

1. True / False - The darkest bay is the mahogany bay. - HH 4

2. True / False - A snip is a few white hairs in the center of the forehead. - HH 4

3. True / False - True palominos have no dark hair. - HH 5

4. True / False - Whether a horse is light roan or dark roan depends on the proportions of white hairs in comparison to the colored. - HH 5

5. True / False - The two specific coat patterns of paints are tovero and overo. - HH 5

6. True / False - Patched means darker spots are embossed on the coat. - HH 6

7. True / False - Ratty indicates lack of uniformity in color. - HH 6

8. True / False - Smokey implies darker patches, dull finish, or dark overcast. - HH 6

9. True / False - A blaze often includes the eyes and nostrils. - HH 7

10. True / False - Flaxen describes a mane or tail which is white with a few black hairs giving it a silver cast. - HH 7

11. True / False - Low, flat withers hold a saddle well. - HH 10

12. True / False - A broad forehead, with great width between the eyes is desired. - HH 10

13. True / False - A deep heart girth and well-sprung
foreribs give room for good respiratory and digestive
capacity. - HH 10

14. True / False - The hind legs are muscled both inside
and out, with the gaskin tied in high into the hock joint. - HH
11

15. True / False - From the rear view, the hocks should
point straight back or turn in very slightly. - HH 11

16. True / False - Too little angle at the hock is called
"sickle-hocked." - HH 11

17. True / False - The hoof should have the same angle as
the pastern. - HH 11

18. True / False - A slick fat horse might appear smooth and
glossy, and still be of low quality. - HH 11

19. True / False - Quality is indicated by cleanness of the bone and head, general body smoothness, and stylishness. - HH 11

20. True / False - The bones of the legs should be flat, clean, and free from fleshiness and puffiness. - HH 11

21. True / False - The horse's bottom-line is much longer than the top-line. - HH 9

22. True / False - A high-arched neck is desirable. - HH 10

22. True / False - A high-arched neck is desirable. - HH 10

23. True / False - Tendons below the knees and hocks appear sharply separated from the canons, giving the leg a flat appearance. - HH 11

24. True / False - Geldings show excessive masculinity. -
HH 12

25. True / False - Vertical line from point of shoulder should
fall in the center of the knee, cannon, pastern, and foot. -
HH 12

26. True / False - The usefulness of all horses depends on
their ability to move well. - HH 12

27. True / False - Excess lateral movement of the feet
increases efficiency. - HH 12

28. True / False - All breeds should have an elastic stride. -
HH 12

29. True / False - A horse that stands crooked usually
moves crooked. - HH 12

30. True / False - A horse that toes in on the front feet will usually dish or wing in. - HH 12

31. True / False - A pigeon-toed horse will usually paddle or wing out. - HH 12

32. True / False - Lateral movement of the hocks is undesirable. - HH 12

33. True / False - Certain unsoundnesses have a tendency to be inherited, and these are more serious than those which are acquired by accident. - HH 13

34. True / False - A more massive jaw is more desirable than a small jaw. - HH 16

35. True / False - Low flat withers are more desirable than prominent withers. - HH 16

36. True / False - A wider stifle is more desirable than a narrow stifle. - HH 16

37. True / False - A short underline is more desirable than a longer underline. - HH 16

38. True / False - Round cannons are more desirable than flatter cannons. - HH 16

39. True / False - A deeper-chest is more desirable than a shallow-chest. - HH 16

40. True / False - A narrow-chest is more desirable than a broad-chest. - HH 16

41. True / False - A long cannon is more desirable than a short cannon. - HH 16

42. True / False - A shorter back is more desirable than a long back. - HH 16

43. True / False - Short, bunchy forearm muscling is more desirable than long tapering forearm muscling. - HH 16

44. True / False - A long ear is more desirable than a short ear. - HH 16

45. True / False - A short coupling is more desirable than a long coupling. - HH 16

46. True / False - When giving reasons, you will lose points for incorrect statements. - HH 15

47. True / False - When giving reasons, be sure to use correct grammar. - HH 16

48. True / False - When giving reasons, you should emphasize the important comparisons. - HH 16

49. True / False - Incorrect terms greatly detract from the value of your reasons. - HH 16

50. True / False - When giving reasons, you should leave out small things that leave room for doubt. - HH 16

51. True / False - A high gaited horse folds its knees, with the forearm nearly horizontal momentarily, flexes the hock noticeably, and lifts the feet high from the ground. - HH 17

52. True / False - A fox trot is a fast, two beat gait with the front and hind legs on the same side moving simultaneously. - HH 17

53. True / False - A side-wheeler is a pacer that rolls the body sideways as he paces. - HH 18

54. True / False - When cantering in the show ring, the lead should be toward the inside of the ring. - HH 18

55. True / False - The rider's body should be in rhythm and balance with the action of the horse, helping the horse move easily. - HH 20

56. True / False - The art of riding horseback is equitation. - HH 20

57. True / False - The off side of the horse and the far side of the horse are the same side. - HH 20

58. True / False - When mounting, you should pull yourself up. - HH 20

59. True / False - The reins should be held just above and in front of the saddle. - HH 20

60. True / False - The neck rein is also called the bearing rein. - HH 20

61. True / False - A horse length is eight feet. - HH 20

62. True / False - When riding, you should keep your hands and arms relaxed and supple, elbows close to your body. - HH 20

63. True / False - Loud talk makes a horse nervous. - HH 21

64. True / False - If you get out of balance, you will stiffen your body and lose the rhythm of motion with your horse. - HH 21

65. True / False - Your hands control the horse's hindquarter through the reins, bit and horse's mouth. - HH 21

66. True / False - The horse will shift its body to attempt to balance your weight. - HH 21

67. True / False - Legs are used to signal speed and movements of the horse's hindquarters. - HH 21

68. True / False - At the trot, the body is inclined forward slightly more than at a walk. - HH 21

69. True / False - When posting, the rider goes up from the saddle as the outside shoulder of the horse comes up. - HH 22

70. True / False - Signal for a stop when the horse's rear legs are moving forward under its body. - HH 22

71. True / False - At the lope, keep your legs in contact with the saddle and horse. - HH 22

72. True / False - To side pass, rein the direction you wish to move the forequarters and use your outside leg to move the hindquarters. - HH 23

73. True / False - Equitation requires practice and patience. - HH 23

74. True / False - When mounting, the left hand holding the reins should be placed on the horse's neck in front of the withers. - HH 23

75. True / False - The end of split reins should remain on the same side as the reining hand at all times. - HH 23

76. True / False - When using a romel, no finger between reins is allowed. - HH 24

77. True / False - Only one hand is to be used for reining and hands shall not be changed. - HH 24

78. True / False - The rider should sit in the saddle with the knees slightly bent so that the shoulder, hip and heel form a straight line. - HH 24

79. True / False - The stirrup should be just short enough to allow the heels to be higher than the toes. - HH 24

80. True / False - Mechanical hackamore, tie-downs, running martingales and draw reins are prohibited. - HH 24

81. True / False - Riders may be asked to change horses. - HH 25

82. True / False - In hunt seat equitation, the bight of the reins may fall on either side; however, all reins should be picked up at the same time. - HH 25

83. True / False - In hunter seat equitation, the order to reverse may be executed by turning toward or away from the rail. - HH 25

84. True / False - In saddle seat equitation, the bight of the reins should be on the off side. - HH 26

85. True / False - In saddle seat equitation, the riding whip is always carried in the rider's outside hand. - HH 26

86. True / False - If using a full bridle, the snaffle rein is to be narrower in width than the curb rein. - HH 26

87. True / False - The bridle serves as a means of communication between the horse and rider or driver. – HH 27

88. True / False - On the bosal, the rawhide is braided to create a thicker portion over the nose and thinner underneath the jaw. - HH 28

89. True / False - The stiffer the bosal, the more severe its action. - HH 28

90. True / False - Not all pressure points affected by bit action are in the mouth. - HH 29

91. True / False - The snaffle can encourage the horse to raise its head. - HH 29

92. True / False - The roof of the mouth is affected by very few bits. - HH 30

93. True / False - When the horse's nose is up, only the bars are affected by a snaffle. - HH 30

94. True / False - Slick is a term used to describe the shape of the cantle on a western saddle. - HH 29

95. True / False - The thicker the diameter of the snaffle, the more discomfort it may cause. - HH 30

96. True / False - The mullen mouth emphasizes pressure on the bars. - HH 30

97. True / False - The longer the shank, the less leverage the rider has. - HH 30

98. True / False - The curb bit is most effective when the horse flexes at the poll. - HH 30

99. True / False - A high port is not necessarily more severe. - HH 30

100. True / False - The Weymouth bit is a curb with a fixed mouthpiece. - HH 31

101. True / False - The snaffle is slightly higher than the curb in the Weymouth bridle. - HH 31

102. True / False - The Liverpool bit is a curb with a fixed or loose mouthpiece. - HH 31

103. True / False - The Liverpool bit is commonly used on driving horses. - HH 31

104. True / False - To remove oxidation or rust spots on the bit, wipe the bit with steel wool. - HH 31

105. True / False - Stirrups set forward throw the rider into the pommel. - HH 32

106. True / False - The cut back saddle sits the rider further back and straighter compared to other riding styles. - HH 32

107. True / False - The saddle seat is ridden with long stirrups. - HH 32

108. True / False - The cut back saddle is generally used for a horse with more front-end action and a higher head set. - HH 32

109. True / False - The flaps on the hunt seat may include padded knee rolls to help the rider when riding on the flat or going over jumps. - HH 32

110. True / False - The seat of the both the Western saddle and English saddle are measured from the head nail to the center of the cantle. - HH 33

111. True / False - Western blankets and English pads should both be larger than the saddle resting on them. - HH 34

112. True / False - Saddle pads are not necessary for English saddles. - HH 34

113. True / False - When leather gets wet, place it near heat to dry it out. - HH 34

114. True / False - Proper grooming improves the condition and fitness of the muscle. - HH 35

115. True / False - Grooming should start days in advance of the show. - HH 35

116. True / False - Grooming implies the preparation of the entire horse, excluding the feet. - HH 35

117. True / False - A couple of swallows of water every few minutes aids in cooling out your horse. - HH 36

118. True / False - To pick up the fore foot, stand beside your horse's shoulder facing his front. - HH 36

119. True / False - Work from the toe toward the heel with the hoof pick. - HH 37

120. True / False - If your horse is going into the show ring, make sure the wall of the foot is clean. - HH 37

121. True / False - The usual grooming procedure starts on the near side. - HH 37

122. True / False - The currycomb is never used on the head or below the knees and hocks. - HH 37

123. True / False - Long gliding strokes with the stiff-bristled brush removes the most dirt. - HH 37

124. True / False - Washing is a poor substitute for regular grooming. - HH 38

125. True / False - Hand rubbing helps produce a glossy coat. - HH 38

126. True / False - The hair around the fetlock joint is trimmed to give the legs a neater, cleaner appearance. - HH 39

127. True / False - Showing in performance classes is and should be fun. - HH 40

128. True / False - In performance classes, the rider should seem to almost disappear. - HH 40

129. True / False - It is better to scratch an entry than to enter a lame, injured, or sour horse. - HH 41

130. True / False - Unnecessary roughness or discourtesy will be cause to be dismissed from further competition. - HH 42

131. True / False - You may tie your horse to arena fence or hark them at the arena. - HH 42

132. True / False - Low shoes are suitable and appropriate attire for all classes. - HH 42

133. True / False - Walk beside a horse when leading, never in front. - HH 42

134. True / False - Teach a horse to lead easily and freely at any gait before trying to show in the ring. - HH 42

135. True / False - Showing begins at entry and ends after exit. - HH 43

136. True / False - In showmanship, only the exhibitor is to be judged. - HH 44

137. True / False - Spurs are prohibited in showmanship classes. - HH 44

138. True / False - In Hunt Showmanship, if the horse is shown in a full bridle, the snaffle rein is across the withers and the horse is led with the curb rein. - HH 44

139. True / False - When showing in Draft Horse Showmanship, you do not switch sides of your horse as the judge moves around it. - HH 45

140. True / False - In Draft Horse Showmanship, switch the lead to your left hand to pose your horse. - HH 45

141. True / False - Foot troubles and the necessity for shoeing are largely man-made. - HH 47

142. True / False - The toe strikes the ground slightly before the heel and frog. - HH 48

143. True / False - The foot and leg are engineered to minimize shock. - HH 48

144. True / False - The horse's base of support grows out from under the horse if shoes are left on too long. - HH 48

145. True / False - Shoes may be used to help cure disease or defective hooves. - HH 48

146. True / False - The foot should be made to fit the shoe, not the shoe to fit the foot. - HH 49

147. True / False - Always walk around your horse; never walk under the rope tie nor step over it. - HH 52

148. True / False - When leading into a box stall, turn the horse so that it faces the back of the stall before releasing the lead. - HH 52

149. True / False - When using a double rigged saddle, remember to tighten the rear cinch first, front cinch last. - HH 53

150. True / False - The American Saddlebred Horse has no color restrictions. - HH 59

151. Which two coat colors always have black points? - HH 4

152. What is a dark stripe across the shoulders? - HH 4

153. The mane and tail of a chestnut horse are never: - HH 4

154. A roan with a base coat color of chestnut is known as a _____ roan. - HH 5

155. A gray horse with small black or reddish specks or spots on a predominantly white background is known as: - HH 5

156. What is "tucked up?" - HH 4

157. What is a mark of identification? - HH 4

158. Which color is described as "mouse gray, may seem purple or smoke colored?" - HH 4

159. Black mane, tail and lower portion of the legs are known as: - HH 6

160. What describes a darker ribbon which goes along the back from the mane to the tail? - HH 6

161. Red-speckled means a gray or roan having what two color specks on a white background? - HH 6

162. Which two colors of horses are often found to be mealy-mouthed? - HH 7

163. A _____ is a long narrow band of white working from the forehead down toward the muzzle. - HH 7

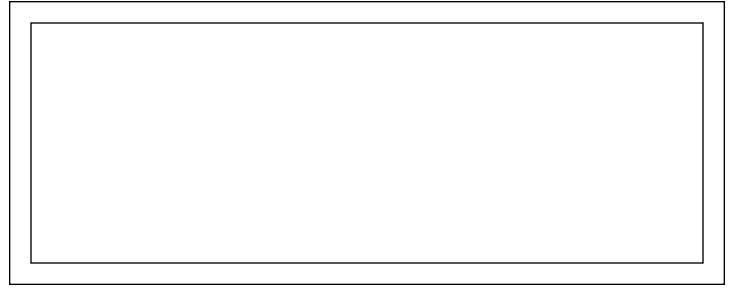
164. How a horse moves its feet and legs at a walk, trot, etc., is known as: - HH 8

165. What is another name for chestnuts? - HH 8

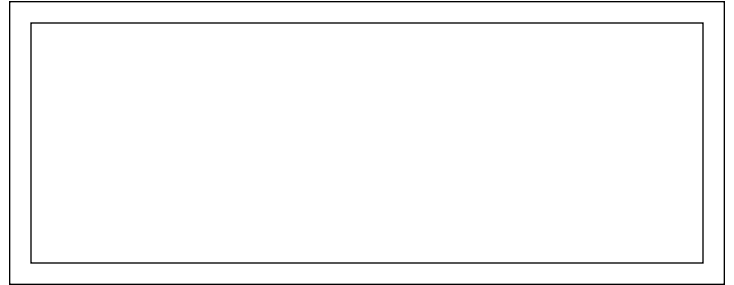
166. A horse is called _____ when it is lacking refinement and has a rough, harsh appearance. - HH 8

167. Long, sloping pasterns throwing the fetlocks low is called: - HH 8

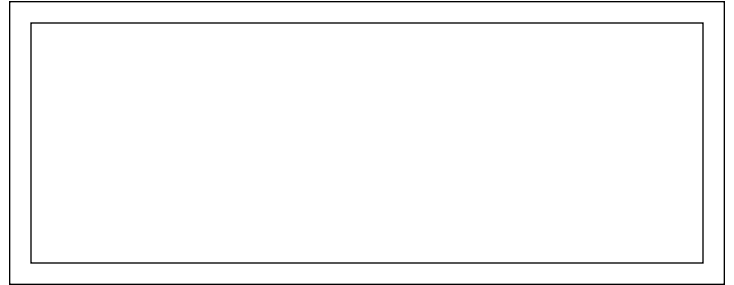
168. The region of the lumbar vertebrae, loin, or space between the last rib and hip is called - HH 8



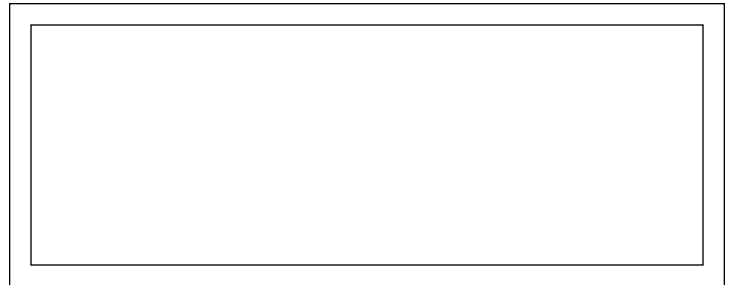
169. When the hocks are close together and the feet are wide apart the horse is called: - HH 9



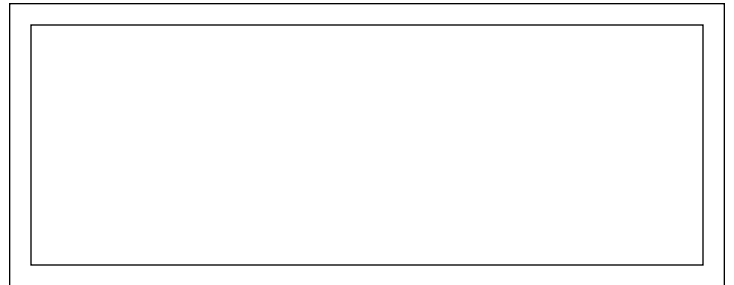
170. The part of the back just in front of the base of the tail is the: - HH 9



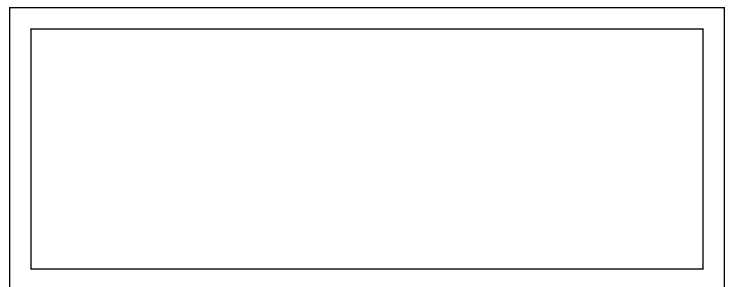
171. The downward rotation of the toe of coffin bone inside the hoof due to chronic founder or laminitis is: - HH 9



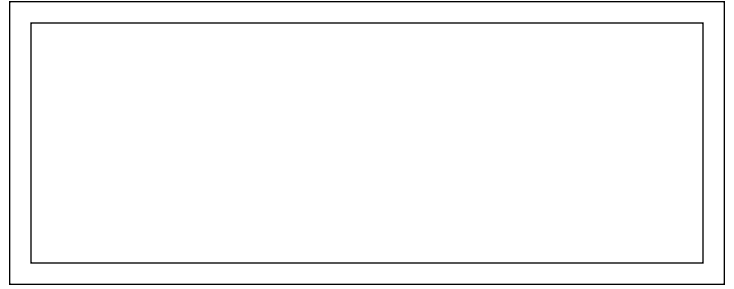
172. A horny growth behind the fetlock joint is called: - HH 9



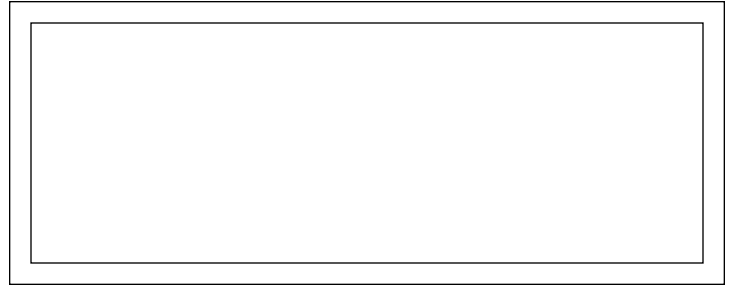
173. The muscular part of the hind leg above the hock is called the: - HH 9



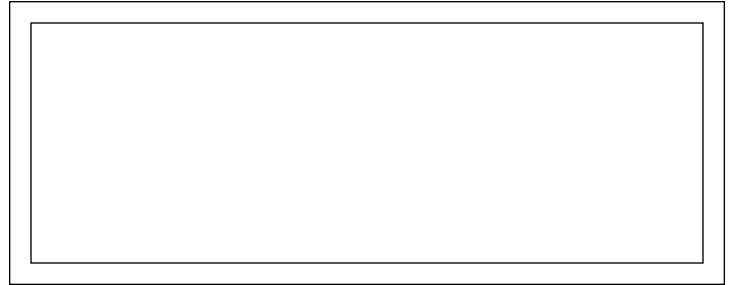
174. Horses with short steep croups are called: - HH 9



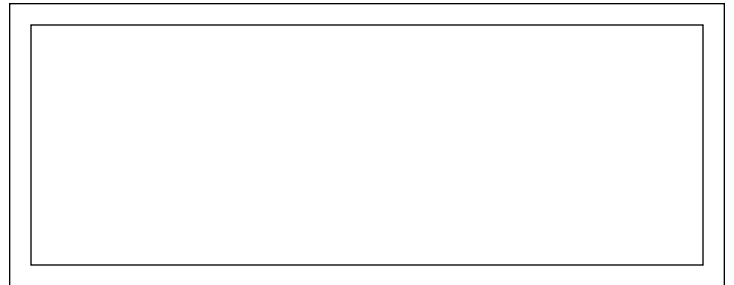
175. Paunchy horses have: - HH 9



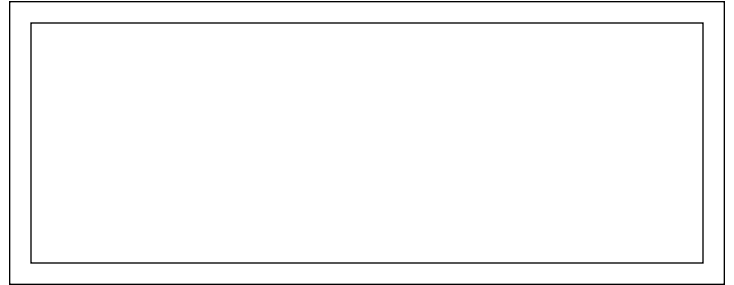
176. A horse with a very flexible neck who is hard to rein is called: - HH 9



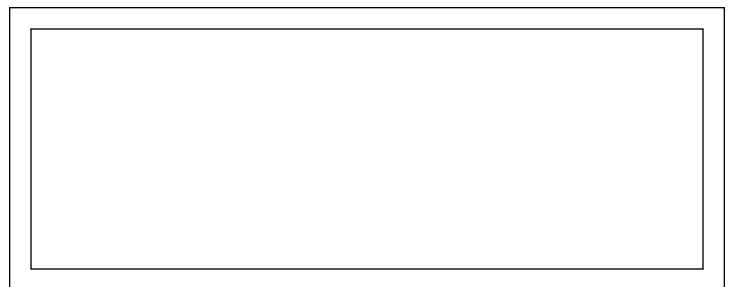
177. A curved, crooked hock is called: - HH 9



178. A horse that holds its head too high and its nose out is called: - HH 9



179. A protruding under jaw is called: - HH 9



180. Masculinity in the stallion and femininity in the mare is defined as: - HH 12

181. A horse that toes in is called: - HH 12

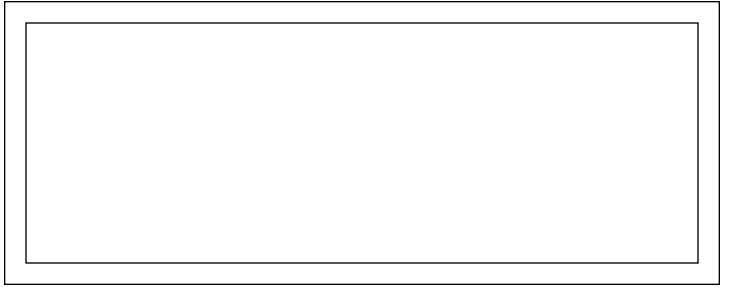
182. A horse that toes out is called: - HH 12

183. A "scuffing" on the inside of the diagonal forefeet and hindfeet is called: - HH 13

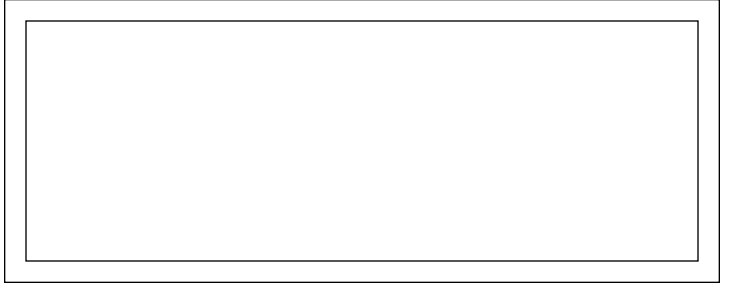
184. A noticeable pause in the flight of the foot, as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground is: - HH 13

185. Striking the forefoot with the toe of the hindfoot is: - HH 13

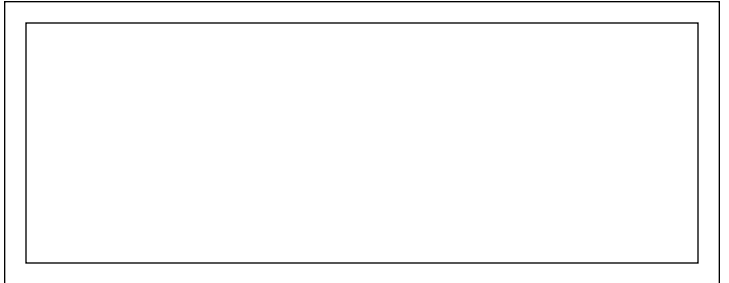
186. Striking the fetlock or cannon with the opposite foot is:
- HH 13



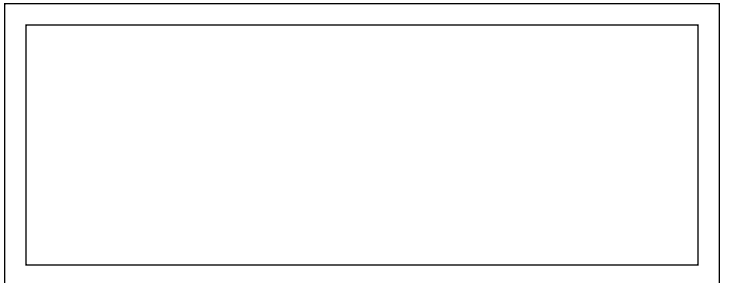
187. Throwing the front feet outward as they are picked up
is: - HH 13



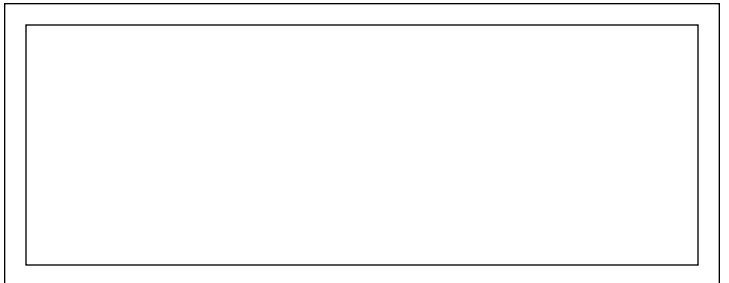
188. Paddling is most common in: - HH 13



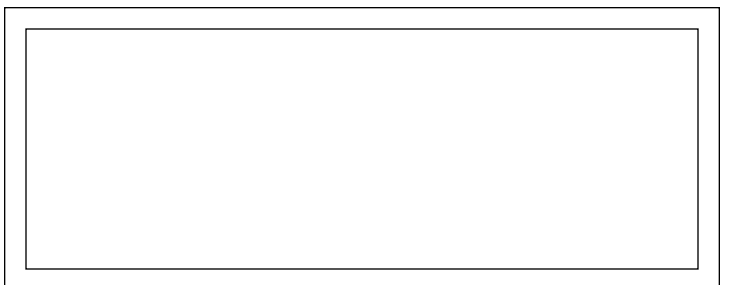
189. Perceptible extension of the stride with little flexion is: -
HH 13



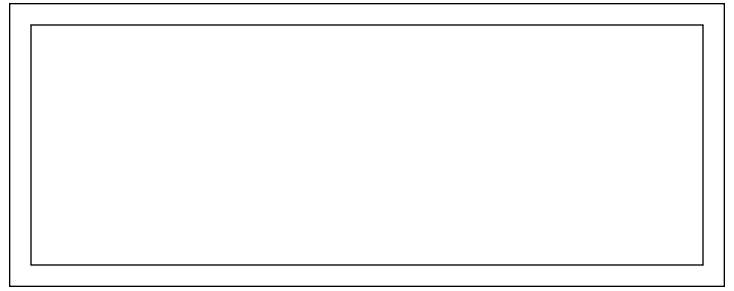
190. Excessive lateral shoulder motion is: - HH 13



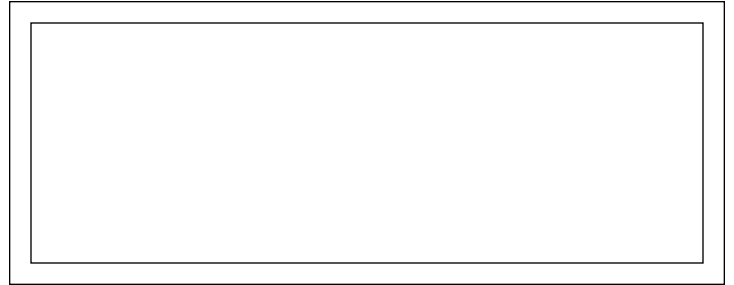
191. The hairline at top of the hindfoot hits the toe of the
forefoot as it breaks over is: - HH 13



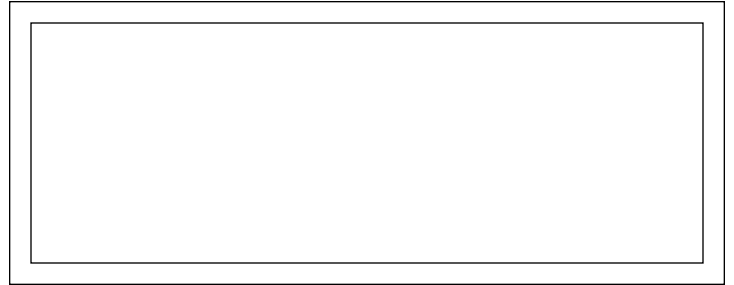
192. The inside of diagonal fore and hind pastern make contact is: - HH 13



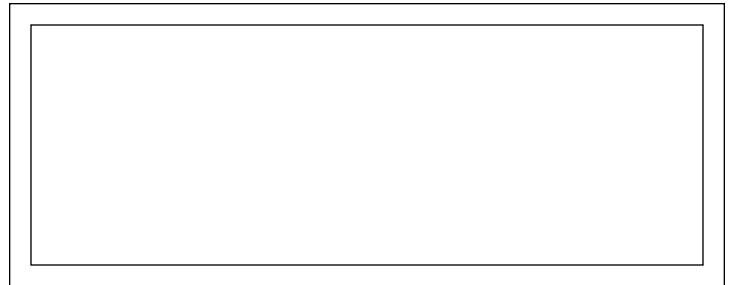
193. A short, quick, choppy stride is: - HH 13



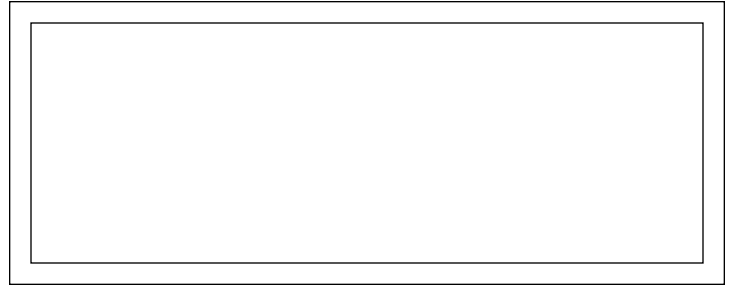
194. A twisting of the striding leg around in front of supporting leg is: - HH 13



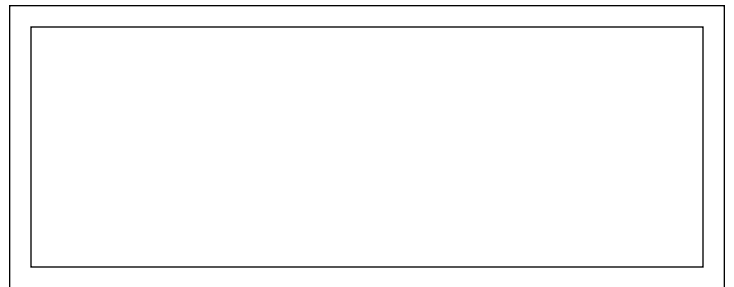
195. Interfering is most often done by _____ or splay-footed horses. - HH 13



196. Artificial gaits include: - HH 17



197. The natural gaits of the horse include: - HH 17



198. An acquired gait is one that is performed by natural impulse. - HH 17

199. What is the foundation gait? - HH 17

200. Characteristic stride in which the horse lifts its front and hind feet very high, flexing its knees and ankles is called: - HH 17

201. A correct coordinated action is: - HH 17

202. When the front foot and the opposite hind foot take off and stop at the same time, it is a _____ gait. - HH 17

203. When a rider's reactions to a horse's gaits are pleasant and enjoyable, the horse is called: - HH 17

204. When the gaits are executed in a smooth, collected manner, the horse is called: - HH 17

205. A particular way of going, characterized by a distinctive rhythmic movement of the feet and legs is referred to as: - HH 17

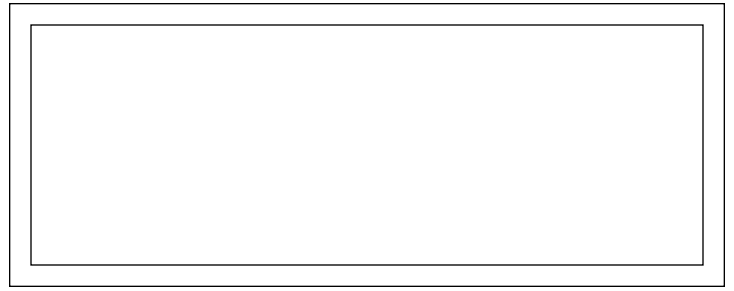
206. When a horse's action in motion is difficult to perform and plainly excessive, it is referred to as: - HH 17

207. A fast, two beat gait with the front and hind legs on the same side moving simultaneously is: - HH 18

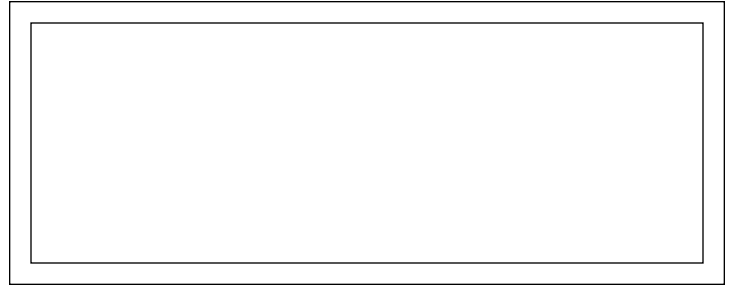
208. Striking the ground hard in the stride is: - HH 18

209. A fast, unnatural, four-beat gait in which each foot meets the ground separately at equal intervals is the: - HH 18

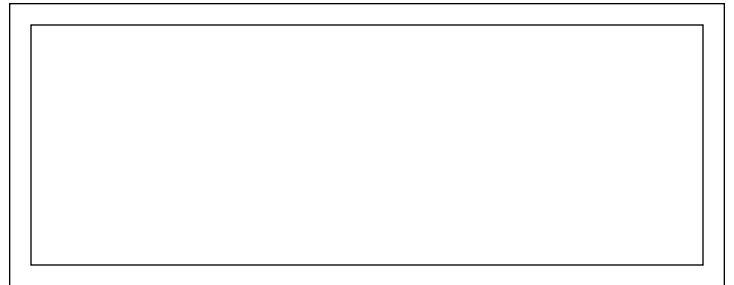
210. Side motion of the forehand is: - HH 18



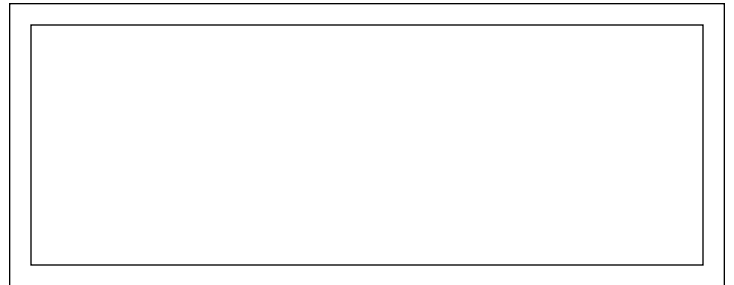
211. When the stride lacks spring or action, causing the rider unnecessary fatigue, the horse is called: - HH 18



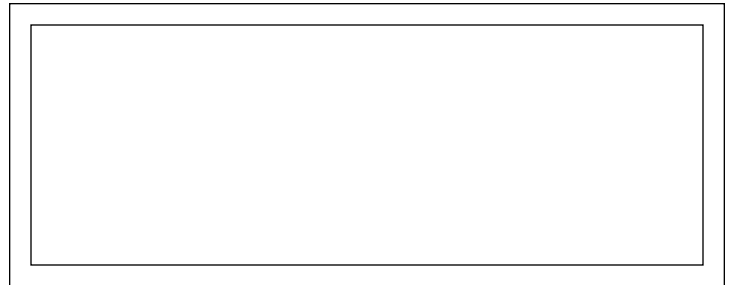
212. The ability of a horse to control its action in order to travel collectedly and in correct form is: - HH 19



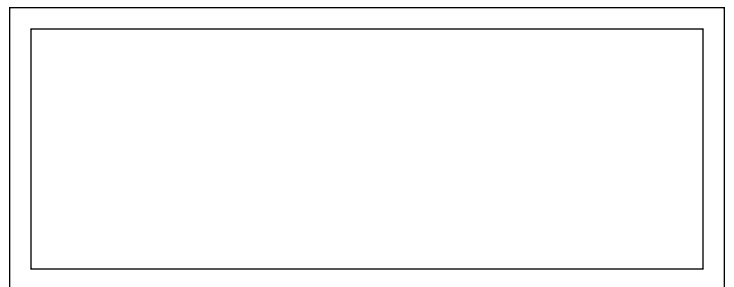
213. The line in which the foot is carried during the stride is:
- HH 19



214. The time used in taking one stride is: - HH 19



215. The precision sequence with which each stride is taken
in turn is: - HH 19



216. The equipment and clothing used in showing are called: - HH 20

217. The rein placed against the neck for direction of turn is:
- HH 20

218. The excess part of the reins passing beyond the thumb and fingers and out of the hand: - HH 20

219. A type of Western reins: - HH 20

220. In which type of equitation should the rider sit the jog and not post? - HH 24

221. Curb chains must be at least _____" in width and lie flat against the jaws of the horse. - HH 24

222. Which piece of equipment is prohibited? - HH 24

223. Which is not a style of headstall? - HH 27

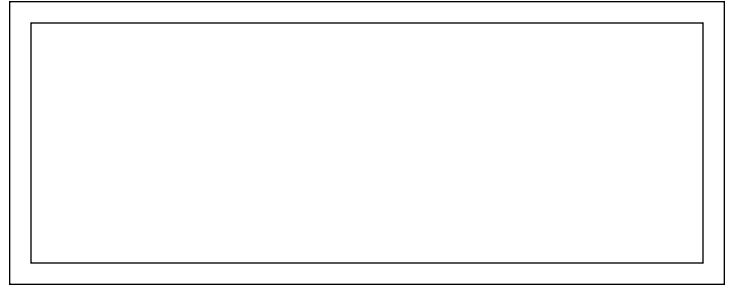
224. Which type of western rein is most popular? - HH 27

225. Which type of Western headstall has a crown piece that is split allowing one ear to pass through the crown piece to hold the headstall in place? - HH 27

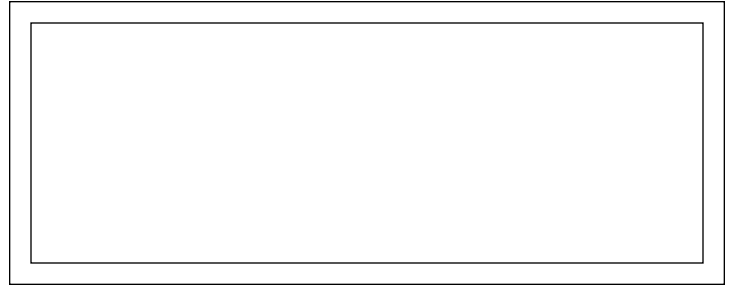
226. Which type of Western headstall has a small loop added to the crown piece to go around the ear? - HH 27

227. Which type of Western headstall has a brow band added to the headstall to keep the crown piece from sliding down the horse's neck? - HH 27

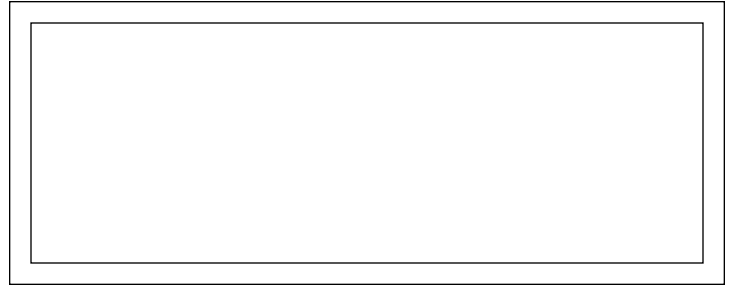
228. The part of the hackamore that fits over and around the nose is: - HH 27



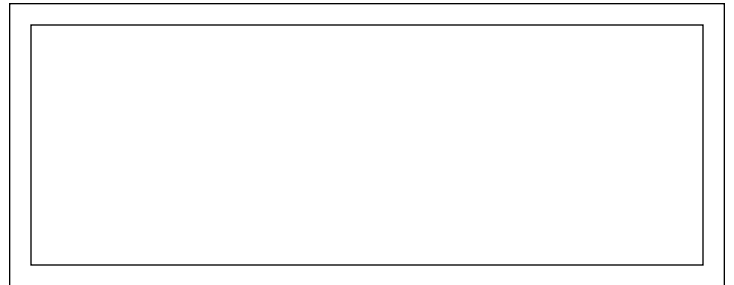
229. A combination of bridle, harness pad, and crupper used to teach the horse to flex at the poll: - HH 27



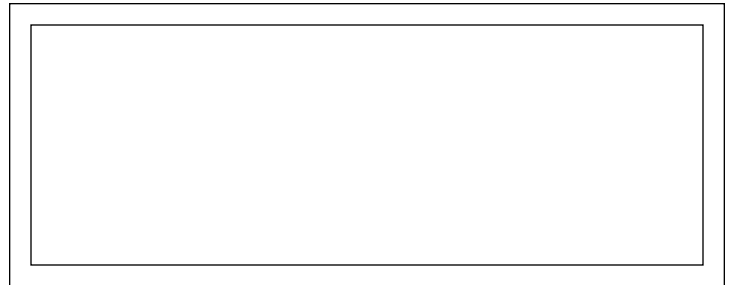
230. A stiff noseband on a halter used with longe strap in training: - HH 27



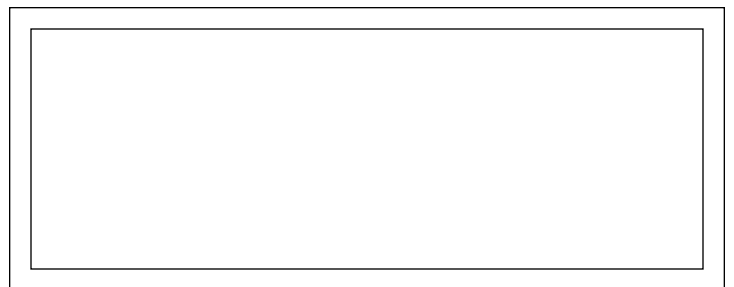
231. A saddle pad cut to fit the shape of the saddle with a large colorful roll around the edge: - HH 27



232. A special knot on a hackamore: - HH 27



233. The measure of the circumference of a horse's body back of the withers: - HH 27



234. A bitless bridle used in breaking and training: - HH 27

235. Straps fastened to the front legs of a horse to prevent it from straying from camp: - HH 27

236. In harness racing, leather loops that are connected by straps and placed on the gaskin and forearm, connecting the front and rear legs of the same side of pacing horses to assist in maintaining the pacing gait:- HH 27

237. What bridle is used for polo, hunt, dressage and pleasure riding? - HH 28

238. Snaffle bits are direct action bits. - HH 29

239. A ring of rope, rawhide, or metal on a lasso through which the loop slides: - HH 29

240. A Spanish bridle is: - HH 29

241. The leather flaps on the side of a saddle: - HH 29

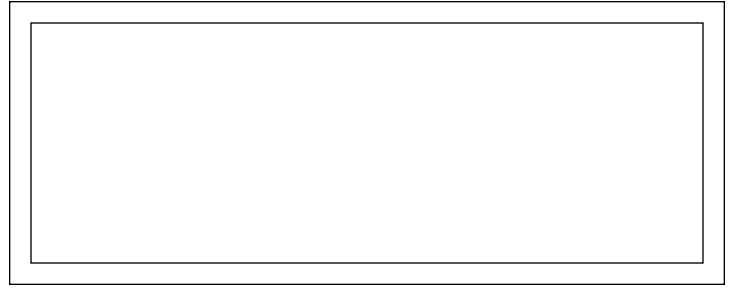
242. Close fitting riding breeches, or ankle-high high shoes worn with breeches: - HH 29.

243. A strap running from the girth between front legs to the bridle: - HH 29.

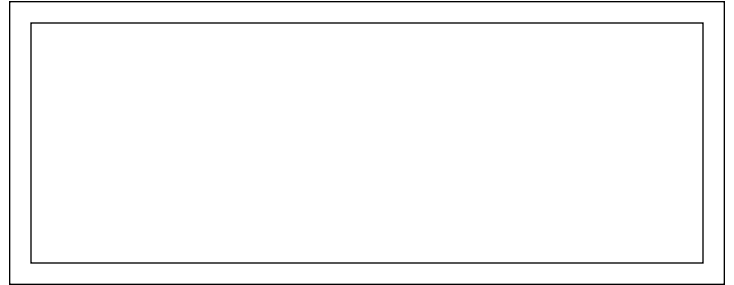
244. A hackamore lead rope: - HH 29.

245. The part of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue: - HH 29

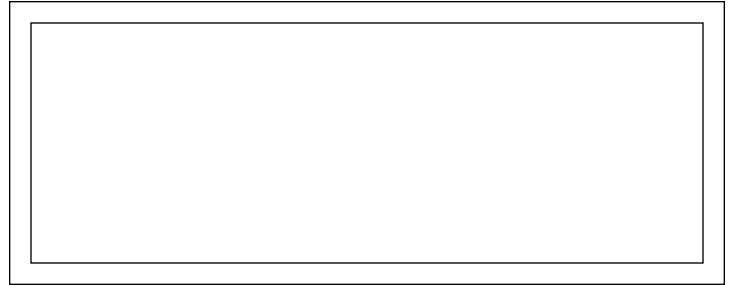
246. A term to describe the shape of the fork on a western saddle: - HH 29



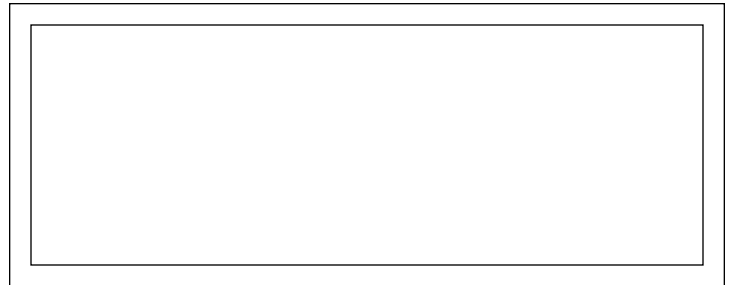
247. A broad strap about the girth, to hold the blanket in place: - HH 29



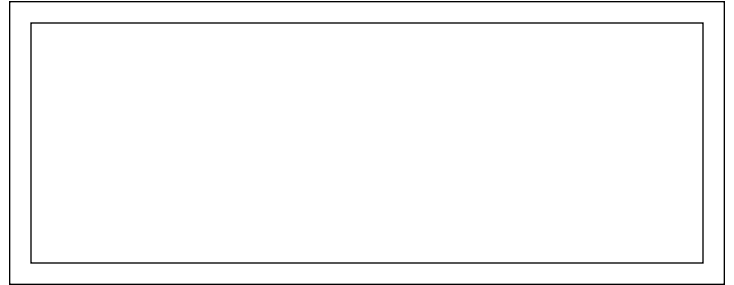
248. A stirrup cover: - HH 29



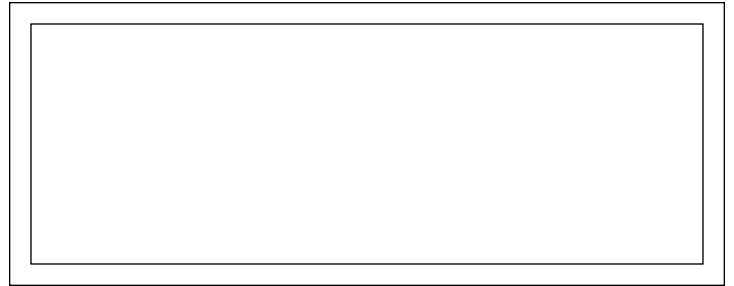
249. What kind of rigging is used for roping? - HH 32



250. Which rigging is used for trail? - HH 32



251. The cut back saddle is developed for a horse with more front-end action and higher head set. - HH 32.



252. Width of the withers should be measured _____
below the top of the withers to correspond to the fork width
of the saddle. - HH 33.

253. The _____ saddle is an elongated version of the
forward seat saddle. - HH 33

254. A leather strap fastened to the rear of the saddle and
looping under the base of the tail; used to stabilize and
prevent a saddle from slipping forward: - HH 34.

255. Supports and protects the splint bone during work: -
HH 34

256. Protect the back of the rear fetlocks from abrasion: -
HH 34

257. Protects the back of the front coronary band from injury
due to the hind feet stepping on the front feet: - HH 34

258. Hair of the tail cut below the dock of the tail: - HH 35

259. Usually refers to hair that is clean and glossy, denoting a healthy appearance: - HH 35

260. Short cut mane: - HH 35

261. Mane cut off so part is left standing upright: - HH 35.

262. A "cooled out" horse is neither hot to the touch nor breathing hard. - HH 36.

263. What two breeds are normally shown with a full mane and tail? - HH 38.

264. The bridle path is usually _____ inches long. -
HH 39

265. Some gaited Saddle Horses have bridle paths that are
trimmed _____ inches down the neck. - HH 39

266. Hunters may be shown with the tail braided for a
distance of _____ inches from the base. - HH 39

267. A seven-and-one-half-minute period in a polo game: -
HH 40

268. Bones of the tail cut in shortening the tail: - HH 40

269. The training of a horse to respond to natural
movements when requested by the rider with the use of
reins, hands and feet. - HH 40

270. A horse with little training: - HH 40

271. A program of games on horseback: - HH 40

272. A horse ridden to a hunt meet: - HH 40.

273. A collection of saddle horses: - HH 40

274. The rider has a minor role in equitation classes. - HH
40

275. Draft horses may be shown with a show stick
approximately 1 inch in diameter and _____ inches
long. - HH 44

276. The horny-grooved inside of the hoof: - HH 47.

277. A disease of the foot characterized by a pungent odor:
- HH 47

278. The healthy hoof grows _____ to _____
inch per month. - HH 47

279. A scissor like tool used to trim the hoof: - HH 47.

280. The varnish like outer layer of the hoof: - HH 47

281. The _____ is attached to the coffin bone and
causes the extension of the hoof at each step. - HH 48

282. Splayfoot is: - HH 49

283. A vertical crack on the side of the hoof: - HH 49

284. Cocked ankles can be helped or corrected by: - HH 49

285. Close at heels: - HH 49

286. When a horse travels in a manner inconsistent with its natural way of going: - HH 50

287. A serious ailment of the sensitive laminae: - HH 50

288. A bruise of the sole at the angle of the wall and the bar of the hoof: - HH 50

289. An actual infection of the sensitive portions of the hoof that gains access through cracks in the white line on the sole: - HH 50

290. A group of horses having common origin and possessing certain distinguishable characteristics that are transmittable to their offspring: - HH 56

291. Those characteristics of a breed that distinguish it from other breeds such as function, conformation and/or color: - HH 56

292. Standard of excellence set up by an association for its breed or registry: - HH 56

293. Those characteristics commonly accepted as ideal for a particular breed: - HH 56

294. The offspring of a sire and a dam of different breeds or types: - HH 56

295. A group of animals within a breed, all of which trace directly to a common ancestor: - HH 56

296. An animal of unknown ancestry: - HH 56

297. Designating the pedigree of an individual consisting of one or more breeds: - HH 56

298. Written record of the ancestry of an animal: - HH 56

299. A record book in which the performance of animals is recorded and preserved: - HH 56

300. An organization formed for the purpose of keeping records of the ancestry of individuals within a breed or registry, and to promote the breed or registry: - HH 58

301. A book of record published by breed registry associations for purebred horses, ponies or jacks: - HH 58

302. Which breed is depicted in cave drawings over 2000 years ago? - HH 56.

303. Which is the oldest purebred and foundation horse for many modern horse breeds? - HH 56

304. Where is the place of origin for the Clydesdale? - HH 56

305. The American Miniature Horse cannot be taller than _____ inches. - HH 57

306. Which breed originated from breeding small English and Dutch mine horses? - HH 56

307. Which breed was developed from saddle horses by settlers in the Ozarks? - HH 56

308. Which breed is known for a "rocking chair" canter? - HH 57

309. Where is the Palomino Horse Registry? - HH 58

310. Which breed is known as a breed of blacks and grays? - HH 59

311. Where did the Percheron originate? - HH 58.

312. The Pinto Horse Association of America, Inc includes how many conformation types? - HH 59

313. Which breed has essentially Appaloosa coat patterns and characteristics? - HH 59

314. The Pony of the Americas stands between _____ and _____ inches tall at the withers. - HH 59

315. Where did the Shetland Pony originate? - HH 58.

316. Which breed is known for its ability to do the running walk? - HH 59

317. Where did the Welsh Pony originate? - HH 58

318. A brand may be burned on the _____, shoulder, or hip. - HH 4

319. A red roan has a base coat color of _____ . - HH 5

320. The coat of a roan horse carries _____ hairs intermingled with one or more base colors. - HH 5

321. Pure indicates uniformity, clarity and depth of _____ . - HH 6

322. Grays can have a _____ color pattern which looks like small white rosettes or bursts of white against a darker background. - HH 5

323. _____ always means dark stripes on the legs and/or withers. - HH 6

324. The lower leg bone below the knee or below the hock, and above the fetlock joint is the _____ bone. - HH 8

325. Conformation is structure, form, and _____ arrangement of parts as applied to a horse. - HH 8

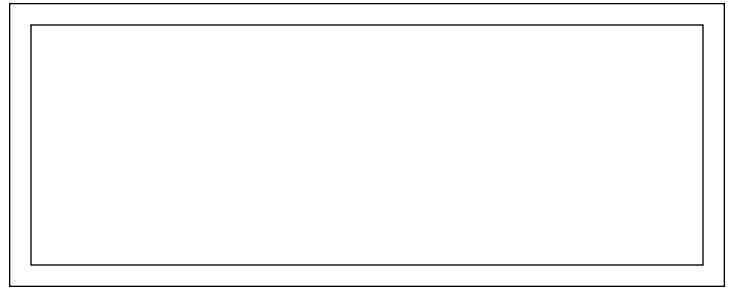
326. Coon footed is long, sloping _____ throwing the fetlocks low. - HH 8

327. The coupling is the region of the _____ vertebrae. - HH 8

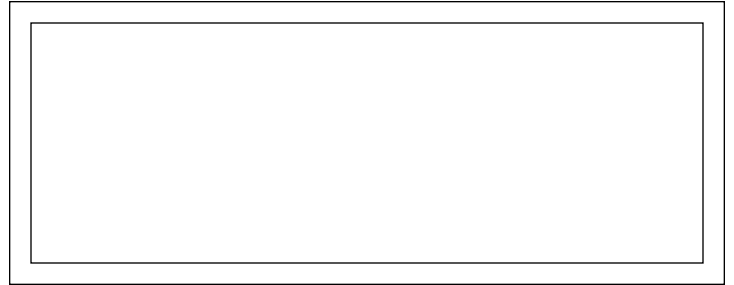
328. Conformation includes _____, _____, _____, and _____. - HH 8

329. The cannon bone is below the knee or below the _____ . - HH 8

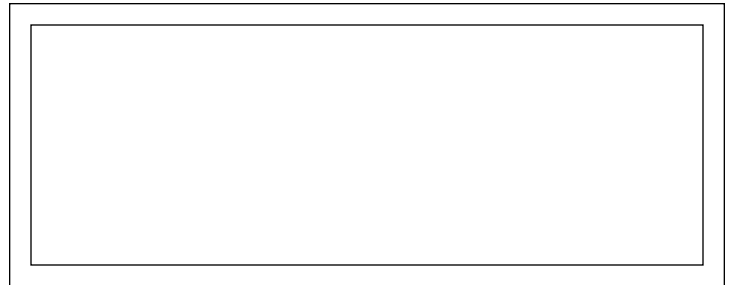
330. The horny growths on the inside of the horse's leg are called _____ . - HH 8



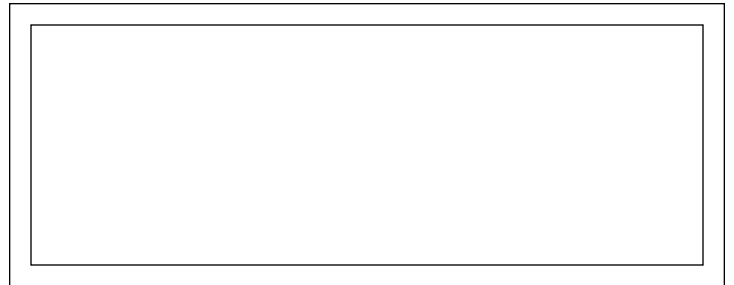
331. _____ depends upon the function a horse is to perform. - HH 9



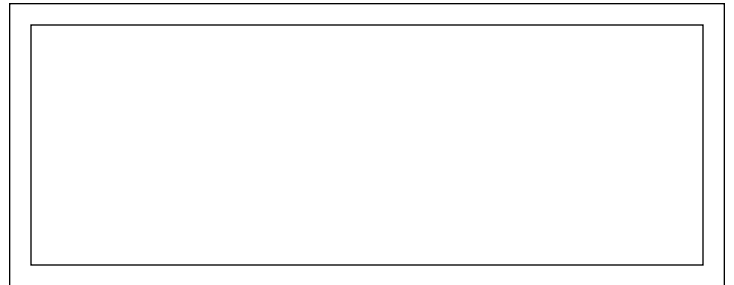
332. Cow-hocked is _____ close together,
_____ wide apart. - HH 9



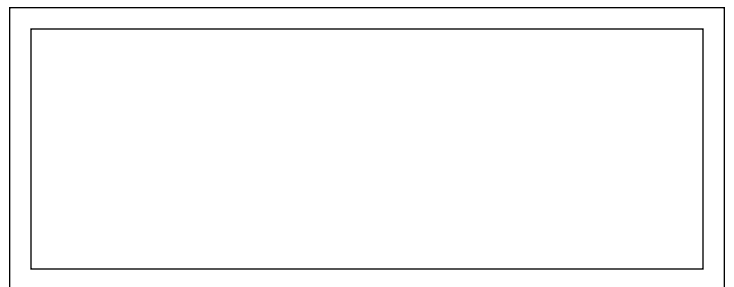
333. An ergot is a horny growth behind the _____
joint. - HH 9



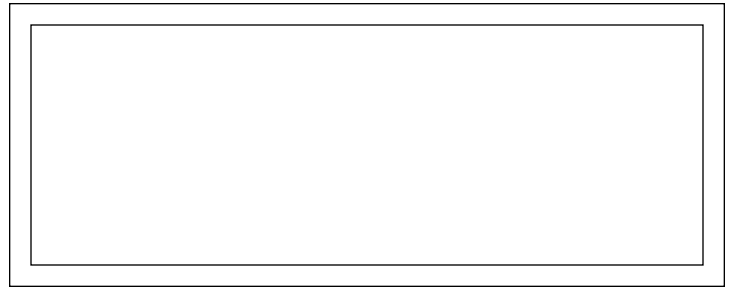
334. The gaskin is the muscular part of the hind leg above
the _____. - HH 9



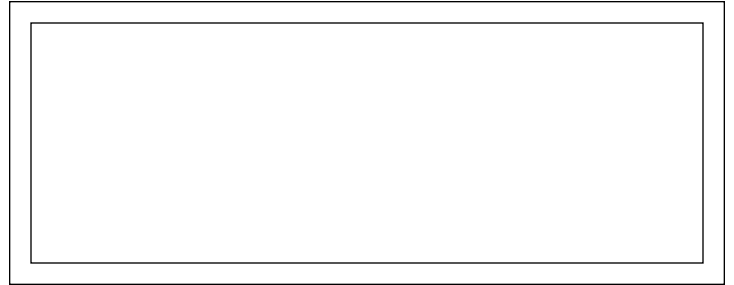
335. A thin, sharp, arched back is called a _____
back. - HH 9



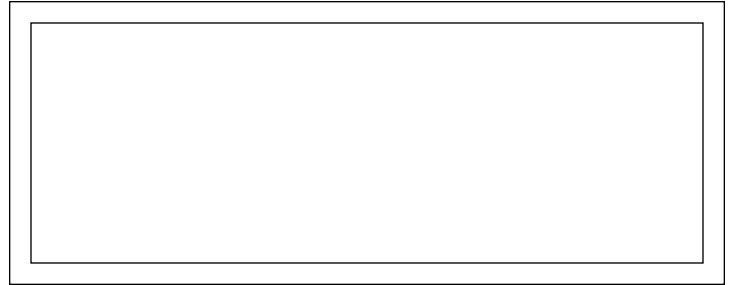
336. Sickie-hock is observed from the _____ . -
HH 9



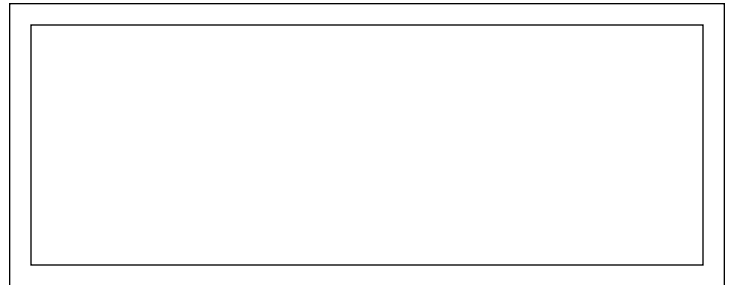
337. Both the _____ and the _____ of muscle
are important. - HH 9



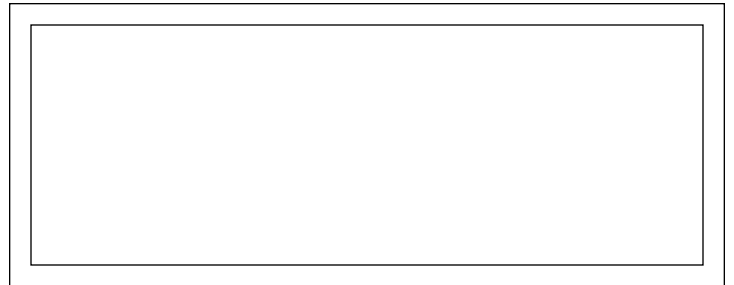
338. A balanced appearance comes from the forequarter
and hindquarter appearing to be of nearly equal
_____ and _____. - HH 9



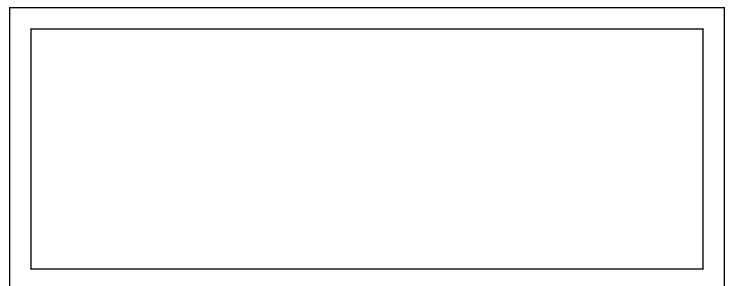
339. What are the two reasons why the loin must be short
and very strongly muscled? - HH 10



340. Action is affected by the set of the _____ and
_____. - HH 12



341. A(n) _____ is an abnormality which may detract
from the appearance of a horse, but does not affect
service-ability. - HH 13



342. A(n) _____ is an abnormality that interferes with the usefulness of the horse. - HH 13

343. Rolling is excessive lateral _____ motion. - HH 13

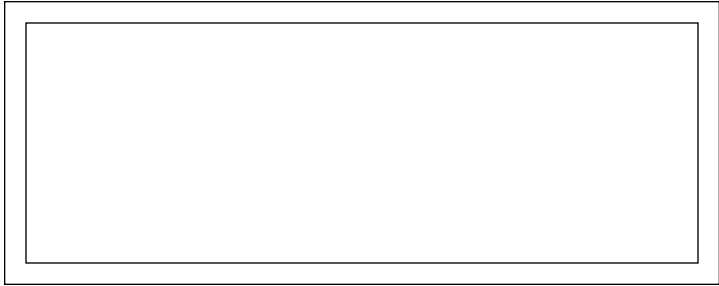
344. Horses that are trappy tend to have straight _____ and straight _____. - HH 13

345. Winging is an exaggerated _____ particularly noticeable in high-going horses. - HH 13

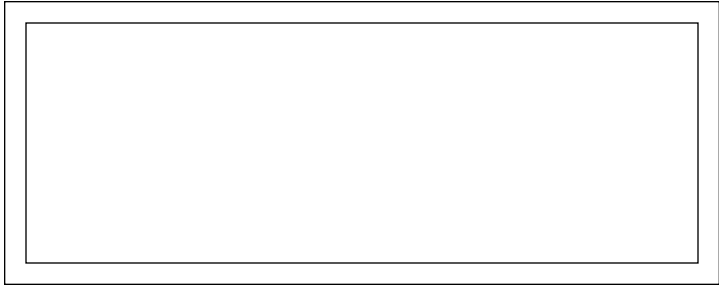
346. In 4-H contests, there are usually how many horses in a halter class? _____ - HH 14

347. How long is the usual time limit for giving reasons? _____ - HH 14

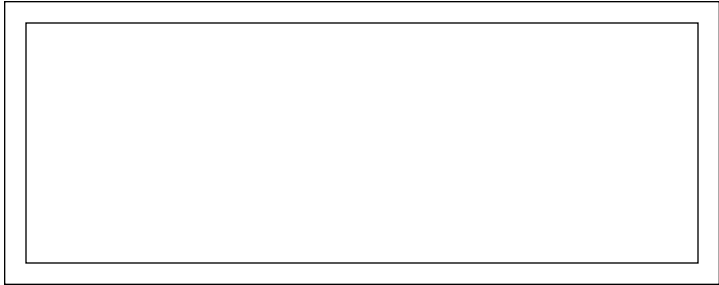
348. _____ is most important in giving reasons. - HH 14



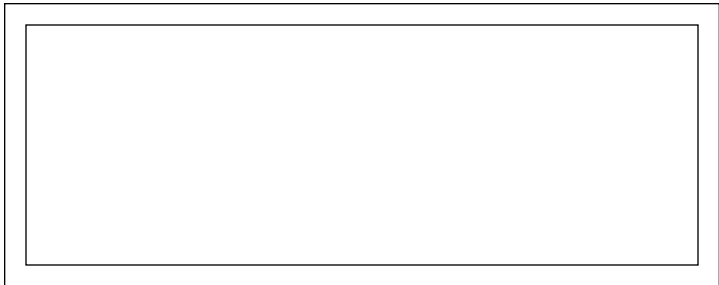
349. When the horse is in action, look for _____ of stride and hock _____ as the horse travels _____ from you. - HH 14



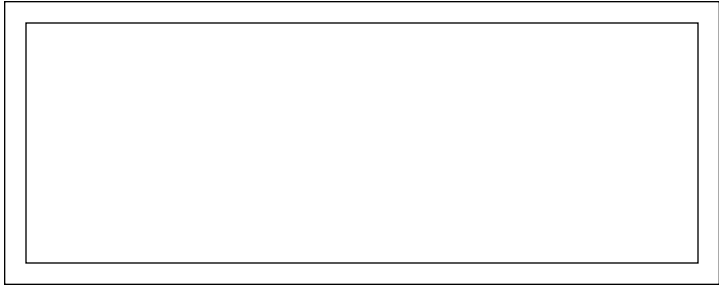
350. On close inspection, look for _____ and cleanness of withers. - HH 14



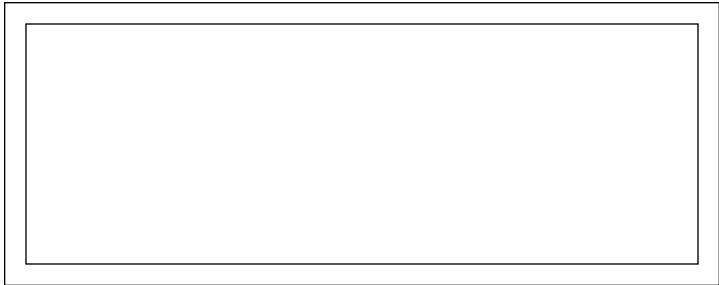
351. On a side view from a distance, look for _____ of coupling. - HH 14



352. From a distance on a rear view, look for length and width of inside and outside muscle. - HH 14



353. The judge determines the value of your reasons by what four (4) criteria: - HH 15



354. At the walk, a horse never has more than _____
nor less than _____ feet bearing weight at the same
time. - HH 17

355. For the draft horse, the _____ is the most
important gait. - HH 17

356. What are the six natural gaits? - HH 17

357. What are the two acquired gaits? _____
_____ - HH 17

358. Dressage tests may call for five different walks; what
are the five walks? - HH 17

359. The front and hind feet on the same side of the horse
start and stop at the same time in a _____ gait. - HH
18

360. Single-foot is also called _____ . - HH 18

361. A running walk is a _____-beat gait faster than a walk, often over six miles per hour. - HH 18

362. The distance from imprint to imprint by a horse's foot when completing one step is _____. - HH 18

363. Horses switching leads in front by not in the rear, or just the opposite, are called cross-legged or _____ in their canter. - HH 18

364. What are the five important features of a stride? - HH 19

365. What are the three basic styles of equitation? - HH 20

366. What are the four aids used in controlling a horse? - HH 20

367. The art of riding the horse and of understanding its needs is _____ . - HH 20

368. The far side is the _____ side of a horse. - HH 20

369. The near side is the _____ side of a horse. - HH 20

370. Riding begins with proper _____ . - HH 20

371. Appointments are the equipment and clothing used in _____ . - HH 20

372. To obtain the left lead, apply pressure with your _____ leg. - HH 23

373. What movement is important for opening gates?
_____ - HH 23

374. The rider should sit in the saddle with the knees slightly bent so that the _____, _____ and _____ form a straight line. - HH 24

375. In hunter seat equitation, the _____ should be on the ball of the foot. - HH 25

376. In saddle seat equitation, the bight of the reins should be on the _____ side. - HH 26

377. In saddle seat equitation, proper stirrup length can be determined by taking the foot out of the stirrup and adjusting the stirrup leather so that the height of the bottom of the stirrup equals the _____. - HH 26

378. In saddle seat equitation, jodhpur boots should be _____ high. - HH 26

379. The three basic parts of a bridle are _____ , _____ , and _____ . - HH 27

380. What are the four styles or designs of headstalls? - HH 26

381. The three types of Western headstalls are _____ , _____ , and _____ . - HH 27

382. A basic English bridle for show or pleasure consists of a headstall, brow band, _____ , snaffle bit, and one set of reins. - HH 27

383. The _____ functions to keep the horse's mouth closed. - HH 27

384. _____ bridles combine two separate bits. - HH
27

385. Full bridles combine two separate bits, a _____
(Weymouth) and a _____ (Bridoon) in one bridle. -
HH 27

386. In a full bridle, the snaffle _____ the horses's
head. - HH 28

387. The _____ bridle has one bit with two sets of
reins. - HH 28

388. The hackamore works by pressure exerted on the
_____, the _____, and the _____. - HH
28

389. A _____, usually made of braided horsehair
rope, is attached to the heel knot of the bosal. - HH 28

390. A _____ has a shorter noseband than the bosal and the noseband is attached to long-shanked cheek pieces like those on a curb bit. - HH 28

391. The primary pressure point of a mechanical hackamore is the _____. - HH 28

392. Bits operate by putting _____ on one or more parts of the horse's head. - HH 29

393. Bits rest on the part of the mouth called the _____, which is an area between the molars and incisor teeth. - HH 29

394. Your _____ apply and control the degree of pressure communicated to the horse. - HH 29

395. What are the four parts of the bit? - HH 29

396. _____ is determined by how much discomfort is produced at each pressure point. - HH 29

397. Severity of a bit is determined by what four factors? - HH 29

398. A _____ martingale is attached to the cavesson. - HH 29

399. A _____ martingale has rings through which the reins pass. - HH 29

400. An oil made from suet, feet, and bones of cattle, used for softening leather is _____. - HH 29

401. The toothed wheels on spurs are called _____. - HH 29

402. The portion of the bit from the mouthpiece down is called _____ . - HH 29

403. An emergency bridle made of rope is called a _____ bridle. - HH 29

404. _____ bits operate on a lever principle. - HH 30

405. The most sophisticated curb bit is the _____ and it is used on highly trained western horses. - HH 30

406. The _____ bit is often referred to as a snaffle, but it is actually a jointed curb and not a snaffle. – HH 30

407. The mildest form of snaffle is a _____ mouthpiece. - HH 30

408. What are the four criteria for selecting a saddle? - HH 31

409. What rigging is used on pack saddles and bucking saddles? _____ - HH 32

410. What is a full double rigging used for? _____ - HH 32

411. What two riggings are used for reining, cutting, and pleasure? - HH 32

412. The hunt seat placed the rider's weight over the _____ of the horse. - HH 32

413. The Dressage saddle is an elongated version of the _____ saddle. - HH 33

414. Both western and English tree widths are measured across the bottom of the _____ . - HH 33

415. What are the four purposes of saddle pads or blankets? - HH 33

416. What are the three phases of a good fitting program? -HH 35

417. What are the two types of brushes generally used? - HH 35

418. A _____ currycomb is preferred to the _____ type. - HH 35

419. What are the six necessary pieces of grooming equipment? - HH 35

420. _____ is a diseased condition of the frog of the foot. - HH 36

421. Clean the brush every few strokes with the _____ . - HH 37

422. Washing removes the protective _____ of the hair and skin. - HH 38

423. Before exhibiting your horse, the final touch consists of going over the horse's body with the _____. -HH 38

424. Clipping a couple _____ before show time will allow the hair to grow enough to eliminate clipper marks. - HH 39

425. The clipped area of the mane where the head stall crosses behind the ears is called the _____ - HH 39

426. A race without jumps is a _____ . - HH 40

427. Advanced training and exercise of the horse is _____ . - HH 40

428. The exercising of a horse on the end of a long rope or line is _____ . - HH 40

429. A Chukker is a seven-and-one-half-minute period in a _____ game. - HH 40

430. A relay of mounts is called a _____ . - HH 40

431. What are the 4 C's of the show arena? - HH 40

432. In showmanship, the pattern should be designed to test the exhibitor's ability to present a horse to _____
- HH 44

433. When leading in showmanship, the head should be about even with your _____ . - HH 45

434. In showmanship, lead from the _____ side of your horse. - HH 45

435. When turning the horse to the left _____ degrees or less in showmanship, the horse should be turned to the left. - HH 46

436. Another name for a horse shoer is a _____. - HH 47

437. The _____ is the curved covering of horn over the foot. - HH 47

438. Thrush causes a softening of tissues in the cleft of the _____ and bars. - HH 47

439. A _____ is a coarse file used to level the wall of the hoof. - HH 47

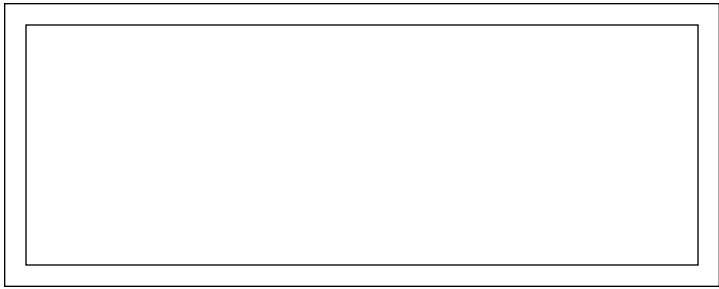
440. Never rasp the outside _____ of the hoof. - HH 47

441. What are the three main functions of the hoof? - HH 48

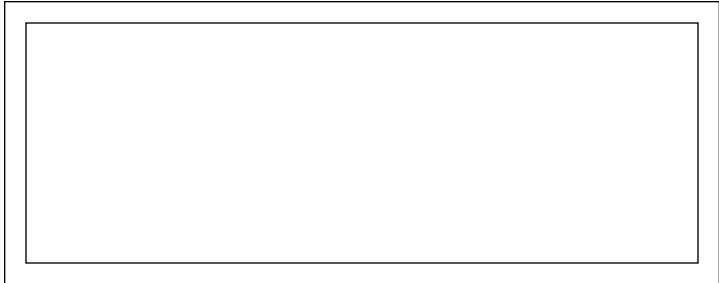
442. The deep flexor tendon is attached to the _____ and the hoof. - HH 48

443. The _____ cushion acts as a sponge where blood pools when pressure on the hoof decreases. - HH 48

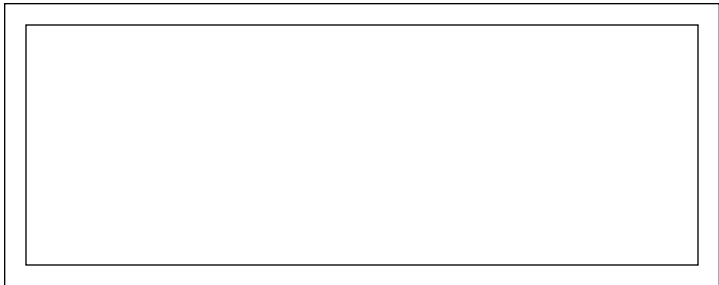
444. The foot and leg are engineered to minimize _____ and road concussion. - HH 48



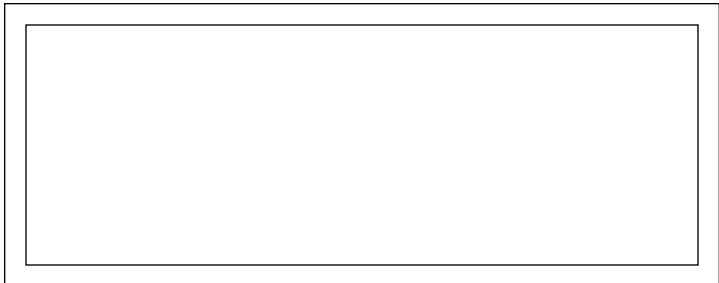
445. Splay foot can be helped or corrected by trimming the _____ half of the foot - HH 49



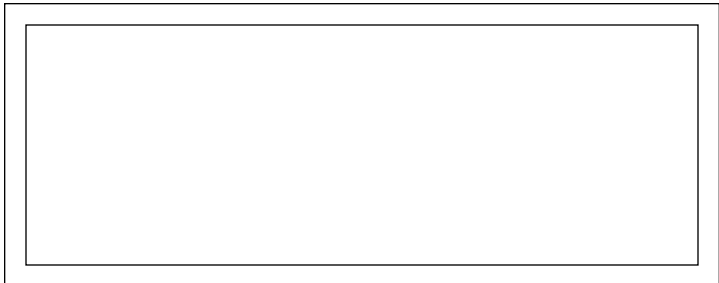
446. Pigeon Toe can be helped or corrected by trimming the _____ half of the foot. - HH 49



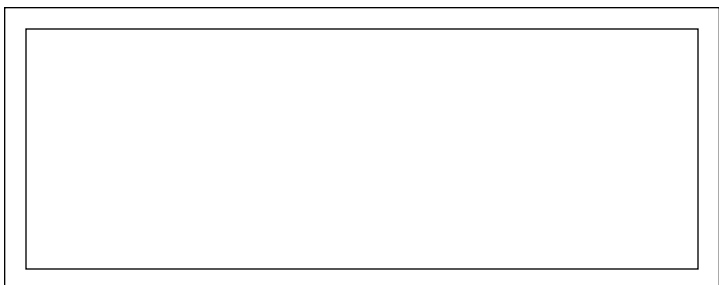
447. Quarter crack usually can be corrected if the hoof is kept moist and the _____ shortened. - HH 49



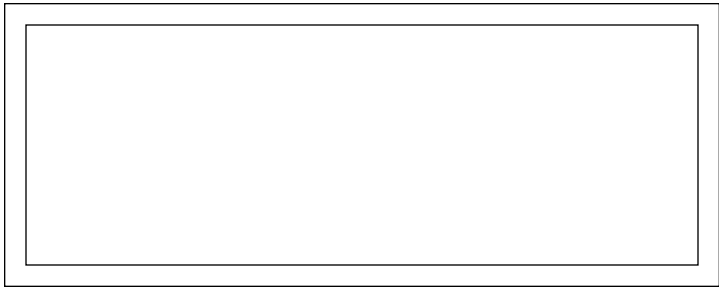
448. _____ is a new bone growth on the long pastern bone, short pastern bone or coffin bone. - HH 50



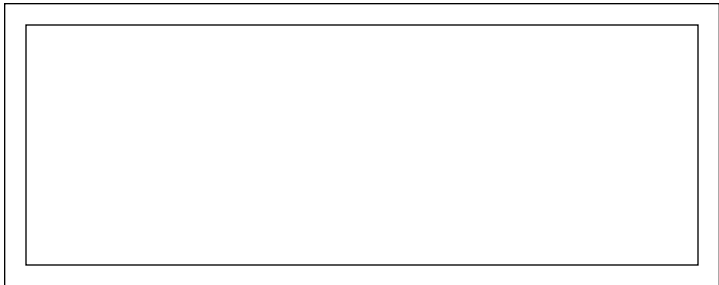
449. On long rides, dismount and lead for _____ minutes each hour. - HH 53



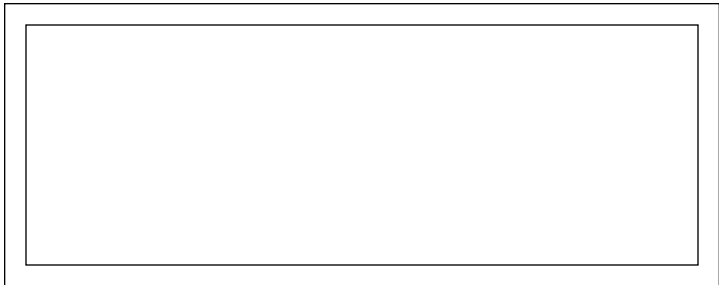
450. Ride with your weight on the _____ of your feet so you can free your feet from the stirrups if you horse should fall. - HH 53



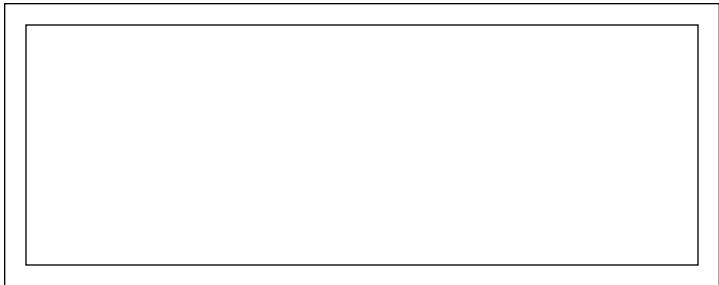
451. _____ are poles on the ground which are properly spaced. - HH 54



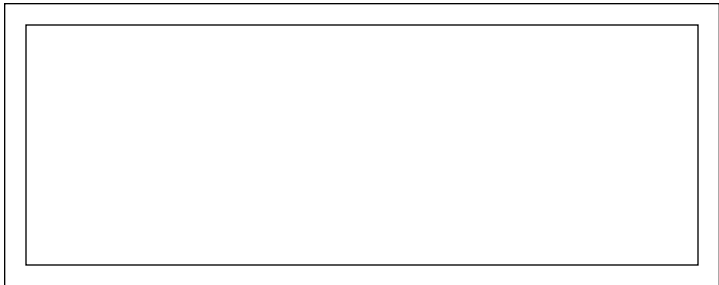
452. The _____ is the owner of the dam at the time of breeding. - HH 56



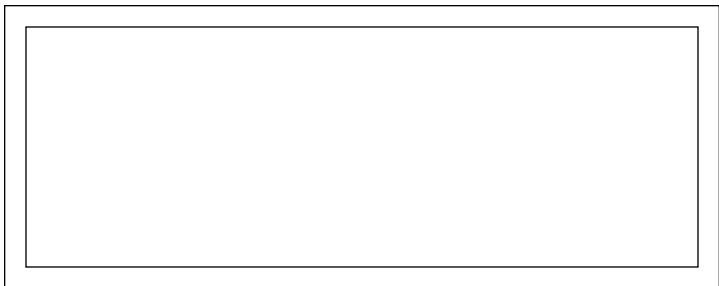
453. A cold blooded horse is a horse of _____ horse breeding. - HH 56



454. _____ is the female parent or mother. - HH 56



455. _____ is the offspring of a sire. - HH 56



456. _____ is of eastern or oriental blood. - HH 56

457. _____ is the offspring of a dam. - HH 56

458. An individual having parents recorded in the same registry association is a _____. - HH 56

459. _____ is the male parent or father. - HH 58

460. _____ is a horse breeding establishment or farm. - HH 58

461. Appaloosas come in a variety of coat color patterns, mottled skin, vertically striped hooves and white _____ around the eye. - HH 57

462. _____ was the first breeder of mules in North America. - HH 56

463. The Morgan horse originated in the _____ states in the US. - HH 57

464. Paint horses need a spotted color pattern and _____ horse type confirmation for registration. - HH 57

465. The American Quarter Horse Association recognizes _____ colors. - HH 59

466. Any pony over _____ inches in height is not eligible for registry with the American Shetland Pony Club. - HH 59

467. The Thoroughbred exceeds other breeds at racing distances of 6 _____ to 1 1/2 miles. - HH 59

468. How many registration divisions does the Welsh Pony and Cob Society have? _____ - HH 59

469. The Welsh Pony and Cob Society has different registrations according to _____ stipulations. - HH 59

470. The haw is a third _____ . - HH 4