

NEW YORK STATE HIPPOLOGY 2006
Junior Hippology Examination

NAME _____
ID NUMBER _____

1. A horse will drink _____ gallons of water per day.
a. 20-25 b. 10-12 c. 4-6 d. 1-3 e. 0-1
2. Name the internal parasite associated with tail rubbing.
a. bots d. ascarids
b. pinworms e. lice
c. stomach worms
3. Quidding is:
a. breaking the barrel pattern in cloverleaf
b. dropping partially chewed food from the mouth
c. swallowing air while cribbing
d. chronic pulmonary obstructive disease
e. a game played by Harry Potter
4. If wood shavings are used as bedding, what type of shavings should be avoided?
a. pine b. black walnut c. ash d. balsa e. oak
5. When boarding a horse, the term "full board" refers to...
a. shelter, feeding, stall cleaning, and exercise d. Shelter only
b. shelter, feeding, and stall cleaning only e. Feeding only
c. shelter and feeding only
6. Which bone is NOT found in the skull of a horse?
a. incisive b. maxillary c. mandible d. frontal e. ischium
7. What is the term for a row of teeth in a horse?
a. set b. line c. arsenal d. arcade e. grinders
8. During the Peakness, Barbaro shattered his right pastern bone into 20 small pieces. What type of fracture did he suffer?
a. greenstick b. compound c. comminuted d. hairline e. stress
9. Barbaro survived surgery to repair his shattered leg but almost died because he was carrying more weight on his good left hind leg which lead to a condition known as
a. laminitis b. bowed tendon c. stress fractures d. ringbone e. thrush
10. What is the term commonly used to describe the long hairs on the fetlock and pastern of cold-blooded horses?
a. guard hairs b. goat hairs c. fleece d. brush hairs e. feathers

21. What term is used to describe when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?
- a. monkey mouth
 - b. walrus mouth
 - c. parrot mouth
 - d. undershot jaw
 - e. canary mouth
22. What is the normal resting heart rate of an adult horse in beats/minute?
- a. 8-20
 - b. 18-30
 - c. 28-40
 - d. 38-50
 - e. 48-60
23. What is protected in the cranial cavity?
- a. brain
 - b. eye
 - c. heart
 - d. lungs
 - e. tongue
24. What is the name of the fluid that lubricates joints?
- a. sebum
 - b. semen
 - c. sebaceous
 - d. saliva
 - e. synovial
25. Where on a horse are distal spots found?
- a. croup
 - b. muzzle
 - c. cannon bones
 - d. coronary band
 - e. hooves
26. What is the term used to describe small eyes placed close together on the horse's head?
- a. pig eye
 - b. bovine eye
 - c. fox eye
 - d. lizard eye
 - e. snake eye
27. What does the horse's olfactory sense refer to?
- a. smell
 - b. taste
 - c. monocular vision
 - d. touch
 - e. hearing
28. How many cervical vertebrae do horses have?
- a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
 - d. 7
 - e. 8
29. What is the name of the vertebrae in the croup region?
- a. cervical
 - b. coccygeal
 - c. sacral
 - d. lumbar
 - e. thoracic
30. What term is used to describe a horse with too much slope to the pastern?
- a. coon-footed
 - b. splay footed
 - c. sickle footed
 - d. pigeon-toed
 - e. club footed
31. Which is NOT an accessory organ to the digestive tract of a horse?
- a. teeth
 - b. salivary glands
 - c. liver
 - d. pancreas
 - e. kidney
32. Which choice is NOT a basic horse coat color?
- a. gray
 - b. chestnut
 - c. black
 - d. bay
 - e. brown
33. When judging horses from the rear, what should be the widest part of the hindquarters?
- a. hips
 - b. hocks
 - c. buttocks
 - d. stifle
 - e. gaskin
34. How would you describe a horse that has a yellowish or gold body color, black mane and tail and lower legs, no dorsal stripe?
- a. Palomino
 - b. Dun
 - c. Buckskin
 - d. Cremello
 - e. Perlino

35. A leg marking characterized by white color that extends almost to the knee is?
a. stocking b. half stocking c. sock d. ankle e. Leg

36. In the horse, what is the make-up of molars?
a. 1 premolar and 5 molars d. 2 premolars and 4 molars
b. 3 premolars and 3 molars e. 4 premolars and 2 molars
c. 5 premolars and 1 molar

37. What part of the horse's heart pumps blood away from the heart?
a. ventricles b. auricles c. atria d. aorta e. mitral

Questions 38-45. Match the types of saddles listed below to the descriptions in question.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Dressage saddle | e. Sidesaddle |
| b. Saddleseat saddle | f. Barrel racing saddle |
| c. All-purpose saddle | g. Endurance Saddle |
| d. Close contact saddle | h. Roping saddle |

38. The most popular forward seat saddle; can be used for many disciplines; has padded kneerolls.
39. Rugged; seat is medium deep for added security; always has a back cinch
40. Flat saddle that places the rider well behind the withers
41. Lightweight; tall horn for security and high cantle to help rider stay in seat
42. Main purpose is jumping; flat seat with forward short flaps; rider looks perched
43. Gives maximum leg contact with the horse
44. Very light; generally made of synthetic material; designed for comfort of horse and rider
45. A ladies saddle; both legs on the same side of the horse

Questions 46-53. One of the quickest ways to differentiate between horses is by color. For questions 46-53, match the color or descriptions to the best choice from below. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

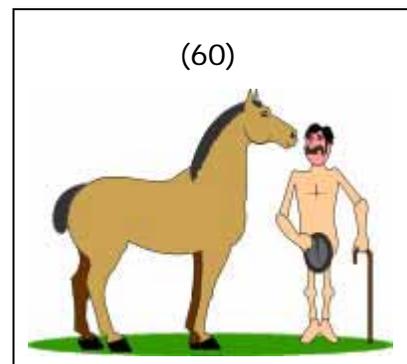
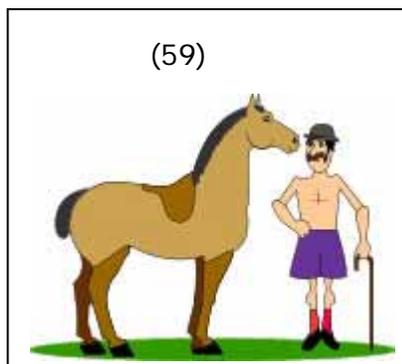
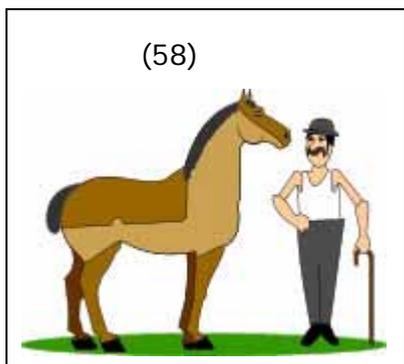
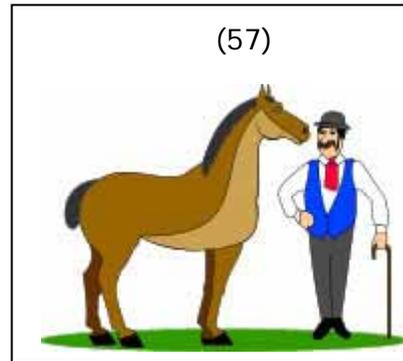
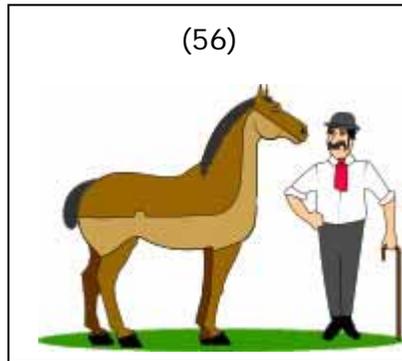
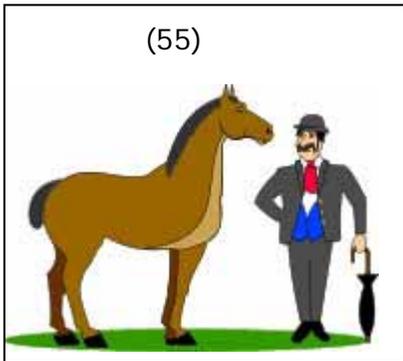
- | | | |
|-------------|------------|---------|
| a. Liver | d. Roan | g. Bay |
| b. Buckskin | e. Overo | h. Gray |
| c. Palomino | f. Tobiano | i. Dun |

46. Gold or tan with white or near white mane and tail
47. A sprinkling of white hairs within a basic coat color
48. The darkest shade of chestnut
49. Tannish body with black points
50. White usually does not cross the topline between the withers and tail
51. Reddish brown body color with black points
52. Progressive silvering of hair
53. Tannish body with dark points (not necessarily black), dorsal stripe striping across withers

54. How tall is a 14.2 hand equine?
a. 46 inches b. 48 inches c. 52 inches d. 56 inches e. 58 inches

Questions 55-60. Match the type of clip pictured below to questions 55-60. Pictures from: www.newrider.com

- a. Hunter Clip
- b. Neck and Belly Clip
- c. Chaser Clip
- d. Trace Clip
- e. Blanket Clip
- f. Full Clip



Questions 61-66. Listed below are common horse show classes. Match the class to the class descriptions in questions. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

- a. Hunter Hack
- b. Park Saddle
- c. Horsemanship
- d. Pleasure
- e. Classic Country Pleasure
- f. Equitation

61. Emphasis is placed on the riders ability to effectively control the equine.
62. Equines are shown at a walk, normal trot, strong trot and canter. A quiet responsive mount is paramount. Extreme knee action and speed are to be penalized.
63. Equines are shown at a walk, trot, extended trot, canter. Equines are required to jump two fences. Scoring is 30% on the flat and 70% over fences.
64. Equines must perform and individual pattern. Top performances may be called back for rail work
65. Equines are to be shown at a walk, trot, canter. Equine should show brilliance, collection, and animation in performance.
66. Equine shown at a walk, trot/jog and canter/lope. Poor manners will be penalized.