2009 Junior Hippology Exam KEY

Carefully read each of the following questions, and enter the correct answer on your scantron sheet. Please completely fill in the space of your preferred answer on your scantron and circle your answer on this exam using a No. 2 pencil. Please make sure YOUR NAME and PARTICIPANT NUMBER are bubbled in correctly on your scantron and written on this exam. Good luck!

EXAM I

1. What are the basic parts of the bridle?
   A. headstall, bit(s), reins  (H&H2001 27)
   B. noseband, headstall, reins
   C. noseband, browband, headstall
   D. headstall, browband, reins

2. Which of the following is NOT a nutrient?
   A. vitamins
   B. protein
   C. minerals
   D. dry matter  (HS2001 32)

3. Which of the following is NOT a strategy used to prevent colic?
   A. avoid sudden changes in the feeding program
   B. frequent feeding is better than feeding once a day
   C. feeding your horse grain on bare ground  (HS2001 51)
   D. having ample drinking water available at all times

4. Which of the following terms describes a mane that is cut off so part is left standing upright?
   A. pulled mane
   B. roached mane  (H&H2001 35)
   C. thinned mane
   D. trimmed mane

5. Which of the following gaits is four (4) beats?
   A. trot
   B. walk  (BH 44 & 45)
   C. lope
   D. jog
6. Which of the following is NOT a natural cue?
   A. hands
   B. voice
   C. crop (BH 54)
   D. seat or weight

7. What is a medium-stiff bristled brush used for removing dust and hair?
   A. body brush (Look 8)
   B. curry comb
   C. dandy brush
   D. face brush

8. What is the name of the milk produced by the mare during the first few days after foaling that supplies the newborn foal with antibodies to protect the foal against diseases?
   A. first milk
   B. kumiss
   C. mastitis
   D. colostrum (BYOV 85)

9. Which of the following is NOT a part of the horse’s foot?
   A. white line
   B. sole
   C. frog
   D. beam (BH 26)

10. What is a seven and one-half-minute (7 ½ minute) period in a polo game called?
    A. longe
    B. gymkhana
    C. chukker (H&H2001 40)
    D. remuda

11. Which of the following body parts is NOT part of the digestive system?
    A. uterus (HS2001 28)
    B. esophagus
    C. small intestine
    D. cecum

12. What is normal cell division called?
    A. inheritance
    B. mitosis (HS2001 18)
    C. chromosomes
    D. meiosis
13. What is the most important criterion when judging and placing a conformation class?
   A. balance (4-HJM 8)
   B. structural correctness
   C. substance of muscling
   D. breed quality

14. Which of the following are also called the “building blocks” of life?
   A. vitamins
   B. macro-minerals
   C. amino acids (HS2001 32)
   D. micro-minerals

15. Which of the following nutrients does not contain carbon?
   A. vitamins
   B. protein
   C. carbohydrates
   D. minerals (HS2001 35)

Please match the following pieces of equipment to their correct definitions. Each answer will be used only one time.

16. Corona
   A. A noseband on a bridle. A stiff noseband on a halter used with long strap in training.

17. Fenders
   B. The wide pieces of leather along the stirrup leathers on a saddle.

18. Bosal
   C. Saddle pad cut to fit shape of the saddle; has a large colorful roll around the edge.

19. Cavesson
   D. A special knot on a hackamore.

20. Fiadore
   E. The part of a hackamore that fits over and around the nose.

21. Which of the following equines are NOT allowed to be shown at the State 4-H Horse Show when over one year of age?
   A. mules
   B. mares
   C. geldings
   D. stallions (4-HR&R I-F.8.)
22. When feeding grains, which of the following grains should you worry about containing the fungus ergot?
   A. oats
   B. rye (BYOV 35 & 36)
   C. corn
   D. barley

23. Which of the following conditions would NOT be considered a blemish?
   A. parrot mouth (HS2001 13)
   B. splint
   C. capped elbow
   D. quarter crack

24. How many pairs of chromosomes does the horse have?
   A. 12
   B. 22
   C. 32 (HS2001 18)
   D. 42

25. Which of the following will NOT affect a horse’s nutrient requirements?
   A. coat color (HS2001 32)
   B. age
   C. environment
   D. activity level

EXAM II

26. What is another term for laminitis?
   A. ringbone
   B. corns
   C. founder (H&H2001 50)
   D. gravel

27. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of the saddle blanket/pad?
   A. to protect the horse’s back
   B. to absorb sweat and moisture
   C. to protect the saddle
   D. to provide decoration (H&H2001 33)
28. What disease would be associated with these symptoms: high temperature, increased respiration, depression, nasal discharge after 2\textsuperscript{nd} or 3\textsuperscript{rd} day, swelling of lymph nodes which usually abscess?  
   A. Tetanus  
   B. Heaves  
   C. Strangles  
   D. Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis  

29. What term is used to describe when the toe of the hind foot strikes the toe of the front foot while the horse is in motion?  
   A. racking  
   B. striding  
   C. forging  
   D. pacing  

30. What is equitation?  
   A. the art of horseback riding  
   B. the rising and descending of the rider in the saddle at the trot  
   C. the equipment and clothing used when showing  
   D. the art of understanding the horse’s needs  

31. Which of the following organs is part of the stallion’s reproductive tract?  
   A. vas deferens  
   B. ovary  
   C. uterus  
   D. corpus luteum  

32. What is the angle of incidence?  
   A. the angle of the horse’s shoulder  
   B. the angle formed where the upper and lower incisors meet  
   C. the angle of the horse’s pasterns  
   D. the angle of the horse’s hip  

33. Which of the following management practices would NOT be part of a parasite management program?  
   A. rotate pastures frequently  
   B. dragging pastures during the warm months  
   C. prevent overcrowding on pastures  
   D. water horses using a watering hole or pond
34. What is the MOST important factor affecting the nutrient composition of grasses and legumes?
   - A. soil type
   - B. climate
   - C. stage of maturity  
   - D. weather  

35. Which of the following is the MOST important part of a set of oral reasons?
   - A. accuracy  
   - B. presentation
   - C. delivery
   - D. completeness  

Please match the following external parasite to its correct description. Each answer will be used only one time.

36. **Lice**
   - A. flying insect that lays eggs in open wounds
   - B. two types (biting & sucking) infect horses

37. **Face Flies**
   - C. vectors for many serious diseases (Piroplasmosis); large numbers present in the Southeast

38. **Ticks**
   - D. flying insect that feeds on skin, nasal and eye secretions, doesn’t bite

39. **Mites**
   - E. microscopic creatures that cause mange

40. **Blow Flies**

41. What is the average gestation length of the mare?
   - A. 252-283 days
   - B. 335-342 days  
   - C. 383-401 days
   - D. 415-460 days  

42. What is a poultice?
   - A. a type of infection that affects the horse’s heart
   - B. a drawing pack used under a bandage to help remove fluid or swelling from an area  
   - C. a skin condition
   - D. a blemish
43. Which of the following is NOT a short stirrup class at the State 4-H Horse Show?
   A. showmanship
   B. hunter under saddle
   C. hunter over fences
   D. pleasure on the flat  (4-HR&R I-C.1.f.)

44. Which of the following is a NOT a basic horse coat color?
   A. palomino  (H&H2001 4)
   B. bay
   C. chestnut
   D. black

45. What is a nutrient?
   A. a feed that is high in fiber
   B. a feed constituent that aids in the support of life  (HS2001 32)
   C. a mineral needed by the horse’s body for growth
   D. a feed that is low in fiber

46. Which of the following is NOT a face marking?
   A. star
   B. stripe
   C. blaze
   D. coronet  (H&H2001 5)

47. Where does the bit lie in the horse’s mouth?
   A. on the bars  (H&H2001 29)
   B. on the wolf teeth
   C. on the canine teeth
   D. on the centers

48. What is an anthelmintic?
   A. an inflammation of the bronchial tubes
   B. an acute abdominal pain
   C. a drug that causes contraction of infected areas
   D. a substance capable of destroying or eliminating parasitic worms  (HS 56)

49. Which of the following is NOT true about a horse’s vision?
   A. has a blind spot directly behind its hindquarters
   B. has a hard time detecting movement  (BH 8)
   C. must raise its head to see close objects
   D. takes time to adjust its eyesight in a dark stall, trailer, etc.
50. Which of the following muscles is located on the front end of the horse?
   A. buttock
   B. gaskin
   C. forearm  (4-HJM Parts of the Horse)
   D. thigh

Yay! You have completed the 2009 Junior Hippology written exam. Please **double check all your answers** and MAKE SURE YOUR NAME and PARTICIPANT NUMBER ARE BUBBLED IN CORRECTLY.