response; unconditioned response is a natural response.
5395	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HSm330-6	When cues are presented without reinforcement, a learned response will gradually diminish to the pre-training level. What is this called?	Extinction
5396	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HIH525-2; HSm330-4	What term is used to describe the process of desensitization of the newborn foal to being handled by humans such as with grooming, working with the feet, etc.?	Imprint training
5701	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330-4	In reference to training, what is imprinting?	Rapid learning that occurs with a foal within the first several hours of birth (desensitizing a newborn foal to being handled by humans) [Accept any reasonable wording.]
5397	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH1240-3	In reference to training, how are punishment, escape, and avoidance similar?	They all involve aversive or negative stimuli.
5398	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330-4	What is the term used when a horse moves away from pressure to avoid a more severe punishment?	Avoidance
5399	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330-5	What psychological term is used to describe when a horse tries to get away from an aversive stimulus?	Escape
661	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HSc54	Why should you NEVER punish your horse when you're angry?	Your punishment will be too severe.
662	Training and	Easy	HSm330-5	Why should you NOT punish your horse for shying?	Because with its power of association, it

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Conditioning				would blame the object for the punishment and it might develop the habit of shying at every strange object (Accept any reasonable wording.)
663	Training and Conditioning	Novice	HSm330-5	Why is it important when you have to punish a horse, that you do it immediately?	He won't understand why he's being punished if you wait. (FYI: To be effective, reinforcement or punishment must be contingent or given immediately in relation to responses or behaviors.)
664	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HSm330-5	How soon should you punish a misbehaving horse?	Immediately (FYI: To be effective, reinforcement or punishment must be contingent or given immediately in relation to responses or behaviors.)
5400	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330-5; TH665	What is the aim of punishment?	To weaken or eliminate an undesirable behavior (FYI: In operant conditioning in psychology, punishment is considered "positive punishment" and negative reinforcement is the removal of an aversive stimulus.)
5402	Training and Conditioning	Medium	DET219; HSc7	In regards to training, what is "power of association"?	Ability to link an action and a reaction (or stimulus and response) [Accept any reasonable wording.]
5403	Training and Conditioning	Medium	DET219; HSc7	Why is the horse's power of association useful in training?	Horse will try to do as asked to earn a reward or to avoid a punishment (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5404	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HIH1240-3; DET189; DET218; HSm330-5	What is the difference between positive reinforcement and negative reinforcement?	Positive reinforcement is when an animal is rewarded for a correct response; negative reinforcement is when an animal works to get rid of an aversive stimulus. (FYI: With negative reinforcement aversive stimulus is removed with a correct response.)
5405	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HSm330-6	What is a schedule of reinforcement called when not every response is reinforced?	Intermittent reinforcement
5383	Training and	Easy	HSm330-5; H4-29	Name ONE thing you should do when your horse does	Pat him, praise him, or release pressure (FYI:

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Conditioning			well.	To be effective, reinforcement or punishment must be contingent or given immediately in relation to responses or behaviors.)
5384	Training and Conditioning	Easy	HH851-9; FCH376	How should you end each TRAINING session?	On a positive note (also accept with a cool down period)
5401	Training and Conditioning	Jr Bonus	HSm330-5	Name 3 types of rewards that can be used in training horses.	Food, praise, petting, removal of pressure, discontinuing work, letting horse relax (Accept any correct answers.)
5406	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HH1240-3; TH665; ADV320-2L; HSm330-5	Give the common term for positive reinforcement.	Reward training
5407	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HH1240-3; TH665; ADV320-2L; HSm330-5	What type of reinforcement is reward training?	Positive reinforcement
5408	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HSm330-4; ADV320-1L	In reference to training, what is the correct term for the acts or movements a horse makes when given cues or stimuli?	Responses
5409	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HSm330-4	What do you call a stimulus that naturally causes a response?	Unconditioned stimulus
5410	Training and Conditioning	Hard	TH413	What term classifies the following devices: knee strap, side sling, casting harness, nose twitch, hobbles, and breeding chute?	Restraints
5411	Training and Conditioning	Sr Bonus	HH various	Name 3 methods of restraining a horse.	Tying, chute, hobbles, high line, picket line, blindfolding, twitch, lifting foot, holding ear or tail (Accept any correct answers.)
5412	Training and Conditioning	Easy	DET107; H5-34	What is a "finished" horse?	One with a lot of training
5413	Training and Conditioning	Easy	FCH391	What is a "green" horse?	One with little training
5415	Training and Conditioning	Hard	HH1240-6	In reference to training, what does the term "trial" mean?	Practice
5385	Training and	Easy	HH41	When first teaching a horse to neck rein, why would	One to pull (direct rein) and one to push

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	Conditioning			you need to use two hands?	(bearing rein)
5387	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HIH1100-10	Why is a hackamore used to start young horses in training?	Provides control, but doesn't injure the mouth.
5414	Training and Conditioning	Medium	DET273	What is the general term for teaching a horse what actions are expected in response to the handler's cues?	Training
5363	Training and Conditioning	Medium	HIH181D-1	What system of training horses has its roots in classical Greek horsemanship and became recognized during the Renaissance when the great European riding masters developed it?	Dressage
5443	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH230-1; HIH, HSm various	Give ONE example of a blemish.	Scar, rope burn, capped hock, capped elbow or shoe boil, windpuff, thoroughpin (accept any reasonable answer)
5444	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH230-1; HH13	What is the term for a mark or deformity that decreases the beauty, but NOT the usefulness of the horse?	Blemish
5445	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH230-1; HH13	What is a blemish?	Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty, but not the usefulness of a horse
5442	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-7	Name 4 treatments for both splints and bowed tendons.	Rest, ice or cold hosing, support bandages, medications (such as anti-inflammatory drugs)
5446	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-7	Name ONE treatment for a bowed tendon.	Rest, ice or cold hosing, support bandages, medications (such as anti-inflammatory drugs)
5447	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH455-7	What structure is USUALLY involved in a bowed tendon?	Superficial flexor tendon (of the front leg) [FYI: The deep digital flexor tendon or the tendons on the hind legs are occasionally involved.]
5448	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-7; DET36; CAHA19	What are bowed tendons?	Enlarged tendons behind the cannon bone (FYI: Bowed tendons are more common in the front legs. Severity can be from a simple tendon inflammation to a serious strain or rupture of the tendon.)
5449	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-7; DET36; CAHA19	What COMMON term describes swelling of the superficial flexor tendon due to tendonitis?	Bowed tendon

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
5450	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-7	Name 3 things that predispose a horse to bowed tendons.	Poor conformation (of knee, fetlock, pastern, etc.), improper trimming or shoeing (long toe, low heels, etc.), improper conditioning, muscle fatigue, working on soft ground, repeated work on hard surfaces, uneven footing
5456	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-7	Give 3 signs, symptoms, or features of an acute tendon strain or "bowed tendon".	Lameness; heat, swelling, and/or pain at the injury site; "bowed" or enlarged tendon can be palpated (felt)
5451	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; FCH271; DET42	In reference to unsoundness, what is a bucked shin?	Inflammation or enlargement of the front of the cannon (FYI: Bucked shins are like shin splints in humans and are usually due to trauma of the periosteum.)
5452	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; FCH271; DET42	What bone does a bucked shin affect?	Cannon bone
5453	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; FCH271; DET42	Identify the following condition: more common in young horses in vigorous training; starts as soreness but it can persist and form a swelling on the front of the cannon.	Bucked shin
5454	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET244; FCH384; HSc13	Where on a horse would a "shoe boil" be found?	On a horse's elbow (FYI: Shoe boil is also called capped elbow and olecranon bursitis and it's due to irritation from the hoof or shoe of the front foot rubbing on the elbow when the horse is lying down.)
5455	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET244; FCH384; HSc13	What is the most common cause of shoe boil or capped elbow?	Elbow being irritated by the shoe or hoof of the front foot (when the horse is lying down)
5457	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET244; FCH384; HSc13	Give ONE term for a soft swelling of the point of the elbow.	Capped elbow or shoe boil (FYI: It's also called olecranon bursitis.)
5459	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET47; FCH385; HSc13	Describe a capped hock.	Capped hock (FYI: Capped hock is often caused by repeated trauma such as stall kicking.)
5460	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET47; FCH385; HSc13	Is capped hock a blemish or an unsoundness?	Soft swelling at the point of the hock (FYI: Capped hock is often caused by repeated trauma such as stall kicking.)

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5461	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; DET48; FCH384	What is carpalitis?	Inflammation that results in enlargement of the knee (FYI: The slang term is "popped knee" and it's usually caused by trauma.)
5462	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; DET48; FCH384	What is the MEDICAL term for an enlargement of the knee due to trauma?	Carpitis (FYI: The slang term is "popped knee".)
5464	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	HIH465-4	Name ONE cause of cataracts in horses.	Inherited; secondary to intraocular inflammation [FYI: Cataracts can be congenital (animal is born with one) or acquired (may develop after injury, inflammation, or disease).]
5465	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	HIH465-4; HIH1060-5; DET51; ADV335-3L	Cataracts are a condition where a cloudiness or opacity forms in what structure in the horse's eye?	Lens
5466	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH465-4; HIH1060-5; DET51; ADV335-3L	What is a cataract?	Cloudy or opaque appearance of the eye (more specifically the lens of the eye)
5467	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH465-4; HIH1060-5; DET51; ADV335-3L	What condition causes cloudiness of the eye lens and may result in blindness?	Cataract
5469	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	DET60	Name this condition: usually limited to horse's hind legs; partial dislocation of the fetlock can occur; shortening of the tendons on the back of the fetlock can cause the fetlock to bend forward.	Cocked ankle
5471	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH230-4; DET74; FCH386; CAHA32	Name the unsoundness described as a hard swelling below the point of the hock.	Curb (FYI: A curb is inflammation of the plantar tarsal ligament. It's seen in extremely sickle-hocked horses.)
5472	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-5; FCH386	A horse that's extremely sickle hocked is prone to what unsoundness of the hock?	Curb (FYI: A curb a hard swelling below the point of the hock. It's inflammation of the plantar tarsal ligament.)
5473	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH230-4; DET74; FCH386; CAHA32	Describe the unsoundness known as a curb.	Hard swelling below the point of the hock (due to thickening of the plantar tarsal ligament)
5474	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; HIH230-4; DET74; FCH386; CAHA32	What is the term for inflammation and thickening of the plantar tarsal ligament below the point of the hock?	Curb (FYI: Curbs may occur in extremely sickle-hocked horses.)
5475	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET98; FCH388	What GENERAL age of horses is epiphysitis associated with? (pronounced eh-pee-fiss-EYE-tis)	Young horses (FYI: Epiphysitis is inflammation of the growth plates.)

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5476	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET98; FCH388	What is the name for inflammation and enlargement of the growth plates of the long bones in rapidly growing horses?	Epiphysitis (pronounced eh-pih-fiss-EYE-tis)
5478	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET217; HSc 13; TH168	In reference to unsoundness and blemishes, what is poll evil?	Inflamed swelling between the ears (FYI: Inflammation of the cranial nuchal bursa that's caused by trauma or infection.)
5479	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET217; HSc 13; TH168	Name the unsoundness that's described as an inflamed swelling between the ears.	Poll evil
5480	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	CAHA20	What is the COMMON name for an infection of the cranial nuchal or supra-atlantal bursa? (pronounced NUKE-al)	Poll evil
5481	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	DET108; HSc13	What is the name for a condition in which an infection of the withers leads to an abscess?	Fistulous withers
5482	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	DET108; HSc13	In reference to unsoundness and blemishes, what are fistulous withers?	Inflammation of the withers (FYI: Fistulous withers is a chronic inflammation of the supraspinous bursa near the withers. It can be caused by trauma or infection such as Brucella abortus bacteria.)
5483	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH975-7; DET139; FCH393; HSc12	What is a hernia?	Protrusion of internal organs or tissues through a body wall or cavity (accept any reasonable wording)
5484	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH975-7; DET139; FCH393; HSc12	What is it called when an organ or tissue protrudes through a body wall or cavity?	Hernia
5485	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH975-7,8	Name TWO of the most common types of hernias seen in foals.	Umbilical, scrotal, and inguinal areas
5486	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH975-5	Name ONE type of hernia that only occurs in male horses.	Scrotal (also accept inguinal)
5495	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm380-3; HIH455-1; DET163; HSc13	What is lameness?	Any irregularity of gait resulting from moving with pain or difficulty
5501	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm380-3; HIH455-1; DET163; HSc13	What is the term for any irregularity in gait that results from moving with pain or difficulty?	Lameness
5506	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	TH158	Why is there less lameness and unsoundness in the hind feet and legs?	Hind legs support less weight and do less work.

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5505	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm380-3; HIH455-1; HSm375	Name 3 causes (NOT examples) of lameness.	Inherited, congenital, trauma, infection, metabolic (such as laminitis), neurological, developmental, conformation flaws, circulatory disorder, combination (Accept any correct answers.)
5491	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET104; HSc12	What is a horse doing if he's said to be "favoring" a foot?	Limping slightly
5492	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET123	Explain the phrase "go short".	Take short steps (indicative of lameness)
5504	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH540-3-5	Name ONE disease or condition that causes symptoms such as pointing, a short stubby painful stride, and lameness.	Navicular; laminitis or founder
5692	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm375-13	2 part question: Name and describe 3 of the Obel grades of pain or lameness.	Grade 1: sound at walk, shortened stride at trot; Grade 2: moves willingly, may limp and nod head at the walk and trot; Grade 3: reluctant to move, doesn't want feet picked up; Grade 4: VERY reluctant to move or is lying down
5493	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13; HSm, HIH various	Name ONE way to determine the exact location of a horse's lameness.	Compare the sore leg to the opposite leg, look and feel for swelling, feel for tenderness, use hoof testers, have vet take radiographs or x-rays, have vet do nerve blocks (Accept any correct answer.)
5494	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-1	Lameness is usually most pronounced or seen at what gait?	Trot
5500	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13	If a horse is lame on a front foot, describe the way he would walk.	Head bobs when the lame foot strikes the ground.
5507	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13	When a horse is trotting and he lifts his head when his right front foot hits the ground, in what leg or legs is he lame?	Right front and/or left rear
5508	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13	How is the horse's head carried when he's lame in both front feet?	Head is carried higher than usual.
5509	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13	When the lame foot of a horse touches the ground, what position will the horse's head be in?	Jerked up

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5498	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-1	In which legs, front or hind, does most lameness occur?	Front legs (FYI: Front legs carry about 65% of the horse's weight. 70% of unsoundness occurs in the front legs, 95% are at the knees or below, and 80% are in the foot and ankle.)
5497	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET215; HIH455-2	What term is used when, as a sign of lameness, the horse stands with one front foot extended more than normal?	Pointing
5693	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET215; HIH455-2	In reference to lameness, what is pointing?	Horse stands with one front foot extended more than normal (as a sign of foot pain or lameness)
5510	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm375; HIH455-1; HSc13; HSm375	What condition is defined as an inflammation of the laminae of the foot?	Laminitis (also accept founder) Founder [FYI: Founder is a lay term for laminitis that means the bone has dropped to the bottom as a ship founders and sinks.]
5511	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm375-11; HIH640-1	What is another name for founder?	Laminitis (FYI: Founder is a lay term for laminitis that means the bone has dropped to the bottom as a ship founders and sinks.)
5513	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm375-11; HIH640-1	What is another name for laminitis?	Founder (FYI: Founder is a lay term for laminitis that means the bone has dropped to the bottom as a ship founders and sinks.)
5515	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm375-12; HIH540-4; HIH640-1	Name TWO causes of laminitis or founder.	Colic, sudden feed changes, too much grain, too much lush pasture, obesity, foot concussion, weather changes, stress, injuries, diseases, infections, toxins, surgery, drugs, allergies, endotoxemia, retained placenta, dystocia
5516	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH540-4; HSm375	Name 3 possible causes of laminitis or founder.	Colic, sudden feed changes, too much grain, too much lush pasture, obesity, foot concussion, weather changes, stress, injuries, diseases, infections, toxins, surgery, drugs, allergies, endotoxemia, retained placenta, dystocia
5517	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm360-2; HIH795-1-2	How does a diet that's high in simple carbohydrates, such as too much grain or too much lush pasture, cause	Too many carbohydrates in the hindgut cause lactic acid to be a byproduct of

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				laminitis?	microbial fermentation. Too much lactic acid can cause laminitis (by affecting the intestinal flora which secrete toxins).
5518	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-1; HSm375; HH9	In reference to laminitis or founder what does it mean if the coffin bone has “sunk”?	Downward rotation of the coffin bone
5519	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH540-4; HSm375; HH9	What can happen in cases of severe founder if the coffin bone is not stabilized?	Downward rotation of the coffin bone or “dropped sole” (FYI: Coffin bone may penetrate through the bottom of the sole which can cause pain, infection, and death.)
5522	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH540-4; HSm	Why can chronic founder be life threatening?	Coffin bone may “sink” or penetrate through the bottom of the sole which may lead to the death of the horse.
5523	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm375-19; DET113	Describe a founder ring.	Visible ridges and grooves in the hoof wall (FYI: Grooves are close together at the toe and are widely separated at the heels)
5527	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH640-1; HSm375	Name 3 of the phases of founder.	Developmental, acute, sub-acute, and chronic (FYI: Not all sources agree on the phases of founder. Developmental is from the inciting agent to lameness. Acute is from lameness to coffin bone rotation. Chronic is after coffin bone rotation.)
5525	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HIH540-5; HSm375	What phase of founder has the signs of lingering lameness and irregular rings in the hoof wall?	Chronic phase (FYI: The chronic phase begins when the coffin bone rotates.)
5524	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HIH640-1; HSm375	During which phase of founder does damage to the feet occur?	Developmental phase (FYI: The developmental phase goes from the inciting agent or cause until the first episode of lameness. Since there are no clinical signs, treatment is to eliminate the inciting cause.)
5526	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH640-1; HSm375	How many HOURS does the developmental phase of founder usually last?	24 - 72 hours (Accept any number within this range.)
5529	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH795-2; HSm375	Name TWO ways of preventing laminitis due to grass founder.	No pasture, limit pasture, turn out in the early morning, feed hay before turning out, use a grazing muzzle, no lush fast-growing pastures, no spring pasture when it has been

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
					sunny and has then gotten cold (accept any correct answers)
5530	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH795-2; HSm375	Name 3 ways of preventing laminitis due to fructan consumption (grass founder).	No pasture, limit pasture, turn out in the early morning, feed hay before turning out, use a grazing muzzle, no lush fast-growing pastures, no spring pasture when it has been sunny and has then gotten cold (Accept any correct answers.)
5531	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH540-4; HSm375	Name 3 symptoms of acute laminitis.	Lameness (usually in front feet), reluctance to move, warm feet, pounding pulses at the back of the pastern, sitting dog stance (leaning back on the hind feet to take pressure off the front feet), feet sensitive to touch, pain on standing, stiffness
5532	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm375	Give 3 characteristics of a chronically foundered hoof.	Founder rings (rings are closer together at the toe and further apart at the heels), dropped sole (downward rotation of the coffin bone), widened white line, long toe, curled toe, dished hoof, bulging sole, flattened sole (Accept any correct answers.)
5535	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm230-9; HIH540-3; HSc50; TH162	What is navicular disease?	Inflammation or pain in the navicular bone (or surrounding areas) [FYI: Navicular disease are syndrome is also called caudal heel pain syndrome.]
5536	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-2; HSm375-10	When moving, horses with navicular tend to land on the toe to avoid concussion to what part of the foot?	Heel (FYI: Navicular disease or syndrome is also called caudal heel pain syndrome.)
5537	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm375-10; HIH455-2; CAHA27	What condition causes lameness, a short stubby stride, and pointing of the affected foot while standing? This condition results from inflammation of the navicular bone and surrounding areas.	Navicular disease (FYI: Navicular disease or syndrome is also called caudal heel pain syndrome.)
5539	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm375-10; HIH540-3; HIH455-2; CAHA27	Name 3 structures in the foot that are affected in horses with navicular disease.	Navicular bone, navicular bursa, deep digital flexor tendon, ligaments (suspensory ligaments and Impar ligament), cartilage
5540	Unsoundness	Easy	HIH455-2; HIH540-5	A large, heavy-bodied horse with small feet is	Navicular disease (FYI: Navicular disease or

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	and Blemishes			predisposed to what condition of the feet?	syndrome is also called caudal heel pain syndrome.)
5541	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Jr Bonus	HIH455-2; HIH540-3; HSm375-10	Name 3 predisposing factors to navicular disease.	Large, heavy-bodied horses with small feet; upright pasterns; improper trimming or shoeing (long toes and low heels); improper conditioning; excessive concussion; club foot (Accept any correct answers.)
5695	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-2; HIH540-3; HSm375-10	Name 5 predisposing factors to navicular disease.	Large, heavy-bodied horses with small feet; upright pasterns; improper trimming or shoeing (long toes and low heels); improper conditioning; excessive concussion; club foot (Accept any correct answers.)
5542	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm375-9; HIH540-3	Name ONE way to diagnose navicular disease.	MRI, radiographs (x-rays), nerve blocks, use of hoof testers
5538	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Jr Bonus	HIH455-2; HIH540-3; HSm375-9	Name 3 signs, symptoms, or features of navicular disease.	Lameness, pointing, shortened stride, "walking on eggs", going up on toes (to keep weight off heels), reluctance to go downhill, shuffling gait contracted heels (Accept any correct answers.)
5694	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-2; HIH540-3; HSm375-9	Name 5 signs, symptoms, or features of navicular disease.	Lameness, pointing, shortened stride, "walking on eggs", going up on toes (to keep weight off heels), reluctance to go downhill, shuffling gait contracted heels (Accept any correct answers.)
5543	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm375-10,11; HIH540-3,4	Name 3 treatments of navicular disease.	Egg bar shoe (with heel support), rocker toe shoe, raise heel with wedges, trim toes short, medications that increase circulation (Isoxsuprine or Osphos), anti-inflammatory medications, "nerving" (severing the posterior digital nerves)
5544	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm375-11; HIH540-4	What surgical procedure is used as a last resort in treating navicular disease?	Nerving (FYI: Nerving is also called posterior digital neurectomy, palmar digital neurectomy, and plantar digital neurectomy.)

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5545	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH540-4; HSm375-11	Why can "nerving" a horse with navicular be risky?	Horse feels no pain so it may unintentionally injure itself or its rider.
5546	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; HIH455-5	In reference to unsoundness, what are osselets?	Bony growths on the front of the fetlock (FYI: Osselets are a type of traumatic arthritis of the fetlock. They are caused by repeated concussion and short, steep pasterns. They're most often seen young racehorses.)
5547	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; HIH455-5	What are bony growths on the front of the fetlocks that are commonly seen in young racehorses?	Osselets
5550	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-6; DET234; FCH401	Describe the unsoundness known as ringbone.	Bony growth on the pastern (FYI: Ringbone can affect the pastern or coffin joints.)
5551	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-6; DET234; FCH401	What is the term for bony growths on the pastern?	Ringbone (FYI: Ringbone can affect the pastern or coffin joints.)
5552	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-6; DET234; FCH401	Name ONE joint that ringbone affects.	Pastern joint; coffin joint (FYI: High ringbone or ringbone of the pastern joint is more common; low ringbone or ringbone of the coffin joint is more serious.)
5553	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; HIH455-6; DET234; FCH401	What is the difference between low ringbone and high ringbone?	Low ringbone occurs in the coffin joint (between the coffin and short pastern); high ringbone occurs at the pastern joint (between the short pastern and long pastern) (FYI: Low ringbone is more serious; high ringbone is more common.)
5554	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-6	Which feet, the front or the hind, are usually affected by ringbone?	Front feet
5555	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-6	Name 3 causes of ringbone.	Conformation faults—short steep pasterns, long sloping pasterns, pigeon toe, splay foot, base wide, base narrow; improper trimming—long toes and low heels; improper conditioning; trauma; strain; working on hard, soft, or uneven ground
5556	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-6; DET234; FCH401	Which type of ringbone occurs at the pastern joint and is more common, high or low ringbone?	High ringbone (FYI: Low ringbone occurs at the coffin joint.)
5557	Unsoundness	Easy	HSm345-7; HIH455-6;	Which type of ringbone occurs at the coffin joint and is	Low ringbone (FYI: Low ringbone is more

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	and Blemishes		DET234; FCH401	more serious, high or low ringbone?	likely to affect the joint function.)
5559	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; HIH230-4; DET245	Describe the unsoundness known as sidebone.	Ossification of the lateral cartilages of the coffin bone
5561	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET245; FCH403	What term is used to describe the unsoundness that is commonly referred to as "hard at the heels" and its most common in draft horses? With this unsoundness there's calcification of the collateral cartilages of the coffin bone.	Sidebone
5562	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HIH455-5	2 part question: On which legs, the front or the hind, is sidebone usually seen and does sidebone usually cause lameness?	Front legs; sidebone does not usually cause lameness (except in the formative stage)
5563	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HIH455-5	2 part question: Explain where sidebone would most likely develop due to the following conditions: toe in and toe out.	Toe in—lateral or outside; toe out—medial or inside
5566	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-5	Name 3 predisposing factors for sidebone.	Conformation faults (pigeon toe or splay foot), improper trimming or shoeing, repeated concussion (from working on hard surfaces or from carrying a lot of weight), trauma
5418	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH230-1; HSc12	Why is soundness in the horse of extreme importance?	Unsoundness affects his usefulness. (If he's not sound, you can't use him.)
5419	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET250; HSc12	What does it mean when we say a horse is "sound"?	No injuries, disease, or unsoundness (accept any)
5420	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET250; HSc12	What common term refers to a horse that's free from injuries and flaws?	Sound
5421	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH230-1	What is the term used to indicate that a horse may have a structural problem or deviation which may have only limited effect on his ability to perform?	Serviceably sound
5423	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH230-1	What is meant by the term "serviceably sound"?	Horse has abnormalities that have only LIMITED effects on its usefulness.
5422	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	TH157	Explain the difference between working soundness and breeding soundness.	Working soundness—horse is OK to work, but not breed due to genetic or other issues; breeding soundness—horse is OK to breed, but not work

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5567	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; FCH404; HSc13	A spavin refers to various abnormalities of what joint?	Hock (tarsus)
5568	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm345-7; FCH404; DET various	Name 3 types of spavin of the hocks.	Blind or occult spavin, bog spavin, bone or jack spavin, blood spavin
5570	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET195; DET30; FCH404	In reference to unsoundnesses and blemishes, what is a blind or occult spavin?	Type of hock spavin that causes lameness without visible evidence of an abnormality
5577	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET195; DET30; FCH404	Give ONE term for a hock spavin that causes lameness without visible evidence of an abnormality.	Occult spavin or blind spavin
5571	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET33; FCH404	In reference to unsoundnesses and blemishes, what is a blood spavin?	Swelling of a vein on the inside of the hock (FYI: A blood spavin is a swelling or varicosity of the saphenous vein as it crosses a bog spavin.)
5572	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET33; FCH404	What is the term for the swelling of the saphenous vein as it crosses a bog spavin?	Blood spavin
5573	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET34; FCH404	What is a soft swelling on the inner front part of the hock that's caused by inflammation of the synovial membrane?	Bog spavin
5574	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET34; FCH404	In reference to unsoundnesses and blemishes, what is a bog spavin?	Soft swelling of the front, inner part of the hock (FYI: A bog spavin is caused by inflammation of the synovial membrane and it's seen higher on the hock than a bone spavin.)
5575	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; HIH230-4; DET34; FCH404	Give ONE term for a bony growth found on the inside lower portion of the hock that's due to arthritis of the lower hock joints.	Bone spavin, jack spavin, or true spavin
5576	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; HIH230-4; DET34; FCH404	Describe the unsoundness known as a bone spavin or jack spavin.	Arthritis of the lower joints of the hock (bony growth on the inside lower portion of the hock)
5578	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	FCH406; TH165	What is the cause of thoroughpin?	Strain on the deep digital flexor tendon
5579	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET267; FCH406	A thoroughpin is a soft, fluid-filled enlargement of the lateral or outside surface of a joint in which fluid can be pushed from the outside to the inside surface of the joint. What SPECIFIC structure is involved?	Deep digital flexor tendon sheath (FYI: A thoroughpin is a distention of the deep digital flexor tendon sheath caused by strain on that tendon.)

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5580	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET267; FCH406	In reference to unsoundnesses and blemishes, what is a thoroughpin?	Soft swelling of the upper outside surface of the hock (FYI: A thoroughpin is a distention of the deep digital flexor tendon sheath caused by strain on that tendon. Fluid can be pushed from the outside to the inside.)
5581	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm345-7; DET267; FCH406	What is the puffy swelling on the upper part of the hock which is a distention of the tendon sheath of the deep digital flexor tendon?	Thoroughpin
5582	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-7; FCH404	Name TWO treatments of splints.	Ice packs or cold hosing, anti-inflammatory drugs such as Bute, support wraps, rest
5584	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-6-7; HIH230-4; FCH404	Are most splints found on the inside or outside of the cannon?	Inside of the cannon (medially)
5585	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH455-6-7; DET252; FCH404	What GENERAL age category of horses is prone to splints?	Young horses (FYI: Splints often occur in young horses entering training. Exercise or trauma may damage the interosseous ligaments between the splint and cannon bones. Horses may be lame initially, but later may only have a "bump" in the area.)
5586	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	HIH230-4; HIH455-6-7; DET252; FCH404; INT229-2L	What conformation fault is most likely to be seen in a horse with splints?	Bench knee or off-set knee (accept either)
5587	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	HIH230-4; HIH455-6-7; DET252; FCH404	In reference to unsoundness and blemishes, what is a "splint"?	Bony enlargement in the groove between the splint and cannon bones (FYI: Splints usually occur on the inside of the front legs, but they may occur on the outside or on the hind legs. Splints may be high, low, forward, or backward.)
5588	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Intermediate	HIH230-4; HIH455-6-7; DET252; FCH404	In reference to unsoundness and blemishes, what is the term for a bony enlargement in the groove between the splint and cannon bones?	Splint (FYI: Splints usually occur on the inside of the front legs, but they may occur on the outside or on the hind legs. Splints may be high, low, forward, or backward.)
5589	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455-7; FCH404	Name 3 predisposing factors for splints.	Conformation faults (bench knee, base narrow, toed-out), hard training, improper trimming or shoeing, rapid growth, trauma,

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					training on hard ground (Accept any correct answers.)
5591	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET256; FCH399; TH164	Give ONE name for the for the condition where there is upward fixation of the horse's patella.	Stifled, stifling, or patellar fixation (FYI: Stifling occurs when the joint if fully extended.)
5592	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET256; FCH399; TH164	Describe the unsoundness known as "stifled".	Upward fixation of the horse's patella (FYI: Stifling occurs when the joint if fully extended. It can be relieved by manipulating the leg forward or backing the horse several steps.)
5594	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET 258; HSc13; TH164	Name the unsoundness described as excessive jerking up or flexing of the hind leg.	Stringhalt (FYI: Stringhalt or "goose-stepping" is a neuromuscular disorder of the hindquarters that causes a sudden, violent flexing or jerking up of the hind leg. Backing and turning sharply make it worse.)
5596	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET 258; HSc13; TH164	What is stringhalt?	Excessive jerking of the hind leg (FYI: Stringhalt or "goose-stepping" is a neuromuscular disorder of the hindquarters that causes a sudden, violent flexing or jerking up of the hind leg. Backing and turning sharply make it worse.)
5597	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	TH225	Name TWO maneuvers that cause stringhalt to be especially obvious.	Backing; turning sharply
5599	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET260; HSc13; TH163	In reference to unsoundness and blemishes, what is shoulder sweeny?	Atrophy or decrease in size of the shoulder muscles (FYI: Shoulder sweeny is usually due to damage to the suprascapular nerve.)
5600	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	DET260; HSc13; TH163	What is the term for atrophy of the shoulder muscle due to nerve damage?	Sweeny
5601	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET260; CAHA22	Injury of what SPECIFIC tissue causes atrophy of the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles in shoulder sweeny?	Suprascapular nerve
5604	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	DET17; HSc13	What is atrophy?	Decrease in size or wasting away of a body part or tissue
5605	Unsoundness	Hard	DET101; TH90; TH161	What is the term for abnormal bone growth from the	Exostosis (bone spur) [pronounced ex-ahs-

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
	and Blemishes			surface of a bone?	TOE-sis]
5606	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET101; TH90; TH161	What is exostosis? (pronounced ex-ahs-TOE-sis)	Formation of new bone on the surface of a bone (bone spur)
5607	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET123; TH164	In reference to unsoundness, what is gonitis?	Inflammation of the stifle joint (FYI: Gonitis can be an acute or chronic condition. It can be caused by trauma, wounds, or strains.)
5608	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET197; CAHA12	What is ossification? (pronounced ah-sih-fih-CAY-shun)	Cartilage changing into bone or the process of bone formation (accept either)
5609	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET197; CAHA12	What is the term for the changing of cartilage into bone?	Ossification (specifically endochondral ossification)
5610	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET108; DET212	What is the term for the practice of applying a hot iron or needle as a treatment for an unsoundness or blemish?	Firing or pin firing
5611	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	HSm110-9; DET221	What marking is described as a muscular depression of unknown origin, is usually seen on the neck, and is sometimes seen on the shoulder?	Prophet's Thumb
5612	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Hard	DET242; TH161	What is sesamoiditis?	Inflammation of the PROXIMAL sesamoid bones or the surrounding soft tissues (FYI: Sesamoiditis may be caused by trauma, strain, or nutritional imbalances and it may result in chronic lameness.)
5424	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HIH230-1; DET279; HSc12	What is unsoundness in a horse?	Any abnormality that interferes with the usefulness of the horse (Accept any reasonable wording.)
5425	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSm, HIH various	Name 4 unsoundnesses that do NOT result in lameness.	Blindness, cataracts, monkey mouth, parrot mouth, fistulous withers, poll evil, hernia, heaves, roaring, infertility, tipped vulva (Accept any correct answers.)
5436	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455; HSc13; TH; HSM; various	Name 4 unsoundnesses of the head.	Cataract, blindness, poll evil, parrot mouth, monkey mouth jaw
5428	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSc13	On what GENERAL part of the horse would the following conditions be found: quitter, corns, thrush, and gravel?	Feet

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5429	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HIH230-3	Both base wide and base narrow stances place weight unevenly on the hoof. Name TWO unsoundnesses that tend to develop due to this uneven weight distribution.	Ringbone and sidebone
5432	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HSc13	Give 3 general causes of most leg unsoundnesses.	Trauma, stress, strain, faulty conformation (Accept any correct answers.)
5499	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13	Name ONE common cause of unsoundnesses of the legs.	Injury, excess stress or strain, faulty conformation
5437	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSc13; TH164	What is the MAIN cause of hind leg unsoundness?	Trauma (such as sprains, strains, or twists)
5435	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH230-4; HIH455; HSM, HH various	Name 3 unsoundnesses of the front legs.	Buck knee, calf knee, splint, windpuff, bowed tendon, sidebone, bucked shin, osselets, sesamoiditis, popped knee, navicular (Accept any correct answers.)
5438	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Sr Bonus	HIH455; TH164-68; HSm; various	Name 3 unsoundnesses or blemishes of the hind leg.	Hip down (knocked down hip), stifled (patella fixation), stringhalt, curb, thoroughpin, bog spavin, bone or jack spavin, blind or occult spavin, blood spavin (Accept any correct answers.)
5439	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; HSc13; HIH, HSM, various	Name TWO unsoundnesses or blemishes of the horse's hocks.	Thoroughpin, bone or jack spavin, bog spavin, blind or occult spavin, capped hock, curb
5613	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET294; CAHA14; TH162	What are soft, puffy, fluid-filled swellings around a joint, usually the fetlock or pastern?	Windpuffs (FYI: Windpuffs result from enlargements of the bursa or fluid-filled sacs, protrusion of the joint capsule from synovial fluid, or swelling of the tendon sheaths.)
5614	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET294; CAHA14; TH162	In reference to unsoundness and blemishes, what are windpuffs?	Soft, fluid-filled swellings on the fetlock or pastern (FYI: Windpuffs are also called windgalls, road galls, and road puffs.)
5615	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Easy	HSm345-7; DET294; CAHA14; TH162	Name ONE cause of windpuffs.	Trauma, heavy work, too much work on hard roads, improper conditioning (working too hard too fast)
5616	Unsoundness and Blemishes	Medium	HSm345-7; DET294; CAHA14; TH162	What is the term for the condition that results from an excessive amount of synovial fluid in the fetlock joint capsule that is commonly seen in horses that are	Windpuffs

ID	Category	Difficulty	Reference	Question	Answer
				worked hard?	