2011 NYS 4H Hippology Contest

Junior Written Examination

Place the letter of the best answer for each question on the answer sheet provided.

1. Veins differ from arteries in that they:
   A. have thicker walls
   B. don’t usually have valves
   C. have valves, the cusps which direct blood away from the heart
   D. contain a larger volume of blood

2. The ______ is the junction of the skin and the soft horn of the periople.
   A. Coronet
   B. heel
   C. quarter
   D. toe

3. ____ is a chronic infection of the frog in which dark, foul-smelling dead tissue occurs in the central and collateral grooves.
   A. White line disease
   B. Navicular disease
   C. Laminitis
   D. Thrush

4. Appaloosas are commonly referred to as what type of breed?
   A. stock horse
   B. performance horse
   C. sporthorse
   D. halter horse

5. A hog’s back is:
   A. a type of jump
   B. a type of rope
   C. a type of saddle
   D. a type of saddle pad

6. A Trakehner is a type of what kind of horse?
   A. gaited
   B. stock
   C. sport
   D. draft

7. What breeds are allowed to compete in Dressage?
   A. warmblood
   B. any
   C. Thoroughbred
   D. Trakehner

8. What is not an important criteria to consider when selecting bedding?
   A. ease of handling
   B. availability and price
   C. absorption
   D. aesthetic qualities

9. Which type of use is Board Fencing not ideal for?
   A. mares and Foals
   B. stallion Fencing
   C. show and Sale Horse Paddocks
   D. arenas

10. Correctly composting manure will NOT:
    A. kill fly eggs
    B. kill weed seeds
    C. kill larvae
    D. Remove organic matter

11. When is the mare in anestrus?
    A. during the winter or shorter daylight hours
    B. during the summer or longer daylight hours
    C. during an equinox or when light and dark are the same length
    D. during show season

12. What portion of the hoof should never directly bear weight?
    A. frog
    B. sole
    C. hoof wall
    D. laminae
13. Horses of which coat color are more commonly prone to melanomas?
   A. Cremello horses
   B. Grey horses
   C. Perlino horses
   D. Arabians

14. How many minutes does one chukker last?
   A. 5.3 minutes
   B. 9 minutes
   C. 7.5 minutes
   D. 15 minutes

15. Another name for septicemia is:
   A. blood poisoning
   B. urinary tract infection
   C. heaves
   D. pneumonia

16. What portion of the hoof does an egg bar shoe support?
   A. quarter
   B. toe
   C. heel
   D. wall

17. The process of desensitization of a foal is known as what?
   A. natural horsemanship
   B. imprint training
   C. normal training
   D. rational training

18. Hyperthermia is a term used to indicate what condition of a horse?
   A. freezing
   B. getting used to a new climate
   C. overheating
   D. exhaustion

19. Moon blindness is also called:
   A. equine periodic ophthalmia
   B. cataract
   C. blindness
   D. glass-eyes

20. The most important muscle responsible for respiration is:
   A. diaphragm
   B. intercostal muscles
   C. lungs
   D. abdominal muscles

21. What is the name of the substance consumed by a foal that can act as a laxative to eliminate the meconium?
   A. iodine
   B. streptomycin
   C. colostrum
   D. immunoglobulins

22. A _______ is a white patch between the nostrils.
   A. bald face
   B. star
   C. stripe
   D. snip

23. The most common cause of wobbler syndrome is malformation of certain _______ vertebrae.
   A. lumbar
   B. thoracic
   C. cervical
   D. sacral

24. The second cervical vertebrae is known as the _____.
   A. axis
   B. atlas
   C. caudal
   D. dens

25. The horse has __________ pairs of ribs.
   A. 15
   B. 18
   C. 13
   D. 20

26. Initial domestication of horses occurred in which places between 2500 B.C and 4500 BC
   A. China and Poland
   B. China and Mesopotamia
   C. Spain and France
   D. France and India

27. What is the name of the groove on the horse’s upper incisors that can be used to tell a horse’s age from 10-30 years?
   A. Cantanda’s groove
   B. Galvayne’s groove
   C. tuberosity groove
   D. Sudden’s groove
28. Why can a horse’s teeth only offer an “estimate” of age?
   A. environmental conditions
   B. breed differences
   C. horses lose teeth too often
   D. genetic conditions may impede tooth growth

29. Which of the following is not a joint of the front limb?
   A. carpus
   B. pastern
   C. coffin
   D. hock

30. The largest tissue mass in the horse’s body is:
   A. skin
   B. muscle
   C. intestines
   D. blood

31. What is the name of the blemish caused by thickening of the plantar ligament?
   A. curb
   B. wind gall
   C. windpuffs
   D. bursitis

32. What is the name of the organelle in muscle tissue responsible for ATP production?
   A. lysosomes
   B. mitochondria
   C. endoplasmic reticulum
   D. golgi body

33. What is the name of the cartilaginous flap that covers the trachea during swallowing?
   A. larynx
   B. pharynx
   C. epiglottis
   D. arytenoid

34. Geophagia is the act of eating:
   A. dirt
   B. wood
   C. feces
   D. hair

35. Cross-firing is when:
   A. the forefoot on one side strikes the other forefoot
   B. the hindfoot on one side strikes the other hindfoot
   C. the hindfoot on one side strikes the forefoot on the same side
   D. the hindfoot on one side strikes the diagonal forefoot

36. The hip joint is an example of a ________ joint.
   A. ball-and-socket
   B. hinge
   C. pivot
   D. plane

37. The radius combines with what bone to form the forearm?
   A. scapula
   B. humerus
   C. ulna
   D. knee

38. What is the common name for the outer coverings of grains?
   A. hulls
   B. shells
   C. meal
   D. holes

39. The cannon bone is also known as the__________
   A. second metacarpal
   B. third metacarpal
   C. fourth metacarpal
   D. third metatarsal

40. The coffin bone is also known as the_____
   A. middle phalanx
   B. first phalanx
   C. distal sesamoid
   D. third phalanx

41. How are horses infected with strongyloides?
   A. mare’s milk
   B. grass
   C. feces
   D. contaminated water
42. What is the name of the Australian wild horse?
   A. bambi
   B. brumby
   C. australian mustangs
   D. aborigines

43. The word “bactericidal” means:
   A. able to kill bacteria
   B. able to stop the growth of bacteria
   C. able to multiply bacteria
   D. able to identify bacteria

44. The cowboy in steer wrestling that rides on the opposite side of the steer that is being wrestled is called:
   A. bulldog
   B. hazer
   C. bull fighter
   D. heeler

45. The offspring of a female donkey bred to a male horse is called:
   A. mule
   B. jack
   C. jenny
   D. hinny

46. A hog’s back is:
   E. a type of jump
   F. a type of rope
   G. a type of saddle
   H. a type of saddle pad

47. The equipment used to determine the angle of the hoof relative to the ground is:
   A. hoof pick
   B. hoof tester
   C. hoof gauge
   D. hoof nipper

48. A maiden mare is one that:
   A. is unable to get in foal
   B. has never been bred
   C. has aborted recently
   D. was not bred during the last season

49. A bay horse with 2 cream dilution genes will be:
   A. cremello
   B. brown
   C. buckskin
   D. perlino

50. Thickening caused by inflammation of a flexor tendon is commonly called a _______________ and occurs most frequently in the superficial digital flexor tendon.
   A. splint
   B. curb
   C. bog spavin
   D. bowed tendon