

# JUNIOR TEST

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## PART 1 - CONFORMATION (Matching)

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. opposite of knock kneed                       | A. cow hocked   |
| 2. pigeon toed                                   | B. toed out     |
| 3. splay footed                                  | C. bench knees  |
| 4. easy in the top line                          | D. bloom        |
| 5. too little angle at the hocks                 | E. coon footed  |
| 6. tucked up                                     | F. calf knees   |
| 7. striking forefoot with toe of hind            | G. brushing     |
| 8. disease affects vocal cords                   | H. wasp-waisted |
| 9. healthy looking coat                          | I. post legged  |
| 10. too long and low a pastern                   | J. sway back    |
| 11. inner edge of hoof lightly hits opposite leg | K. toed in      |
| 12. predisposed to curbs                         | L. sickle hocks |
| 13. cannon offset to outside of radius           | M. bow legged   |
| 14. too close at hocks and toes out              | N. roaring      |
|  | O. forging      |

## PART 2 - TRUE/FALSE

1. A bad habit that may affect usefulness and dependability or health of a horse is called an unsoundness
2. A normal heart rate (per minute) is 30 - 40 beats
3. A worming medicine is called an antihistamine
4. The four natural aids are body weight distribution, hands voice and reins
5. The shiny outer surface of the hoof wall is called the periosteum
6. The normal respiration rate for horses is 8 - 16 breaths per minute
7. The number of incisor teeth is 12
8. RASPING down sharp edges of molars is called bolting
9. A deep wound caused by a pointed object is called an incision
10. A complication of leg wounds is the formation of EXCESS (granulation) tissue called proud flesh
11. Swaying back and forth while standing in a stall is called floating
12. Redness, swelling, heat, pain and loss of freedom are signs of integration
13. "T.D.N." stands for a Tennessee Driving horse known as a Norfolk
14. As pain increases the horses respiratory rate decreases

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## PART 3 - TACK (Matching)

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. TAPADEROS            | A. ENGLISH RIDING    |
| 2. STRING               | B. WESTERN RIDING    |
| 3. LIVERPOOL            | C. SADDLE SEAT       |
| 4. OVERGIRTH            | D. DRIVING           |
| 5. BRIDOOON             | E. PASO RIDING       |
| 6. OVER/UNDER           | F. ENGLISH REINS     |
| 7. HEAD NAIL            | G. WESTERN REINS     |
| 8. CRUPPER              | H. ENGLISH WHIP      |
| 9. FULL CHEEK           | I. WESTERN WHIP      |
| 10. CAVESSON            | J. ENGLISH SADDLE    |
| 11. TAIL SET            | K. WESTERN SADDLE    |
| 12. BAT                 | L. AUSTRALIAN SADDLE |
| 13. STANDING MARTINGALE | M. ENGLISH GIRTH     |
| 14. CONWAY BUCKLE       | N. WESTERN GIRTH     |
| 15. SPLIT               | O. ENGLISH BIT       |
| 16. ROLLER BUCKLE       | P. WESTERN BIT/BOSAL |
| 17. BLEVINS BUCKLE      | Q. DRIVING BIT       |
| 18. TIE DOWN            | R. SADDLESEAT BIT    |
| 19. HEEL KNOT           | S. ENGLISH BRIDLE    |
| 20. LACED               | T. WESTERN BRIDLE    |

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## PART 4 - MUSCLES/BONES (Matching)

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Bones that protect spiral cord            | A. cardiac         |
| 2. Tissue that connects muscles to bones     | B. scapula         |
| 3. Excess fluid build up                     | C. ligaments       |
| 4. Type of muscle in heart                   | D. tibia           |
| 5. Type of muscle in intestines              | E. sternum         |
| 6. Breastbone of horse                       | F. roach           |
| 7. Sunken backbone                           | G. cranial         |
| 8. Tissue that connects bones to bones       | H. smooth          |
| 9. Pad between frog and short pastern        | I. navicular       |
| 10. Main bone in Gaskin                      | J. tendons         |
| 11. Heaviest and strongest bone in body      | K. patella         |
| 12. Covering of bones                        | L. vertebrae       |
| 13. 5 fused vertebrae in the croup area      | M. atlas           |
| 14. abnormal bony enlargements below fetlock | N. sacral          |
| 15. shoulder bone                            | O. periosteum      |
| 16. vertebrae that attaches to skull         | P. sway backed     |
| 17. bones that protects the brain            | Q. digital cushion |
| 18. knee cap                                 | R. femur           |
| 19. distal sesamoid                          | S. edema           |
| 20. arched backbone                          | T. ringbone        |

## PART 5 - GAITS/AIDS (Fill In)

1. Which is easier on the horses back - a sitting trot or a rising/posting trot?
2. Changes of pace are called what?
3. The gaits used in harness racing are the trot and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. When a reining horse is stopped, does a 180° turn on the hind quarters and lopes off, it's called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Use if this natural aid creates movement, makes the horse use his hind legs more effectively and lets horse know which direction you wish to move.
6. A series of loops, all the same size and shape, ridden in a ring. (for English/Dressage riding)

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## PART 6 - BEHAVIOR/MISBEHAVIOR (Matching)

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bad habit affecting usefulness/health        | A. colic symptoms                |
| 2. The sound a jack makes                       | B. gregarious                    |
| 3. inexperienced horse                          | C. backtracking/homing           |
| 4. lift both hind legs off ground               | D. alleomimetic behavior/mimicry |
| 5. pawling, sweating, rolling, looking at flauk | E. crow hopping                  |
| 6. force swallowing gulps of air                | F. acute tactile perception      |
| 7. instinct to find way back home               | G. phonation                     |
| 8. ingestive behavior                           | H. stay apparatus                |
| 9. refuse to leave other horses                 | I. vice                          |
| 10. horse copies another horse                  | J. barn sour/herd bound          |
| 11. making vocal sounds                         | K. bray                          |
| 12. motivating force behind all behavior        | L. hierarchy of dominance        |
| 13. sensitive to touch and pressure             | M. green                         |
| 14. lift all 4 feet off ground                  | N. eating & drinking             |
| 15. liking other horses company                 | O. bucking                       |
| 16. pecking order                               | P. cribbling                     |
| 17. sleeping while standing                     | Q. survival                      |

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## PART 7 - BITS (Matching)

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Bit with direct line to mouth from hands                       | A. curb                   |
| 2. Bit with 1 set of rings & 2 sets of reins                      | B. elevator/gag           |
| 3. Straight bar with 3 keys                                       | C. Kimberwicke            |
| 4. Bit slides up cheek pieces                                     | D. Pelham                 |
| 5. Bit with moving piece in center                                | E. Roller/cricket         |
| 6. Bit with 2 sets of rings & 2 sets of reins                     | F. snaffle                |
| 7. Curb with 5" port set at right angle to bar                    | G. Liverpool              |
| 8. Set of bits with 2 sets of reins                               | H. Full cheek/Fulmer      |
| 9. Double hinged snaffle  | I. Weymouth/bit & bridoon |
| 10. Bit cannot move sideways in mouth                             | J. Mullenmouth            |
| 11. Hackney & 3 gaited harness bit                                | K. Dr. Bristol            |
| 12. 1 piece bit with port and shanks                              | L. coppermouth            |
| 13. Bit with end rings that let bit move on them                  | M. loose ring             |
| 14. Tennessee Walking Horse bit shanks                            | N. chiffony               |
| 15. 1 piece thick straight snaffle bit                            | O. S-shaped               |
| 16. Bit to encourage saliva                                       | P. spade                  |
| 17. A "teaching bit" that attaches to halter used as learning aid | Q. Hackamore              |
| 18. Head stall with nose pressure and no mouthpiece               | R. mouthing/breaking      |

## PART 8 - GRASS OR LEGUME

1. Alfalfa
2. Bermuda
3. Orchard
4. Fescue
5. Red Clover
6. Timothy
7. Kentucky Blue
8. Smooth Brome
9. Birdsfoot Trefoil

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## PART 9 - PARASITES (Fill In)

1. Irritation of the anus & tail rubbing caused by this worm
2. Another name for large strongyles
3. Large round worm found in young horses
4. What do female horseflies "eat"
5. A parasite fungus causes this type of "worm"

## PART 10 - TEETH (Fill In)

1. Sharp pointed teeth next to 3rd incisors
2. Galbaynes groove appears at what age
3. Small 1st upper premolar may interfere with bit & be removed
4. Number of incisors a mare has
5. Maximum of teeth a male horse could have

## PART 11 - SHOES (Fill In)

1. These must be cut off before shoe is removed
2. A horse that is cow hocked and base narrow will have what defective action in its "way of going"
3. A horse that toes in and is base narrow will have what defective action in its "way of going"
4. What substance is commonly melted and put on the bottom of the horse shoes to improve traction on pavement and frozen surfaces
5. Shoes left on too long may result in excessive pressure on the soles at the heels which can lead to what
6. What are the thin metal projections on the outside of a shoe that lie against the hoof to give support of the shoe?

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## PART 12 - DIGESTION (Matching)

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. eating without chewing properly  | A. small intestine |
| 2. channel thru which digested food is passed out of body                                     | B. bran            |
| 3. where most energy absorbed from food.  | C. cribbing        |
| 4. "blind" pouch between small & large intestines   | D. impaction       |
| 5. swallowing gulps of air  | E. esophagus       |
| 6. coarse outer covering of wheat, used for mash  | F. bile            |
| 7. this part of body reabsorbs water and forms feces  | G. cecum           |
| 8. material passing from stomach to small intestine   | H. chyme           |
| 9. finger like projections in small intestine "grab" useful food                              | I. choke           |
| 10. partial or complete obstruction of esophagus  | J. small colon     |
| 11. blockage of intestinal tract by food or foreign material                                  | K. bolting         |
| 12. food leaving the mouth where digestion begins, travels                                    | L. villi           |
| 13. food in the small intestine is mixed with pancreatic juice and this liquid from the liver | M. rectum          |

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## PART 13 - BREEDS (Fill In)

1. This breed of horse, whose offspring come in 40 colors with 100 variations, are not allowed to bite or kick and do a gait called a tolt.
2. Breed created by an Arab-Saddlebred Cross
3. This small horse with dark ear tips has been carefully bred for 200 years & resembles the Przewalski horse with upright mane. It was spoken of in Viking Sagas.
4. In the US in the 1800's horses that could trot a mile under saddle in less than 3 minutes were registered in this breed registry
5. The conquest of Peru by Spaniard Francisco Pizarro in 1532 led to the development of this trotting horse with traces of Andalusian, Spanish Jennet, Fresian and Barb blood.
6. Horses in this breed are either 3 gaited or 5 gaited and sometimes have a "set" tail, perform a rack (singlefoot) and a slowgait
7. Breed of horse whose winter coat is curly and whose mane and tail sometimes shed out in the summer
8. An Appaloosa mare crossed with a Shetland pony gave us this US breed. The foundation stallion's name was Black Hand No. 1.
9. The lightest and most nervous of the Draft breeds, with high lifting knees, springy strides & features
10. This one horse from New England, sired by a Thoroughbred and out of an Arabian mare, produced children and grandchildren used to establish the Standardbred, American Saddle Horse, and Quarter Horse breeds.
11. This fiery, aristocratic "prince of ponies" is really an adults pony although it is too small for them to ride (too spirited and frisky for most children)
12. This breed, a descendent of the extinct Turkmenistan has a distinct metallic sheen to its coat, and due to a local parasite, is sometimes found with a "bloody shoulder"

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### PART 14 - SYSTEMS (Matching)

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. area for water soaking of food  | A. heart       |
| 2. shoulder blade  | B. veins       |
| 3. kneecap   | C. kidneys     |
| 4. pump for blood  | D. pneumonia   |
| 5. these carry blood away from heart                                     | E. ergot       |
| 6. bone which connects hip to stifle                                     | F. cecum       |
| 7. Filtering part of excretory system                                    | G. patella     |
| 8. these carry blood to the heart  | H. femur       |
| 9. lower jaw consists of these 2 bones                                   | I. tachycardia |
| 10. inflammation of the lungs  | J. arteries    |
| 11. rapid heart beat   | K. humerus     |
| 12. small horny growth at back of fetlock joint                          | L. scapula     |
| 13. 3 bones at elbow are radius ulna and                                 | M. gait        |
| 14. small horny growth above elbow used for identification               | N. chestnuts   |
| 15. the forearm is the ulna and  | O. mandibles   |
| 16. sequence of leg movements repeated each stride with regular cadence. | P. radius      |

### PART 15 - FOALING (Fill In)

1. Handling foals within the 1st day or 2 after birth is said to help greatly in their future training. This is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A foal's life begins with the union of egg and sperm. What is this process of uniting called?
3. The first milk from a mare is rich in many things and is also a laxative. This milk is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sperm mixed with fluid from the accessory glands is called what?
5. Total albinism causes an iris that is nearly white with pigmentation only in the corpora nigra. This is often found in Palomino's, white horses or horses with a bald face. This color eye is called.

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## PART 16 - MIXED ACTIVITIES (Fill In)

1. A horse trained to stand quietly while mounted from either side is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When unloading do you untie the horse or open the butt bar first?
3. Is the crop/whip used by a rider a back up reinforcement for rein aids or leg aids?
4. Dust and mold in your barn can cause coughing and wheezing and a runny nose that can lead to pulmonary emphysema, which we call \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The 3 events in eventing are stadium, jumping, cross country and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. In a jumping class, what is the name given to the penalty incurred by the horse for touching the fence, knocking down a rail, refusing or running out?

## PART 17 - MINERALS

**Name 7 of the minerals needed for a horse to stay healthy.**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

## PART 18 - SYSTEMS

**Name 7 of the horses' body systems**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.