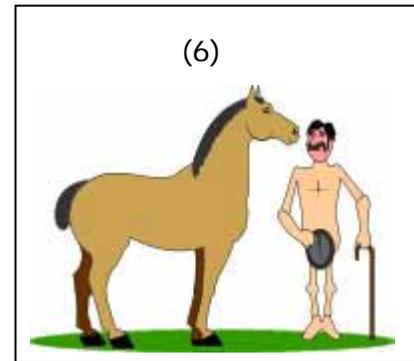
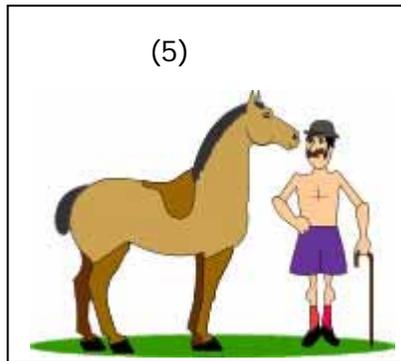
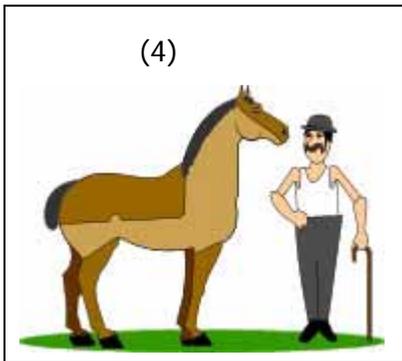
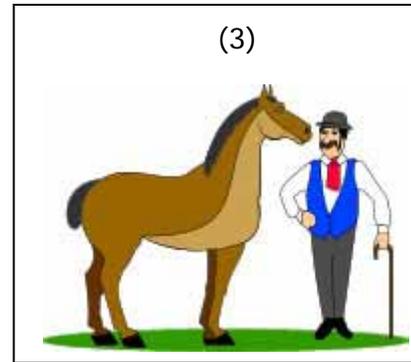
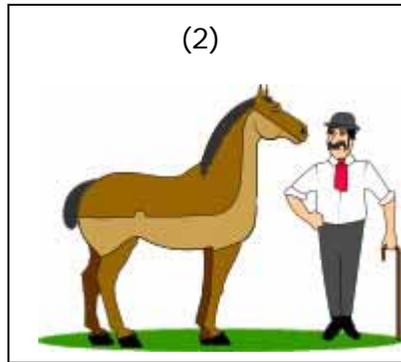
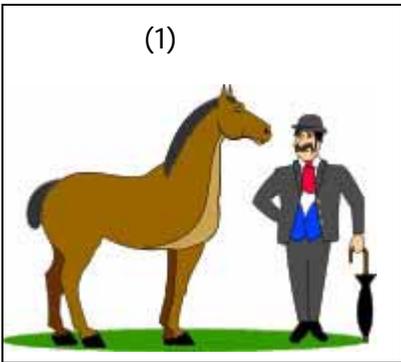


Match the type of clip pictured below to questions 1-6. Pictures from: www.newrider.com

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



7. Generally speaking, a horse has how many vertebrae in the spine?

- a. 24
- b. 34
- c. 44
- d. 54
- e. 64

8. Croup vertebrae are also known as:

- a. cervical
- b. lumbar
- c. coccygeal
- d. thoracic
- e. sacral

9. In reference to vertebrae, C4 indicates:
- the fourth cervical vertebrae from the head
 - the fourth coccygeal vertebrae from the head
 - the foramen for the fourth cranial nerve
 - the attachment site for the nuchal ligament
 - the location of the "Hunter's Bump"
10. The main bulk of a vertebral bone is called:
- vertebral mass
 - vertebral column
 - vertebral arch
 - vertebral body
 - vertebral spine
11. Yellow mucus membranes on a horse might indicate:
- liver disease
 - dehydration
 - acute blood loss
 - anemia
 - poor peripheral circulation
12. Psyllium which comes from the husk of the fleawort seed, is generally used to treat:
- diarrhea
 - wobbles
 - whiteline disease
 - sand colic
 - thrush
13. What Spanish explorer first brought horses back to the north American continent?
- Cortes
 - Hernando
 - De Soto
 - Columbus
 - Magellan
14. Which of the following types of shoes is used to treat fractures of the pedal bone?
- Bar shoe
 - Medicine shoe
 - Rocker toe shoe
 - Shoe with a trailer
 - Keg shoe
15. Which of the following diseases of the horse is characterized by progressive degeneration of the brain and spinal cord?
- Glanders
 - Eastern Equine Encephalitis
 - Equine Infectious Anemia
 - Potomac Horse Fever
 - Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis
16. Which of the following parasites are not sensitive to pyrantel tartate?
- Large strongyles
 - Pinworms
 - Ascarids
 - Small strongyles
 - Bot larvae

17. Which of the following protozoa is the cause of EPM?
- a. Rickettsia ehrlichi
 - b. Streptococcus equi
 - c. Borrelia Burgdoferi
 - d. Sarcocystis neurona
 - e. Myxovirus equi
18. Which of the following species are susceptible to West Nile Virus?
- a. Humans, birds, and horses
 - b. Cattle, horses, and dogs
 - c. Raccoons, birds, and horses
 - d. Humans, cats, and horses
 - e. Deer, horses and humans
19. When a muscle is working, which of the following is produced as ATP is depleted?
- a. Inosine monophosphate
 - b. Ribonucleic Acid
 - c. Dicalcium Phosphate
 - d. Cyclic AMP
 - e. Pyruvic Acid
20. Which is an accurate description of Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy?
- a. Progressive muscle degeneration due to lack of nutrition
 - b. Accumulation of glycogen in the striated muscle of the limbs during intense exercise
 - c. Inability of the heart muscle to break down complex carbohydrates
 - d. Inability of muscle cells to utilize the process of oxidative phosphorylation
 - e. Accumulation of large quantities of sugar in muscle cells
21. Your horse has heat in his fetlock joint. Your vet tells you to ice the joint. What is the maximum amount of time that ice should be in contact with skin to avoid tissue damage?
- a. 10 minutes
 - b. 20 minutes
 - c. 60 minutes
 - d. 15 minutes
 - e. 30 minutes
22. Which roughage can be described as having jointed stems and a seed-like fruit?
- a. Alfalfa
 - b. Red Clover
 - c. Lespena
 - d. Timothy
 - e. Trefoil
23. Which of the following thrives in warm southwestern climates?
- a. Wheatgrass
 - b. Tall fescue
 - c. Orchard grass
 - d. Alfalfa
 - e. Bermuda grass
24. Alfalfa cut in the pre-bloom stage has an average of what percent crude protein?
- a. 5%
 - b. 10%
 - c. 15%
 - d. 20%
 - e. 25%

Questions 42-46. Match the terms or abbreviations below to the questions 42 to 46 below.

Choices may be used more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| a. HERDA | d. CID |
| b. Lethal white | e. Epitheliogenesis imperfecta |
| c. HYPP | |

- 42. a hereditary immunological disease in Arabians
- 43. a connective tissue defect in American Saddlebreds and Belgians
- 44. confined to Pintos and Paints
- 45. a dermatological condition of foundation-bred Quarter Horses
- 46. an irregularity in the muscle systems of some Quarter Horses

47. Any hemorrhage from the nares is considered _____.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. epidermal | d. epistaxis |
| b. entropion | e. epilepsy |
| c. enterolith | |

48. Which of the answers in question 47 refers to an intestinal stone?

Questions 49-51. Match the terms below to questions 49-51 below. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. nodule | d. quittor |
| b. nystagmus | e. sulci |
| c. nidus | |

49. At the center of an intestinal stone mass is the foreign object that formed its foundation. What is the scientific name for that point of origin?

50. Which of the terms refers to furrows between the frog and the sole of the hoof?

51. Which of the terms refers to uncontrollable eye movement?

Questions 52-56. Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed below are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. For questions 52-56, Match the piece of equipment with the behavior it curbs or eliminates. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| a. leg chains | d. mirrors |
| b. cradle | e. hot chili pepper powder |
| c. hobbling | |

- 52. Self-mutilation
- 53. Pawing
- 54. Weaving
- 55. Tail chewing
- 56. Kicking

Questions 57-61. Use the reproductive terms below to answer questions 57-61 below. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

- a. oviducts
- b. cervix
- c. ovum
- d. uterus
- e. horns

57. fertilization of the egg occurs here

58. acts as a barrier between the uterus and the vagina

59. unfertilized egg

60. fertilized egg implants here

61. paired branchings of the uterus leading from the body of the uterus to the uterine tubes

62. Ultrasound examination of the mare's uterus to determine pregnancy is usually done at days after breeding.

- a. 4 to 5
- b. 7 to 8
- c. 14 to 15
- d. 21 to 23
- e. 25-30

63. In mares, twins are almost always caused by ovulation and fertilization of more than one egg, not division of an embryo.

- a. true
- b. false

64. At what point should mares begin to be fed slightly more energy to support the growth of the fetus?

- a. three months
- b. five months
- c. seven months
- d. eight months
- e. ten months

65. The antibody-rich milk released first by a nursing mare is called _____.

- a. wax
- b. clostridium
- c. amnion
- d. colostrum
- e. chlorionallantois

Questions 66-70, Match the following genetics terms with the most appropriate item. **Choices may be used more than once or not at all.**

- a. genes
- b. chromosomes
- c. gametes
- d. DNA
- e. karyotype

66. the reproductive cells-the egg and sperm

67. arrangement of paired chromosomes

68. individual units of inheritance

69. large and complex molecules of DNA that occur in every body cell

70. the genetic material of living cellular organisms

Questions 86-90. Match the types of colic with their definitions listed in questions 86-90.

Choices may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. spasmodic
- b. impaction
- c. incarceration
- d. displacement
- e. excessive fermentation

- 86. Intestinal segment has become twisted or trapped in an abnormal position
- 87. Blockage of intestinal tract with normal ingesta
- 88. Irregular muscle contractions of the intestinal tract
- 89. Upset in gas and/or fluid production in the digestive tract
- 90. Loop of intestine is entrapped by a normal or abnormal abdominal structure

Questions 91-94. Listed below are common classes ridden by saddleseat riders. Match the class to the class descriptions in questions 91-94. Choices may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Road Hack
- b. Park Saddle
- c. Saddleseat pleasure
- d. Classic Country Pleasure

- 91. 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.
- 92. Equines are shown at a walk, trot, extended trot, canter and hand gallop. Scoring emphasis is placed on performance and conformation of the equine.
- 93. Equines are to be shown at a walk, trot, canter. Equine should show brilliance, collection, and animation in performance.
- 94. Equine shown at a walk, trot and canter. It is recommended that equines be brought to a flat-footed walk before changing gaits. Poor manners will be penalized.

Questions 95-99. Match the type of wound with its description in questions 95-99. Choices may be used more than once or not at all.

- a. Laceration
- b. Incised
- c. Puncture
- d. Abrasion
- e. Penetrating

- 95. Can be more serious than they appear and are characterized by a small skin opening.
- 96. Torn edges and irregular shape
- 97. Superficial skin wounds resulting from rubbing or scraping against an irritant surface.
- 98. Clean straight edges and often bleed quite freely
- 99. Entrance is through one of the body cavities such as the thorax or abdomen and are very serious.

100. **WARNING.** Do not over think this question!!!! Where on the horse is the pastern bone located?

- a. head
- b. abdomen
- c. neck
- d. tail
- e. **LEG**

WHEW!!! You are done! MAKE sure your name and ID # are on BOTH the question booklet and answer sheet. Hand everything in to the monitor when you are completed.