

T/F The rearhand assembly serves to push the horse along in motion. - HS 7
T/F The horse is not the fastest animal on foot, but possesses great endurance. - HS 5

T/F Horses cannot see what they are eating. - HS 5

T/F A grazing horse can see almost all the way around its body. - HS 5

T/F A high-headed horse can see almost all the way around its body. - HS 5

T/F The back feet and legs serve primarily to support the horse at rest. - HS 6

T/F In motion the front feet and legs pull the horse forward. - HS 6

T/F To keep the feet healthy, a horse must have plenty of exercise. - HS 6

T/F The healthy horse at rest shifts its weight from one front foot to the other. - HS 6

T/F The horse is suspended between its front legs. - HS 6

T/F The front legs are not attached to the main skeleton by any joints. - HS 6

T/F The hind feet and legs catch weight at the end of flight in motion. - HS 7

T/F Less lameness and unsoundness occurs in the hind feet and legs because they support more weight and do more work. - HS 7

T/F The hind feet grow faster than the front feet. - HS 7

T/F The center of motion is rather fixed. - HS 6

T/F The center of gravity is rather fixed. - HS 7

T/F The horse can shift the center of gravity by raising, lowering or extending its head. - HS 7

T/F The head should be long from the eyes to the nostrils. -
HS 9

T/F Large prominent eyes are considered weak. - HS 9

T/F All breathing of air by the horse must be done through the nostrils. - HS 9

T/F All horses, both long and short necked ones, have seven cervical vertebrae. - HS 9

T/F The neck should be long, lean, and attached low on shoulders with prominent withers. - HS 9

T/F A thick neck adds excess weight to the front end. - HS 9

T/F A thick neck increases head movement. - HS 9

T/F The withers should be prominent, high, and well defined. - HS 9

T/F The withers should be long, flat and smooth. - HS 9

T/F The shoulder should be long, flat and smooth. - HS 9

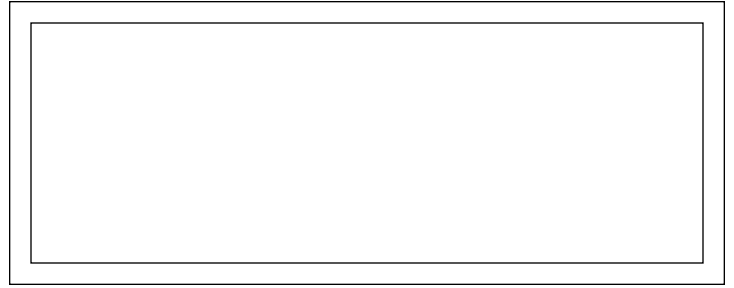
T/F In a steep-shouldered horse, the arm does not extend very far forward during movement. - HS 9

T/F The best combination of length for the various parts of the front quarters calls for a long shoulder, short forearm, long arm and short cannon. - HS 10

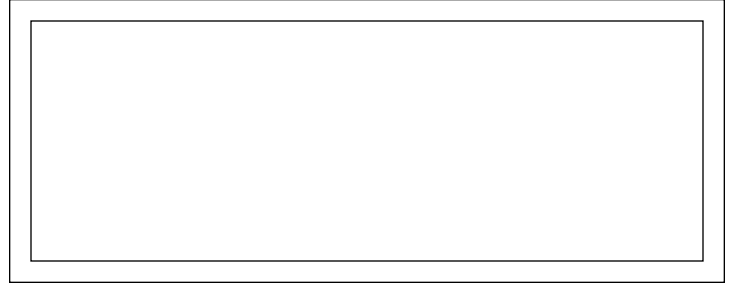
T/F Steep shoulders and short, steep pasterns decrease shock absorption. - HS 10

T/F A long sloping shoulder forms a more desirable base for neck attachment. - HS 10

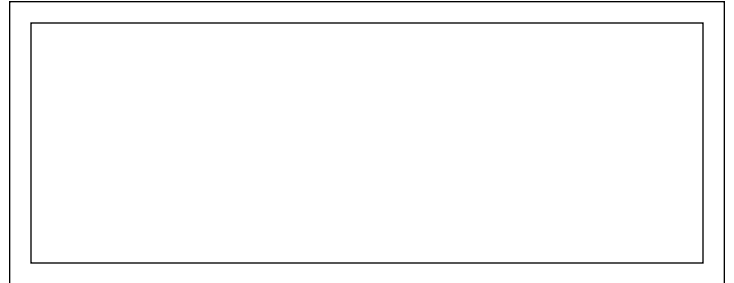
T/F The trunk of the horse should be deep and broad. - HS 10



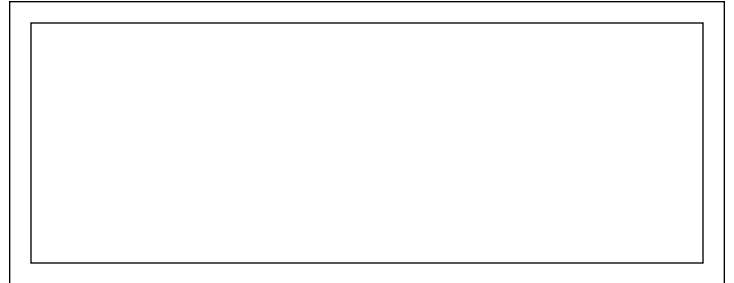
T/F The loin has no bone structure for support. - HS 10



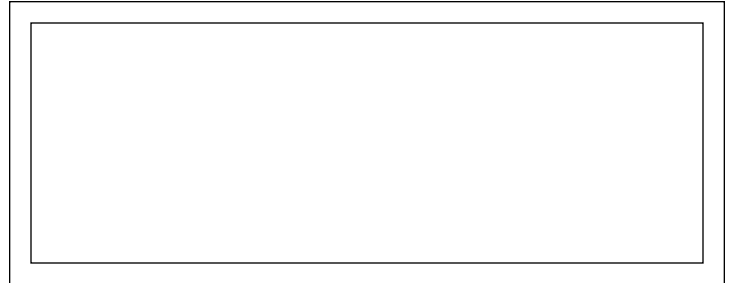
T/F The loin is the weakest part of the top line. - HS 10



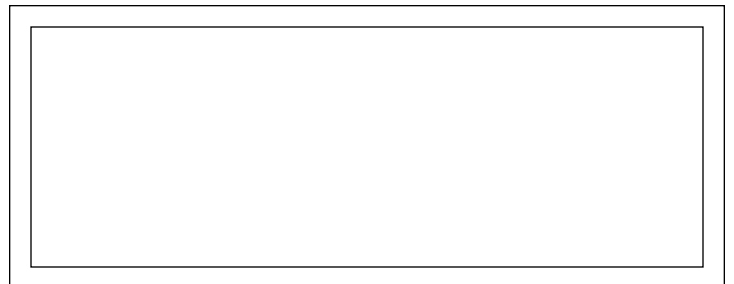
T/F The back is the weakest part of the top line. - HS 10



T/F The back gets support from the rib cage. - HS 10



T/F A long underline insures a large body capacity. - HS 10



T/F Length of underline affects freedom of leg movement. - HS 10

T/F The croup should be long, wide and level. - HS 11

T/F The slope of the loin differs with breeds. - HS 11

T/F Excess lateral movement of the feet and legs reduces efficiency. - HS 11

T/F Action is affected by the set of the feet and legs as well as by anatomical characteristics. - HS 11

T/F Length of shoulders and pasterns is related to length of stride. - HS 11

T/F When points of the hocks turn outward, often a defect in action called limber hock occurs. - HS 11

T/F A lame horse "nods" when the sound limb strikes the ground. - HS 13

T/F Horses with faulty confirmation are more subject to unsoundness. - HS 13

T/F Roman nose is an undesirable dished profile of the nose area. - HS 13

T/F Age determination is made by studying the molars. - HS 14

T/F The dental star is used for accurate age determination. - HS 14

T/F Canine teeth appear in the male horse at age 6. - HS 14

T/F Compared to temporary teeth, the permanent teeth are flatter. - HS 15

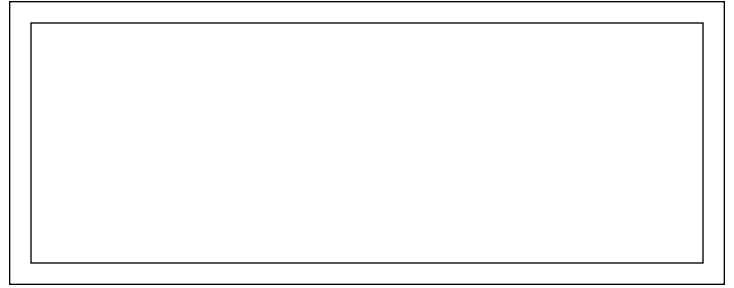
T/F Compared to permanent teeth, temporary teeth have parallel grooves and ridges on the face of the incisors. - HS 15

T/F Parrot mouth is when the upper incisors overhang the lower incisors. - HS 15

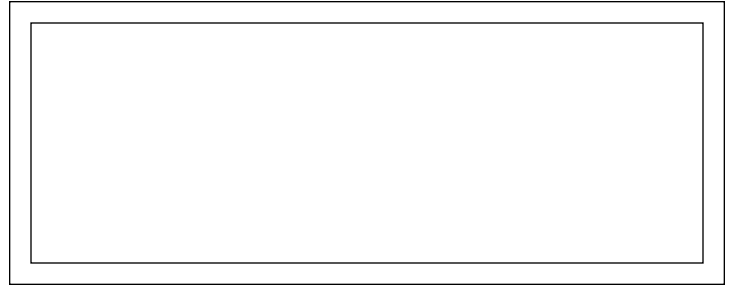
T/F Cups in the lower teeth are deeper than those in the upper teeth. - HS 16

T/F Genes and chromosomes are able to reproduce themselves. - HS 19

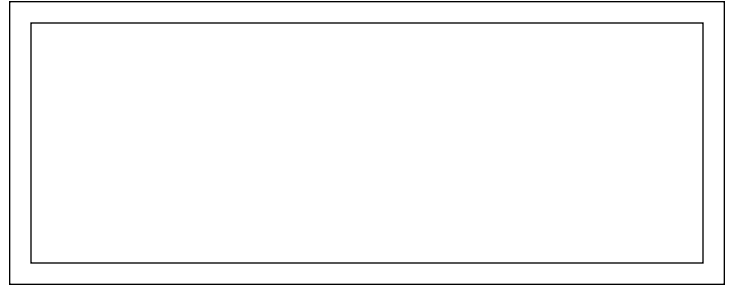
T/F Before the cell divides, each chromosome duplicates itself. - HS 19



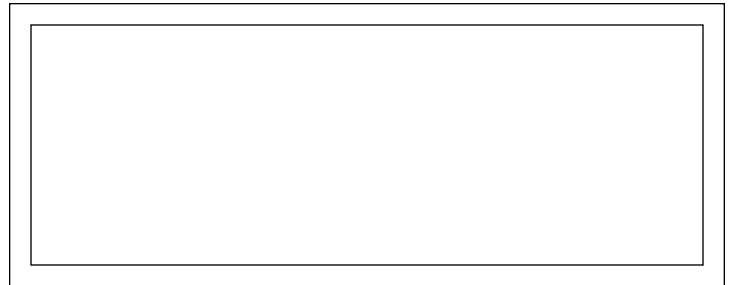
T/F Much of the reproductive process is regulated by secretions from the pituitary gland. - HS 22



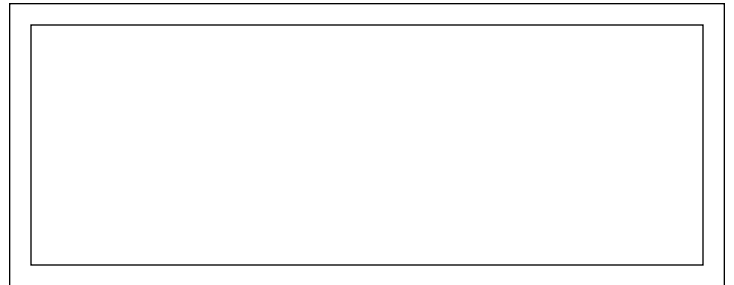
T/F The primary sex organ of the stallion is the scrotum. - HS 22



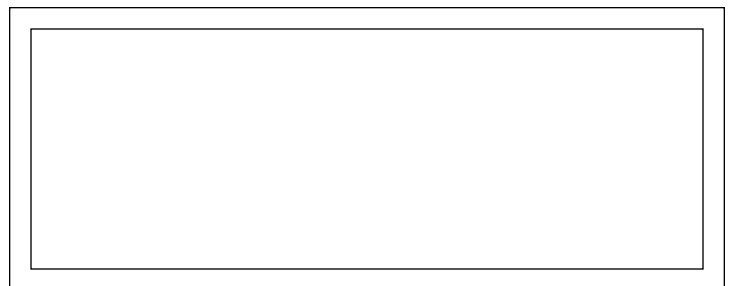
T/F The testicles produce sperm and testosterone. - HS 22



T/F Testosterone regulates and maintains the male reproductive tract in its functional state. - HS 22



T/F Testosterone is responsible for the masculine appearance and behavior of the gelding. - HS 22



T/F The inner surface of the tubules produce sperm. - HS 22

T/F Sperm formation in the male is a fairly continuous process. - HS 22

T/F The scrotum regulates the temperature of the testicle and epididymides. - HS 22

T/F Scrotal temperature is several degrees warmer than that of the body cavity. - HS 22

T/F From the epididymis, the sperm move through a tube, the urethra, into the vas deferens. - HS 22

T/F Along the urethra are the accessory glands. - HS 22

T/F During mating, the accessory glands discharge their fluids into the epididymis. - HS 23

T/F Puberty occurs in the stallion at the age of approximately one year. - HS 23

T/F The female produces the ova. - HS 23

T/F The primary sex organ of the mare is the uterus. - HS 23

T/F Each ovary is somewhat bean-shaped. - HS 23

T/F The oviduct carries the egg to the uterus. - HS 23

T/F The breaking of the navel cord stimulates the animal to breathe. - HS 26

T/F The colostrum is exhausted and replaced gradually with normal milk by about three days after the initial nursing. - HS 26

T/F The foal is by its dam. - HS 26

T/F The foal is out of its dam. - HS 26

T/F The sons and daughters of a mare are her produce. - HS 26

T/F The horse evolved as a non-ruminant, gut fermenting herbivore. - HS 27

T/F The horse has a compartmentalized rumen. - HS 27

T/F The horse is capable of fermenting in its hind gut. - HS 27

T/F The horse's digestive tract is approximately 100 feet in length. - HS 27

T/F Digestion begins with parturition. - HS 27

T/F Water is drawn into the mouth by the action of a curled tongue. - HS 27

T/F Prehension is the chewing of feed. - HS 27

T/F Mastication is the chewing of feed. - HS 27

T/F Horses salivate at the sight or smell of feed. - HS 27

T/F Swallowing is also known as deglutition. - HS 28

T/F Horses are unable to belch or vomit. - HS 28

T/F Feeding the horse too much all at once can dangerously overload the capacity of the stomach and cause illness. - HS 28

T/F The horse does not have a sense of "feeling full" after a meal. - HS 28

T/F The horse does not need a gall bladder. - HS 29

T/F Digestion of fiber is by fermentation. - HS 30

T/F Food moves rapidly through the large intestine. - HS 30

T/F Bacteria synthesize amino acids and vitamin K. - HS 31

T/F As bacteria die, they break open and release their contents which are toxic to the horse and may cause endotoxemia. - HS 31

T/F Endotoxemia may cause laminitis. - HS 31

T/F Gut sounds on the left side of the horse near the flank are usually related to activity in the cecum. - HS 31

T/F The cecum is a blind pouch, meaning that digesta passes in and out of practically the same opening. - HS 31

T/F A horse can manage to survive for a few weeks without feed. - HS 32

T/F A horse cannot live for more than a few days without water. - HS 32

T/F Energy in itself is not actually a nutrient. - HS 32

T/F Carotene is a plant pigment that is the precursor of vitamin A. - HS 33

T/F Energy nutrients are carbohydrates and fats. - HS 33

T/F Fats are the primary energy nutrient for the horse. - HS 33

T/F Simple carbohydrates include sugars and starches. - HS 33

T/F Sugars and starches are easily digested by enzymes in the large intestine. - HS 33

T/F Complex carbohydrates include cellulose and starches. - HS 33

T/F Cellulose is digested by bacteria that live in the cecum and large intestine. - HS 33

T/F Excess carbohydrates consumed are stored as muscle glycogen or fat. - HS 33

T/F Fats are a very energy dense group of nutrients. - HS 33

T/F Fats and oils are chemically alike. - HS 33

T/F Fats are liquid at body temperature. - HS 33

T/F Fats contain more carbon and hydrogen atoms than carbohydrates. - HS 33

T/F Of the amino acids, threonine has been found to be the most essential to the horse. - HS 33

T/F Proteins are considered higher quality when they contain more of the essential amino acids. - HS 33

T/F Excess protein consumed is stored as fat. - HS 34

T/F The primary increased need with performance is protein: - HS 34

T/F The feed that you choose should contain a protein level that complements the protein concentration in your forage. - HS 34

T/F Vitamins are organic compounds. - HS 34

T/F Excess water soluble vitamins are stored in the liver. - HS 34

T/F Minerals are inorganic. - HS 35

T/F Thyroid hormones regulate the rate of metabolism. - HS 36

T/F Concentrates may serve as the only feed for idle horses. - HS 37

T/F The most important factor affecting the nutrient composition of grasses and legumes is the stage of maturity. - HS 37

T/F Prairie hay is much lower in protein than most other grass hays. - HS 38

T/F Legume hays are generally higher in protein than grass hays, but lower in calcium. - HS 38

T/F Leaves carry most of the nutrients in hay. - HS 38

T/F Good hay is a bright leafy green. - HS 38

T/F Pure legume hays tend to have less dust than grass or mixed hays. - HS 38

T/F Pastures can reduce feed costs and provide plenty of nutrition. - HS 39

T/F An overgrazed pasture of short forage can be a serious source of internal parasite infestation. - HS 39

T/F Pasture forages may be laxative in early spring. - HS 39

T/F Wheat bran, rice bran, wheat middling and rye middlings are the most important energy-rich grains. – HS 39

T/F Cracking corn improves its digestibility. - HS 40

T/F Always feed grain concentrates by volume, not weight. - HS 40

T/F One quart of corn weighs more than one quart of oats. - HS 40

T/F Molasses contains some energy, very little minerals, no fiber and no digestible protein. - HS 40

T/F The most commonly used protein supplement is cottonseed meal. - HS 40

T/F Linseed meal is the lowest in protein of the protein feeds. - HS 40

T/F Mixed feeds are more commonly fed than single grains. - HS 41

T/F Salt is best provided to horses in loose form. - HS 41

T/F Cold weather requires feeding more hay. - HS 41

T/F Gradual weight changes, due to overfeeding or underfeeding, aren't always apparent until changes are severe. - HS 42

T/F A horse's well-being depends largely on its nutrition. - HS 45

T/F If the level of nutrition is high, the body defenses against diseases will be weaker. - HS 45

T/F Disease organisms often grow and thrive in organic waste. - HS 45

T/F Removing the source of the disease organism lessens the chance of disease. - HS 45

Most respiratory troubles develop from keeping horses in tight barns which are too warm and humid. - HS 45

Contagious diseases are caused by microorganisms that your horses cannot develop defenses against. - HS 46

Vaccination after your horses have been exposed to disease will seldom give them enough time to build up their defenses to a large enough degree. - HS 46

Internal parasites can cause stunting, illness, and even death if not controlled. - HS 46

Fit horses are better equipped to ward off disease and unsoundnesses. - HS 46

Preventing disease is more effective than treating your horses after they become ill. - HS 46

All infectious diseases are contagious, but not all contagious diseases are infectious. - HS 47

All contagious diseases are infectious, but not all infectious diseases are contagious. - HS 47

T/F Tetanus is contagious since it is transmitted directly from one animal to another. - HS 47

Even though disease-producing organisms reach a host animal, the animal may not necessarily develop disease. - HS 47

A collection of horses: - HS 4

Biting or setting teeth against manger or some other object while sucking air: - HS 4

A third eyelid or membrane in front of eye, which removes foreign bodies from the eye: - HS 4

Standing with a front leg extended more than normal, a sign of lameness: - HS 4

The horse evolved in _____ stages to its present form. - HS 4

Eohippus was only about _____ inches high. - HS 4

Mesohippus: - HS 4

Horses did not return to North America until brought by the _____ . - HS 5

In which century did the horse return to North America? - HS 5

The horse can see anything behind it that is not narrower than its body. - HS 5

For the horse to use binocular vision, the object must not be closer than _____ feet. - HS 5

At rest, the front feet and legs support _____ % more weight than the hind legs. - HS 6

T/F The rearhand assembly is the horse's powerhouse. - HS 7

The horse's center of motion is located approximately over the _____ vertebra. - HS 7

Eye protruding: - HS 8

Proper balance or relationship of all parts: - HS 8

A long narrow head indicates: - HS 9

The ear should be _____ size. - HS 9

All horses have _____ cervical vertabrae. - HS 9

The withers should extend rearward about _____ of the distance from the point of the shoulder to the rear flanks. - HS 9

The front feet should be set at the same angle as the: - HS 10

The _____ and _____ together make up the top line. - HS 10

The _____ is a bridge between the rib cage and the hips. - HS 10

A _____ position of the front legs gives a pounding gait and hard concussion. - HS 11

Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty, but does not affect usefulness. - HS 12

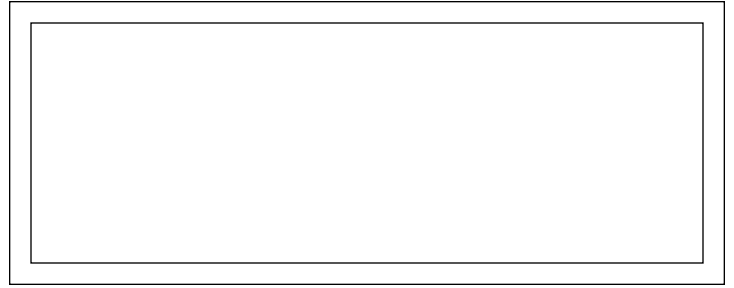
To limp slightly: - HS 12

Inflammation of the feet causing lameness: - HS 12

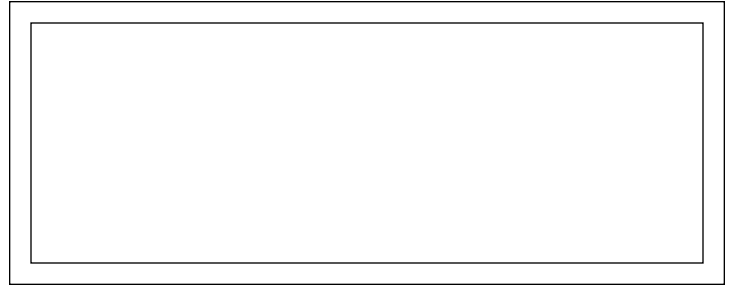
Which is an unsoundness? - HS 13

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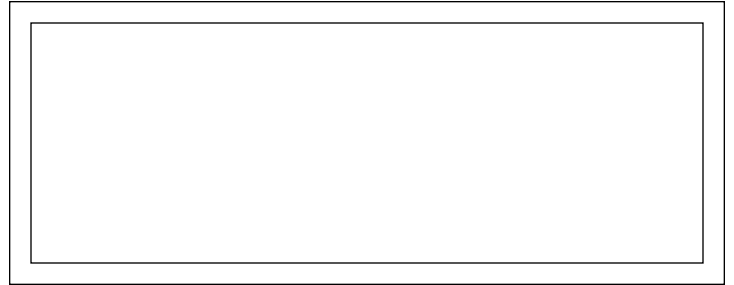
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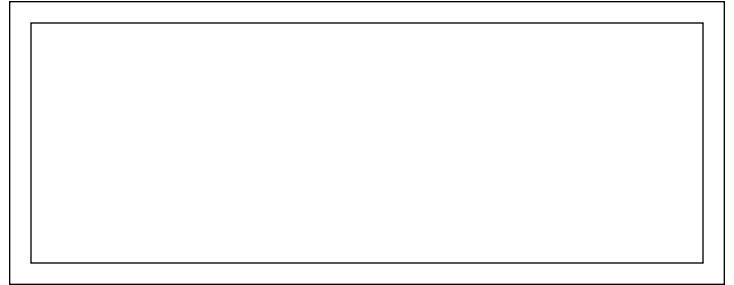
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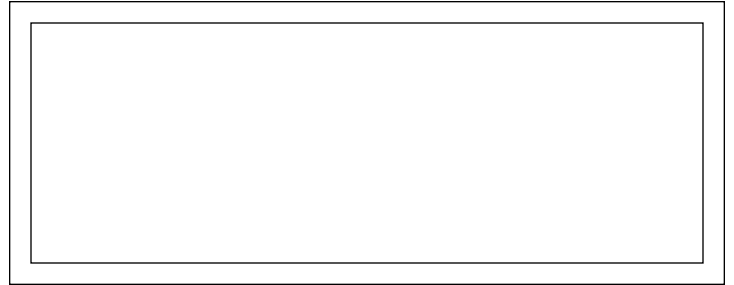
Parrot mouth



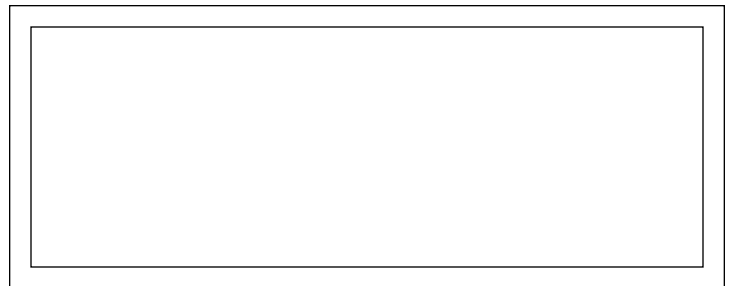
Which is an unsoundness? - HS 13



Atrophy or decrease in size of a single muscle or group of muscles: - HS 13



Which is a blemish? - HS 13



Which is a blemish? - HS 13

Which is an unsoundness? - HS 13

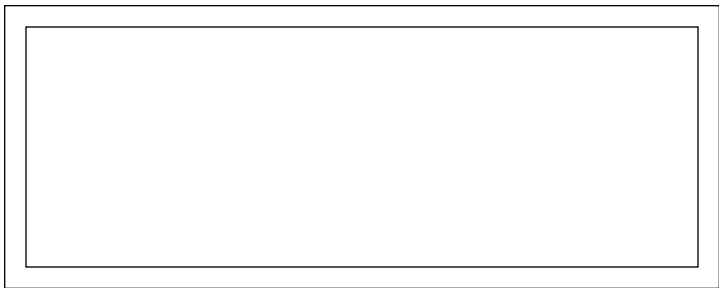
Puffy swellings occurring either around the pastern or fetlock: - HS 13

Fistula of the hoofhead: - HS 13

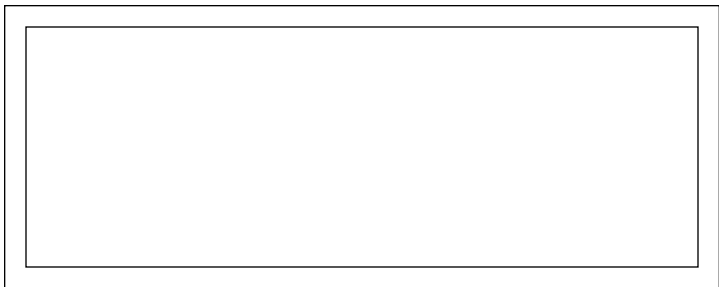
Difficult breathing, lung damage: - HS 13

Difficult breathing due to an obstruction, usually in larynx: - HS 13

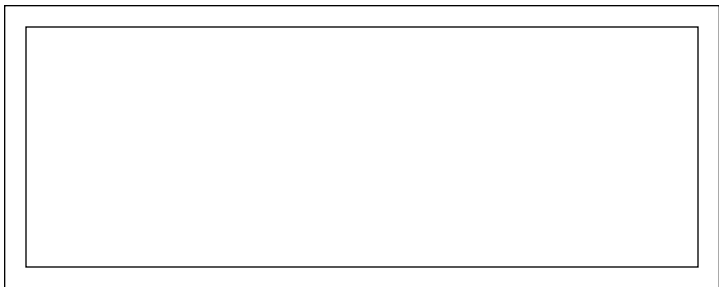
Nervous disorder characterized by excessive jerking of the hind leg: - HS 13



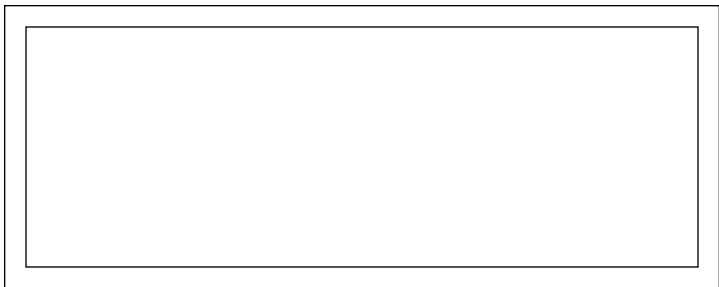
Enlargement on point of hock: - HS 13



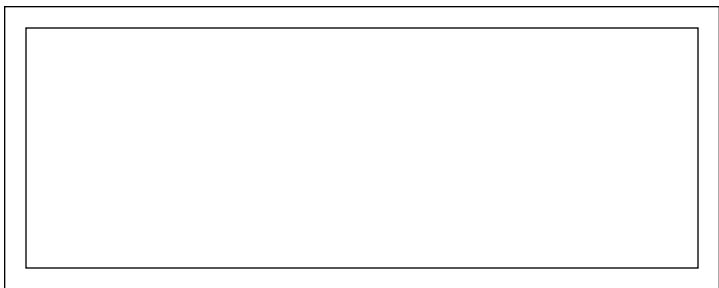
Meaty, soft swelling occurring on inner front part of hock: - HS 13



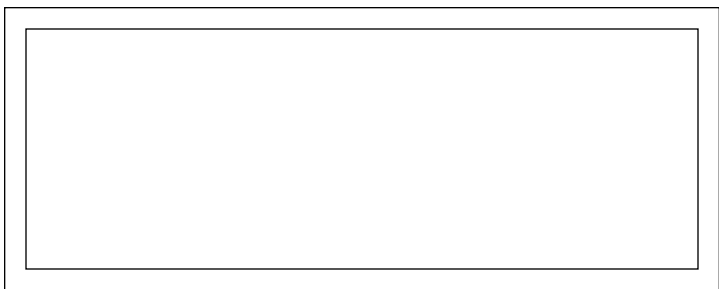
Bony growth usually found on the inside lower point of hock: - HS 13



Hard swelling on the back surface of the rear cannon about four inches below the point of hock: - HS 13



Teeth that appear in the interdental space on the male horse at 5 years of age: - HS 14



Third set of incisors: - HS 14

The top of a tooth protruding above the gum: - HS 14

The hollow space on the wearing surface of an incisor: - HS
14

At what age does a horse have a full mouth? - HS 14

How many sets of teeth do horses have? - HS 15

The front incisor teeth may be evident at birth or within
_____ days of life. - HS 15

A foal will have the intermediate incisors by the _____ week of life - HS 15

The third pair of incisors erupt in the foal by the _____ month of life. - HS 15

The foal's temporary premolar teeth appear by the time it is _____ weeks old. - HS 15

Permanent center incisors erupt at _____ years. - HS 15

Permanent intermediate incisors erupt at _____ years. - HS 15

Permanent corner incisors erupt at _____ years. - HS 15

The gum space between the incisor teeth and molar teeth: -
HS 15

The second set of incisors: - HS 15

The part of the tooth located at the surface of the gums: -
HS 15

The small teeth that may appear in front of the upper
molars, generally found in male horses: - HS 15

A dovetail notch is formed on the upper Corner Incisors at
_____ years of age. - HS 17

An abnormal condition that an animal possesses at birth: -
HS 18

These are located along the urethra of the male and produce fluids that nourish and preserve the sperm: - HS 22

To castrate a male horse, to geld: - HS 22

Includes the cervix and vagina of the female: - HS 22

This is the narrow passage or doorway between the vagina and uterus: - HS 22

A solid mass that forms in the follicle after the egg has left: - HS 22

A mass of tubes connected to the testicle: - HS 22

Hormones that stimulate the development and maintenance of female sexual characters: - HS 22

A bubble-like structure on the ovary which contains an egg:
- HS 22

Comes from the pituitary and causes follicle growth: - HS 22

Which is the largest of the female reproductive organs? -
HS 23

The gestation period is usually about _____ months. - HS
23

A body-regulating chemical secreted by a gland into the
blood stream: - HS 23

The funnel-like membrane that surrounds the ovary: - HS 23

A female organ that produces eggs: - HS 23

The tube which carries the egg from the ovary to the uterus:
- HS 23

The membrane by which the fetus is attached to the uterus:
- HS 23

A steroid hormone secreted by the hypertrophied cells of
the corpus luteum: - HS 23

The sac-like pouch that suspends the testicles outside the
body: - HS 24

The male gland that produces sperm: - HS 24

A mare that did not produce a foal during the current season: - HS 24

The average length of the estrous cycle is: - HS 24

The average length of estrus is _____ days. - HS 24

Many mares are capable of first reproduction at _____ years of age. - HS 24

At approximately _____ weeks of pregnancy, the placenta attaches to the wall of the uterus and provides for the nourishment of the fetus. - HS 25

The fetus develops gradually although the most rapid period of growth takes place during the last _____ months of pregnancy. - HS 25

Saliva is produced by _____ pair(s) of salivary glands. - HS 27

Approximately _____ gallons of saliva are produced and swallowed each day. - HS 28

The esophagus is approximately _____ feet long. - HS 28

The stomach can hold _____ gallons of digesta. - HS 28

The action of the stomach is such that it works best when about _____ % full. - HS 29

The small intestine is approximately _____ feet long. - HS 29

The small intestine holds about _____ gallons of digesta. - HS 29

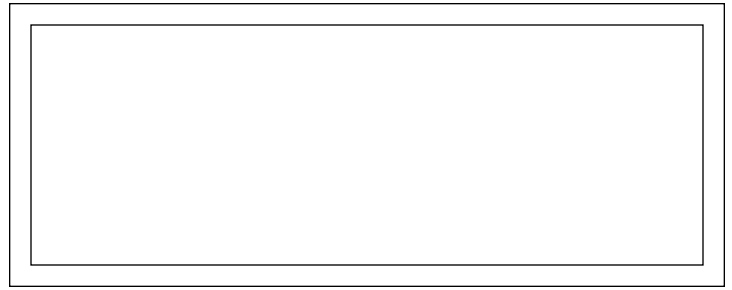
The _____ is the primary site of digestion and absorption of nutrients. - HS 29

The duodenum is the most active site of digestion. - HS 29

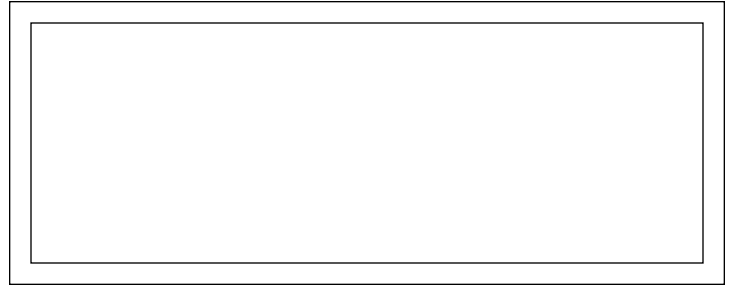
A greenish solution that is secreted by the liver: - HS 29

_____ works to assist the in the digestion of proteins into peptides and amino acids. - HS 29

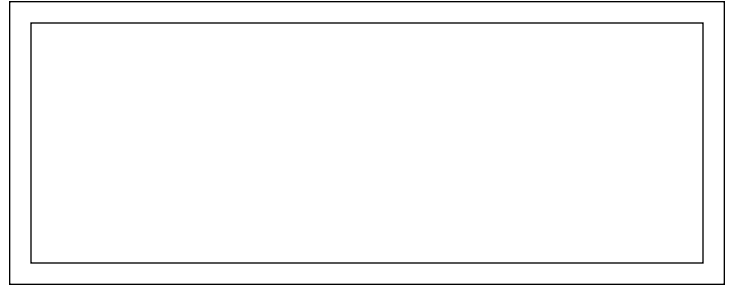
Digesta makes its way through the small intestine at a rate of approximately _____ inches per minute. - HS 30



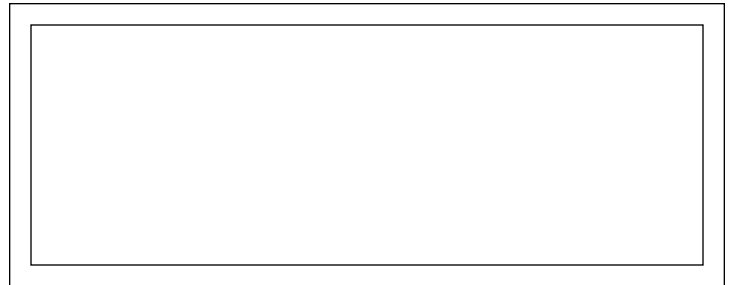
Digesta may reach the large intestine as soon as _____ after a meal. - HS 30



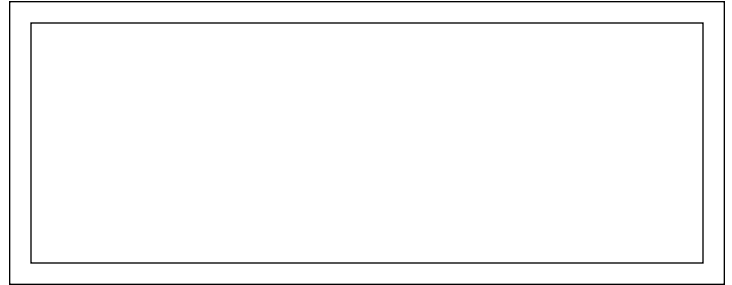
The large intestine is approximately _____ feet in length. - HS 30



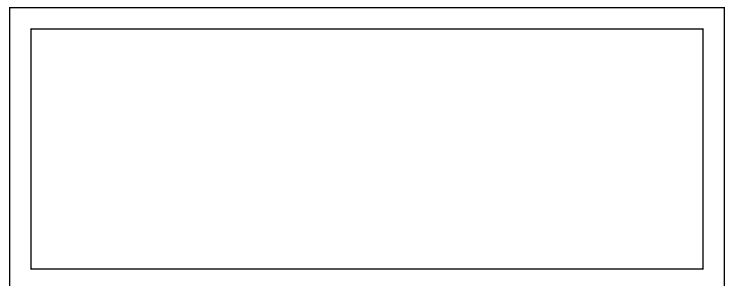
The large intestine holds about _____ gallons. - HS 30



Digesta leaves the small intestine and enters the cecum through the: - HS 31



What is the primary site of fiber breakdown? - HS 31



The cecum is approximately _____ feet in length. - HS 31

The cecum holds about _____ gallons of digesta. - HS 31

Where in the large intestine is the largest portion of water absorbed? - HS 31

The large colon is _____ feet in length. - HS 31

The large colon holds about _____ gallons. - HS 31

Which portion of the digestive tract holds the most digesta?
- HS 31

Where is the pelvic flexure located? - HS 31

The small colon is approximately ____ feet in length. - HS 31

The small colon holds about ____ gallons of material. - HS 31

A 1,000-pound horse normally produces between ____ pounds of manure each day. - HS 31

The rate of food passage from mouth to anus is usually between ____ days. - HS 31

Between ____ percent of adult horse body weight is water. - HS 33

Between _____ percent of foal body weight is water.
- HS 32

A loss of _____ percent of body water is fatal. - HS 32

A non-working horse requires _____ gallons of water. -
HS 32

A pregnant horse requires _____ gallons of water. - HS
32

A horse at peak lactation requires _____ gallons of water.
- HS 32

A horse in moderate work requires _____ gallons of water.
- HS 32

A horse in heavy work requires _____ gallons of water. -
HS 32

Feeds that are low in fiber and high in TND: - HS 32

Feeds that are high in fiber and low in TDN. - HS 32

A feed constituent that aids in the support of life: - HS 32

The less digestible form of carbohydrates found in
feedstuffs: - HS 32

Mainly supply building material for the body: - HS 32

Mainly supply energy to the body: - HS 32

Amount of a nutrient found in feed: - HS 32

That which is left in a feed sample after the water has been removed: - HS 32

The part of the ration that is a concentrated form of one or more of the essential nutrients: - HS 33

Feedstuff produced as a secondary product in the manufacturing of another feed, usually a grain: - HS 33

_____ amino acids are essential to the horse's diet. - HS 33

What two vitamins are essential in the diet because they cannot be manufactured in the horse's body? – HS 34

What vitamin is required for eye function, bone development and the proper formation of cells? - HS 35

What vitamin is required for bone formation, proper absorption and body use of calcium and phosphorus? - HS 35

Which vitamin maintains and protects the membranes of all body cells from oxidation and enhances immunity? - HS 35

Which vitamin aids in blood clotting? - HS 35

Vitamin _____ or ascorbic acid works to protect the body and all cells from oxidation. - HS 35

Which is not a B-complex vitamin? - HS 35

Which is not a macro-mineral? - HS 35

Which is not a micro-mineral? - HS 35

Which mineral is essential to bone formation and maintenance and the strength of the skeletal system? – HS 36

Which mineral works closely with calcium in building and maintaining bone? - HS 36

Which mineral is a component of bones and teeth and plays an important role in muscle contraction? – HS 36

Which mineral is a component of insulin? - HS 36

Which mineral is required for regulation of the osmotic pressure of cells? - HS 36

Which mineral helps to keep bone and blood vessels elastic? - HS 36

Which mineral plays a role in the production of melanin? - HS 36

Which mineral works to help bone grow and is involved with protein and carbohydrate utilization? - HS 36

Which mineral is required for the hemoglobin molecule? - HS 36

Which mineral is needed for carbohydrate and fat metabolism and helps build cartilage? - HS 36

Which mineral is needed for the production of hormones in the thyroid gland? - HS 36

Which mineral works with vitamin E to protect body tissues? - HS 36

A selenium deficiency results in muscular dystrophy in the young foal. - HS 36

Brans contain about _____ percent of TDN. - HS 39

What is the most readily available and most economical grain in most sections of the country? - HS 40

What is usually the most expensive feed grain but is the safest and easiest to feed? - HS 40

What grain may cause colic if fed alone? - HS 40

Which grain should be crushed or ground and fed with bran? - HS 40

It takes approximately _____ quarts of snow to equal one quart of water. - HS 41

Drugs that cause contraction of infected areas: - HS 45

A diseased condition: - HS 45

_____ is a term applied to a horse that is sensitive about the head and jerks away when touched. -HS 4

A horse that refuses to leave a group of other horses is _____ . - HS 4

An acquired habit that is annoying or may interfere with the horse's usefulness is a(n) _____ . - HS 4

What was the horse's principle role until World War II?
_____ - HS 4

What three characteristics of the horse have made it possible for man to obtain performance from the horse far beyond what is possible with any other animal? - HS 4

The original ancestor of the horse is _____ . - HS 4

The second stage of the horse was _____ . - HS 4

In which two continents did the horse complete development and become domesticated?- HS 5

The most important feature of the head and neck is the _____ . - HS 5

The eyes of the horse are large and set wide apart on the head, giving the horse _____ vision. - HS 5

The ability to see separate objects with each eye is _____ . - HS 5

Areas not in the horse's eye sight are called _____ . - HS 5

When looking at the same thing with both eyes at once, the horse is using _____. - HS 5

The horse's center of gravity is located at a point about _____ inches behind the elbow. - HS 6

The horse's center of _____ is located at a point about six inches behind the elbow. - HS 6

The front legs are held in position by _____. - HS 6

The center of motion on a mature horse is about _____ inches behind the center of gravity. - HS 7

The horse can alter its center of _____ by raising, lowering or extending its head. - HS 7

What is the basis of horse training?
_____ - HS 7

The power of association is the basis of
_____ - HS 7

The forelegs, head and shoulders are referred to as the
_____ - HS 8

The head should be broad in the _____ -
HS 8

The head should be short from the eyes to the
_____ - HS 9

The head should be deep in the _____ - HS 9

The ear should be carried at a _____ degree angle to the axis of the head. - HS 9

Large _____ allow for a maximum air intake. - HS 9

All breathing of air by the horse must be done through the _____. - HS 9

All horses have seven _____ vertebrae. - HS 9

The _____ should be clean cut and free from thick, meaty or fatty tissue to facilitate movement of the head at the poll and allow easy breathing. - HS 9

Length of _____ plays an important part in length of stride. - HS 9

The muscles that control leg movements terminate at the _____ . - HS 9

Cannon, pastern and foot action is controlled by ligaments and _____. - HS 9

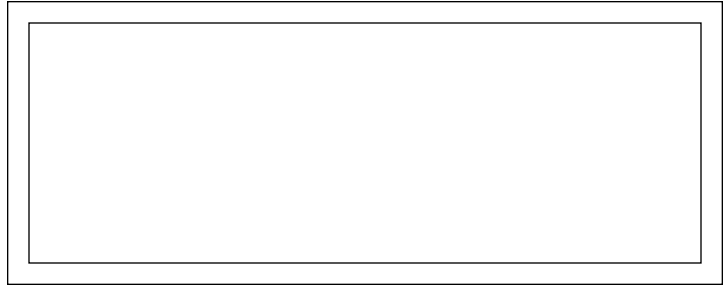
The withers should extend rearward about _____ of the distance from the point of the shoulder to the rear flanks. - HS 9

The shoulder should have a _____-degree slope. - HS 9

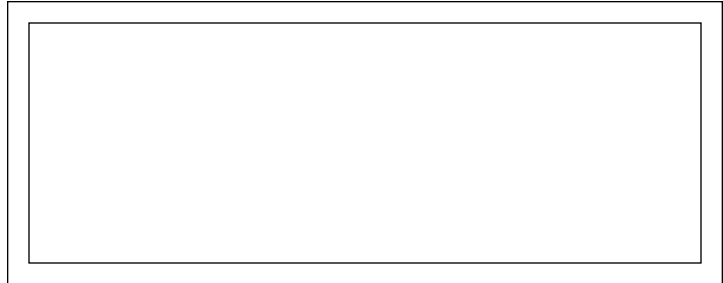
A steep-shouldered horse has a _____ stride. - HS 9

When viewed from the front, the cannons should descend from the center of the _____. - HS 10

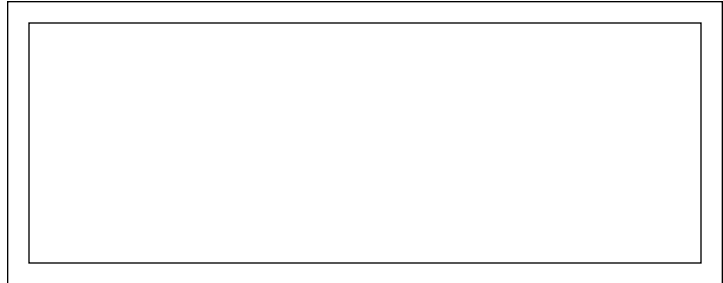
Cannon bones should give the appearance of being _____ when viewed from the side. - HS 10



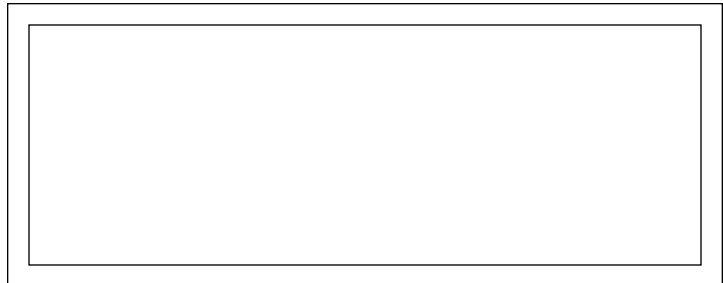
The front feet should be set at the same angle as the _____ . - HS 10



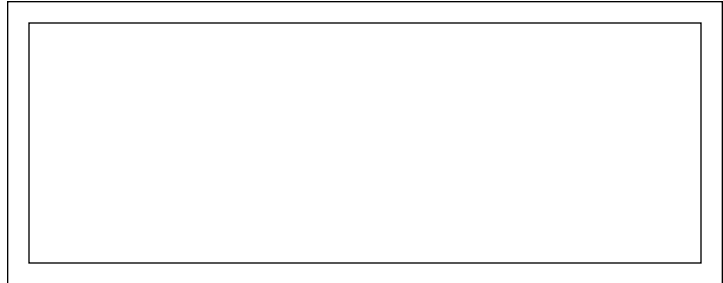
A long sloping _____ forms a more desirable base for neck attachment. - HS 10



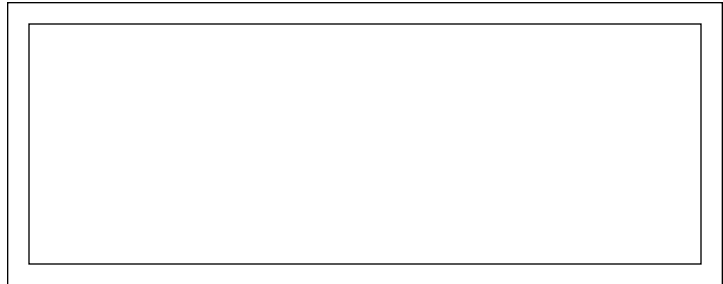
The _____ of the horse should be deep and broad. - HS 10



The back and loin together make up the _____ . - HS 10



The top line must be strong for three reasons. What are they? - HS 10



What is the weakest part of the top line? _____ - HS 10

A _____ underline can cause a horse to forge. - HS 10

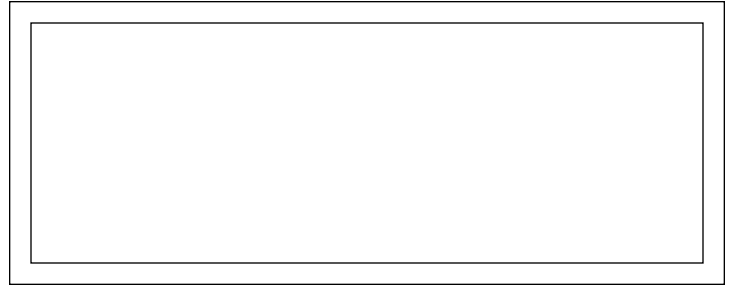
Another name for croup is _____. - HS 11

A thick neck and filled throat latch gives a lack of flexion of the _____. - HS 11

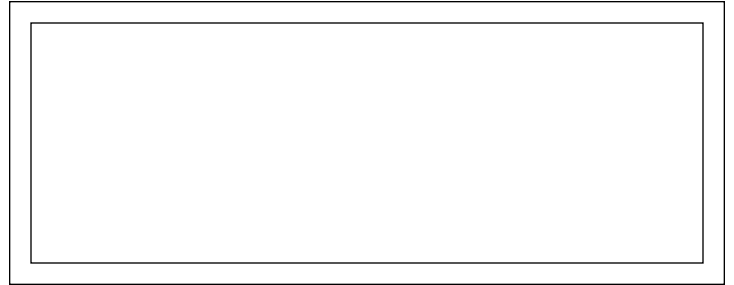
Any abnormal deviation in the structural function of a horse constitutes a(n) _____. - HS 12

An example of a(n) _____ is an unsightly scar or rope burn. - HS 12

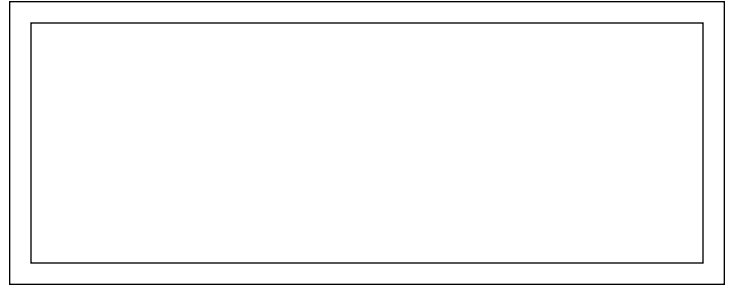
Any time a horse is lame, we can suspects a(n) _____ . - HS 12



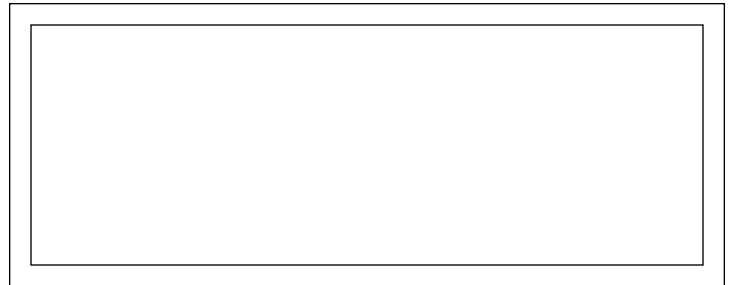
_____ is any irregularity in gait which results from moving with pain or difficulty. - HS 12



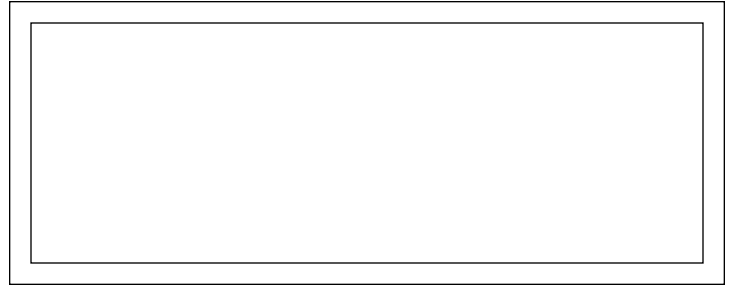
Any mark or blemish that impairs usefulness and another name for unsoundness is _____ . - HS 12



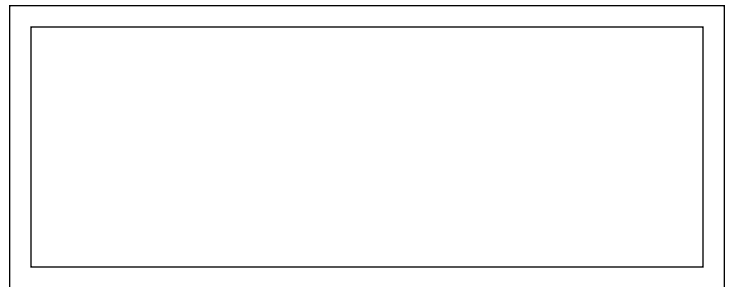
A blue or whitish eye is called a(n) _____ eye. - HS 12



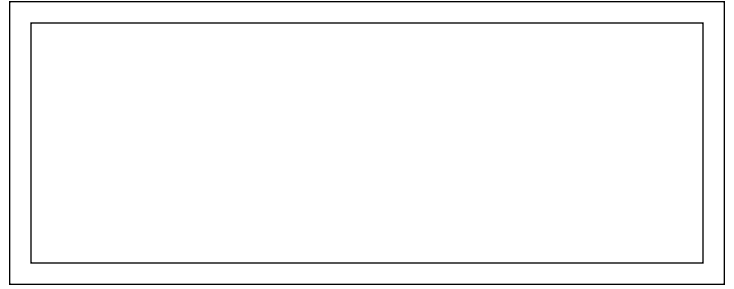
_____ is free from any abnormal deviation in structure or function. - HS 12



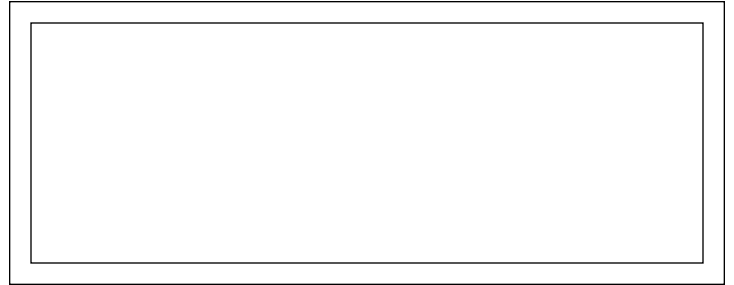
_____ is an undesirable outward arched profile of the nose area. - HS 13



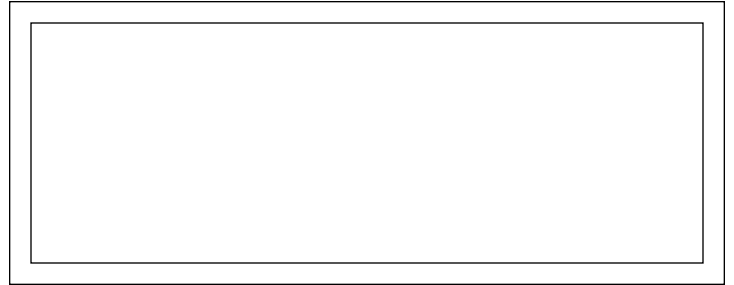
Enlarged, stretched flexor tendons behind the cannon bones are _____ tendons. - HS 13



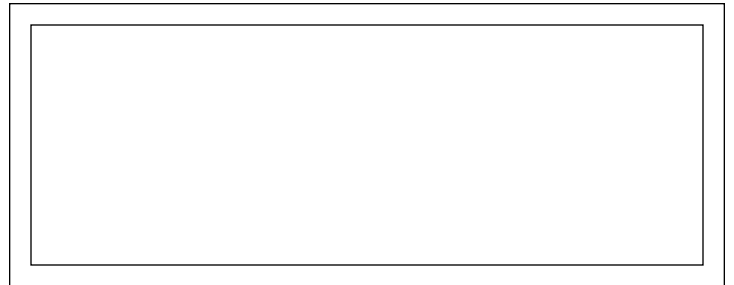
_____ is a displaced patella of stifle joint. - HS 13



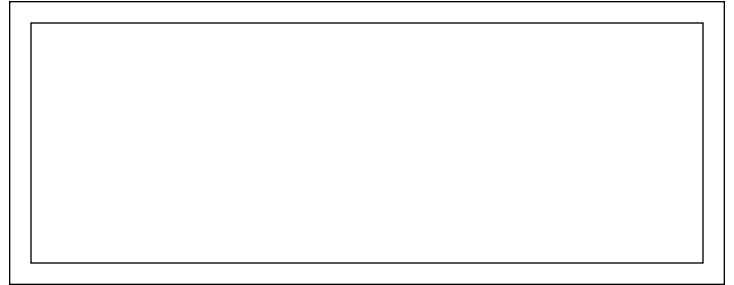
_____ is a puffy swelling which appears on upper part of the hock and in front of the large tendon. - HS 13



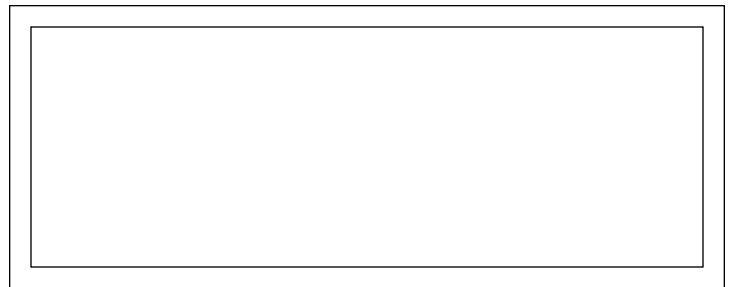
_____ is the swelling of a vein usually below bog spavin. - HS 13



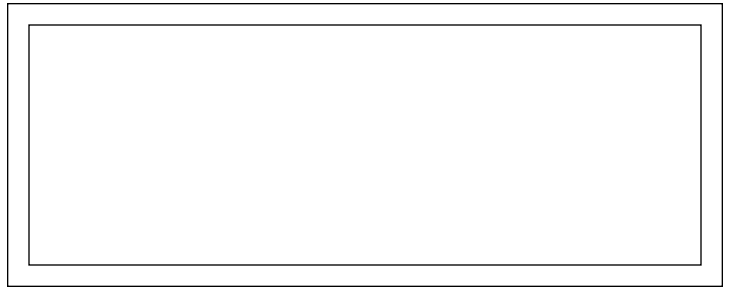
The science of the structure of the animal body and the relation of its parts is _____. - HS 14



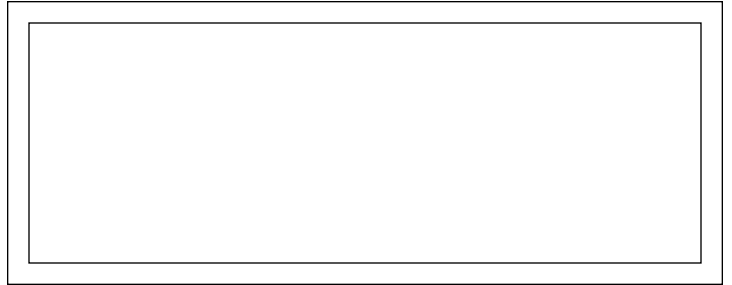
The angle of bite is the outer angle at which the upper and lower _____ meet. - HS 14



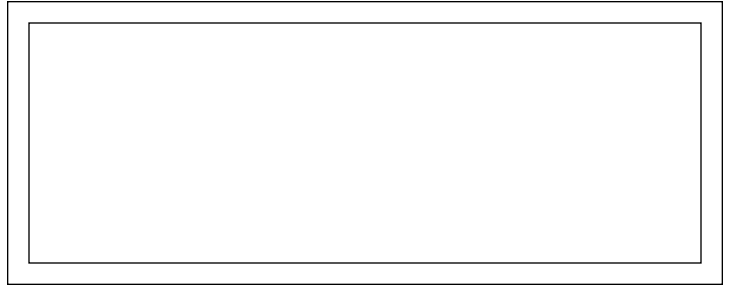
_____ are the centrally located upper and lower incisors. - HS 14



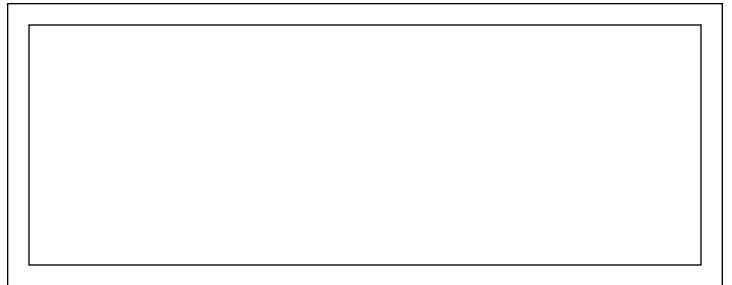
Canine teeth are sometimes referred to as _____. - HS 14



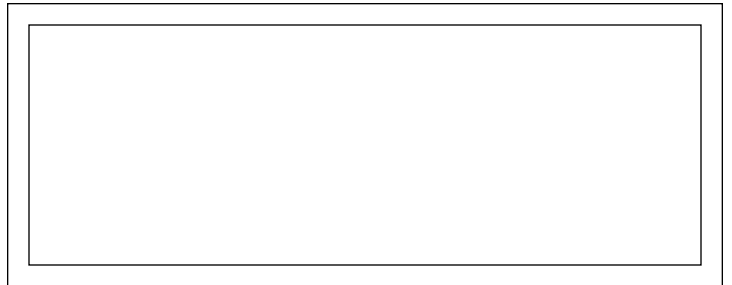
_____ star is a star shaped or circle like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors. - HS 14



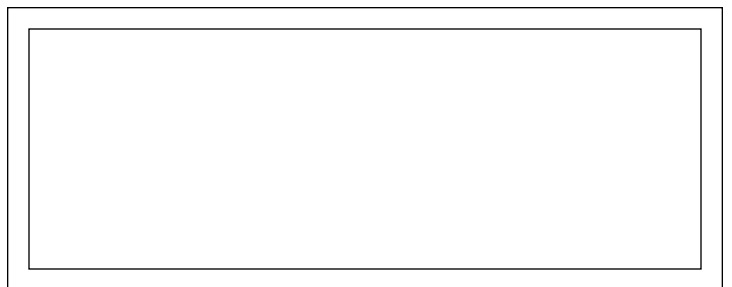
_____ is a slender tooth in front used for biting grass, feed, etc. - HS 14



Full mouth is when the horse has a complete set of permanent _____. - HS 14



There are four major ways to estimate the age of horses by the appearance of their teeth. What are they? - HS 15



The foal's temporary _____ teeth appear by the time it is two weeks old. - HS 15

A young horse has a total of _____ temporary teeth. - HS 15

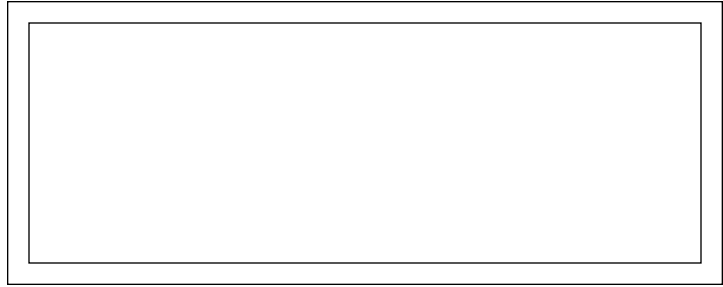
_____ is the term for a pair of teeth when the biting surfaces are in direct contact causing wear on their surfaces. - HS 15

_____ is parallel to the long part of the tooth. - HS 15

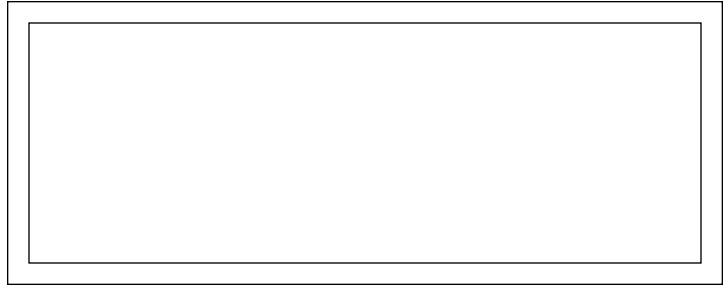
_____ are rear teeth or grinding teeth of the horse. - HS 15

A horse has a smooth mouth at age _____. - HS 15

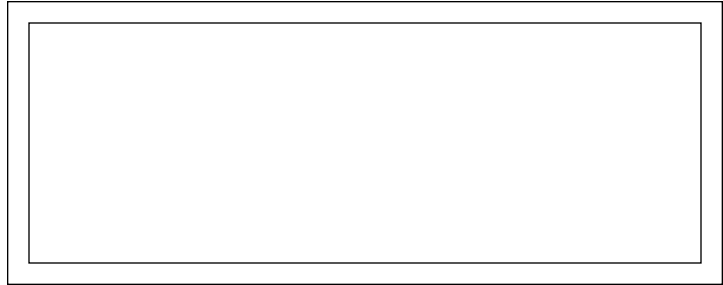
Besides age, the number of permanent teeth also depends on the horse's _____. - HS 16



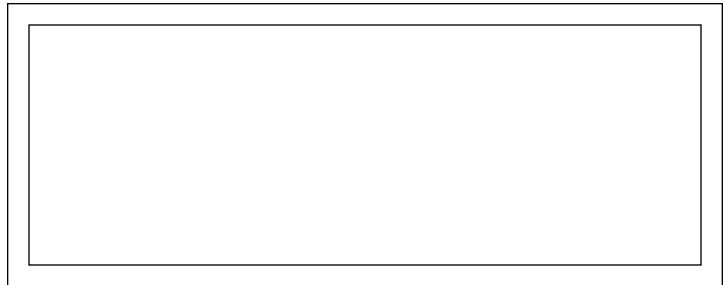
Mares commonly have _____ permanent teeth. - HS 16



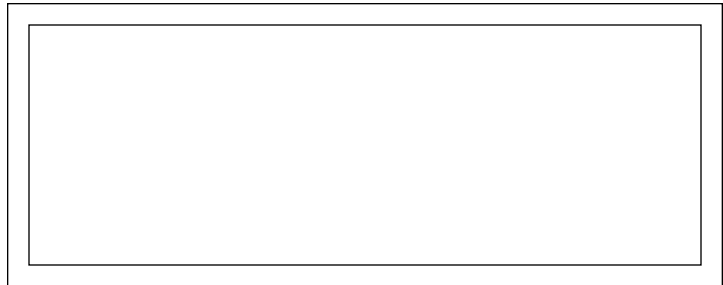
Male horses have _____ permanent teeth, not including wolf teeth. - HS 16



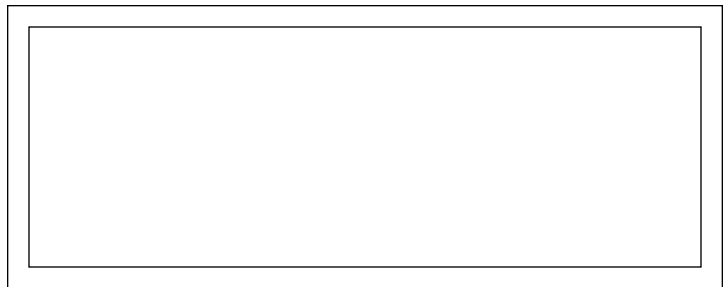
The angle of incidence is less than _____ degrees in older horses. - HS 17



From about 8-12 years, the back inside surfaces of the incisors become _____. - HS 17



The Galvayne's Groove appears at the gum margin of the upper corner incisor at about _____ years of age. - HS 17



Galvayne's Groove extends halfway down the tooth at age _____ . - HS 17

Galvayne's Groove reaches the wearing surface at _____ years old. - HS 17

Galvayne's Groove completely vanishes after _____ years. - HS 17

Wolf teeth are more common in _____ horses. - HS 17

_____ is the practice of trying to replace the cups located on the biting surface of the worn incisors in attempts to make a horse appear more youthful. - HS 17

_____ is the female parent of a horse. - HS 18

_____ is the progeny of a stallion. - HS 18

_____ is the progeny of a mare. - HS 18

_____ is the male parent of a horse. - HS 18

_____ are long, thread-like structures made of complex protein. - HS 18

Horses have _____ pairs of chromosomes. - HS 18

_____ are the units of inheritance. - HS 18

_____ are the "brains" of the cell. - HS 18

Phenotype is the _____ appearance. - HS 20

_____ means genetic makeup. - HS 20

Females sex genotype is _____. - HS 21

Males sex genotype is _____. - HS 21

A stallion mated to a jennet produces a _____. - HS
21

A jackass mated to a horse produces a _____. - HS
21

The mule and hinny have _____ chromosomes. - HS
21

A mare that is not in foal is a _____ mare. - HS 22

A male foal is a _____. - HS 22

What are the three estrogenic hormones? - HS 22

_____ is commonly called heat. - HS 22

_____ is the sperm entering the egg. - HS 22

The unborn animal as it develops in the uterus is a _____ . - HS 22

_____ is a female foal up to three years old. - HS 22

_____ is a colt or filly under one year old. - HS 22

_____ is an altered or castrated horse. - HS 22

The egg and sperm are both _____ cells. - HS 22

The _____ is the place where sperm are stored while they mature. - HS 22

The testicle and epididymides are located in the _____. - HS 22

The _____ is the tube that carries urine from the bladder through the penis. - HS 22

The combined fluid from the accessory glands and sperm is called _____. - HS 23

_____ is the capacity to produce sex cells. - HS 23

The primary sex organ of the mare is the _____. - HS 23

What are the four sections of the duct system in the female reproductive system? - HS 23

The various parts of the duct system are connected together and attached internally to the upper body wall by a series of _____. - HS 23

The ovaries produce the _____. - HS 23

Each egg is contained in a bubble called a _____. - HS 23

The _____ catches the egg when it is released by the ovary. - HS 23

_____ regulates the corpus luteum in the female and testosterone secretion in the male. - HS 23

The _____ is the dense center of a cell that contains the genetic material. - HS 23

_____ is the time when the follicle bursts and the egg is released. - HS 23

Ovulation is the time when the _____ bursts and the egg is released. - HS 23

The scientific name for egg is _____. - HS 23

_____ is commonly called the "after-birth." - HS 23

The _____ is the gland located at the base of the brain that secretes hormones which regulate the body. - HS 23

_____ inhibits the action of estrogens. - HS 23

_____ is the hormone that initiates lactation. - HS 23.

A _____ is a male horse that has retained one or both testicles in his body cavity. - HS 23

The tube through which both semen and urine pass through the penis of the male is the _____ - HS 24

The _____ is the muscular, spongy organ where the unborn animal develops. - HS 24

The tube that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra in the male is _____. - HS 24

What are the three phases of the estrous cycle? - HS 24

The mare is called _____ because she cycles continuously throughout the breeding season in the absence of conception. - HS 24

Most mares that exhibit no outward signs of estrus during winter months are said to be _____ during that time. - HS 24

The most easily recognized phase of the estrous cycle is _____. - HS 24

Ovulation occurs _____ day(s) before the end of estrus. - HS 24

The sperm and the egg unite in the _____. - HS 25

What are the three portions of the sperm cell? - HS 25

The genetic material of the sperm cell is contained in the _____ section. - HS 25

_____ is the time during which the fertilized egg develops in the uterus. - HS 25

Waste products from the fetus are eliminated through the _____. - HS 25

Successful pregnancy ends in birth, also known as _____. - HS 26.

The first milk is also called _____. - HS 26

A mature non-breeding female is called a _____
mare. - HS 26

The horse is a _____, or a plant-eater. - HS 27

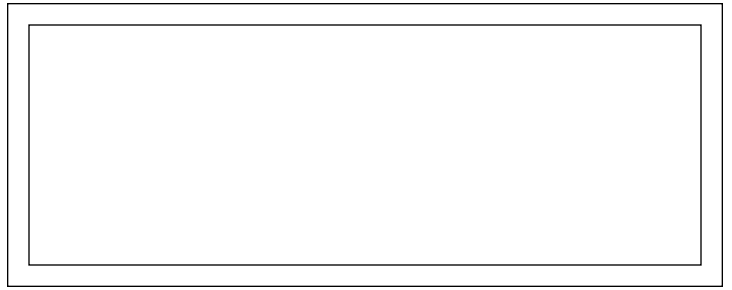
What are the six parts that make up the horse's digestive tract?- HS 27

What are the six other organs that aid in digestion?- HS 27

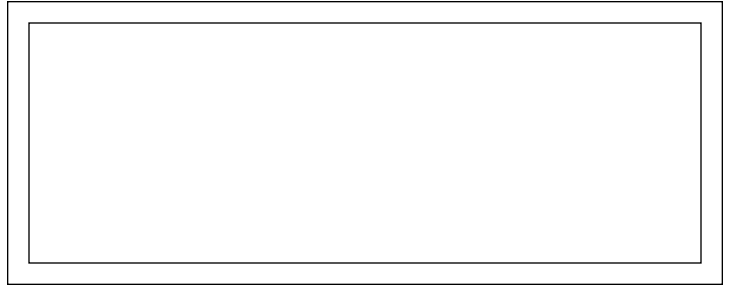
Lips, Teeth, Tongue, Salivary glands, Liver, Pancreas
Digestion begins with _____, the grasping of feed by
the lips to bring it into the mouth. - HS 27

The _____ jaw is slightly wider than the _____
jaw. - HS 27

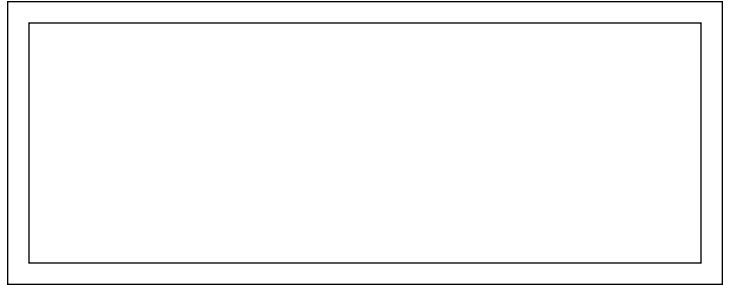
The horse must _____ in order for salivation to occur.
- HS 27



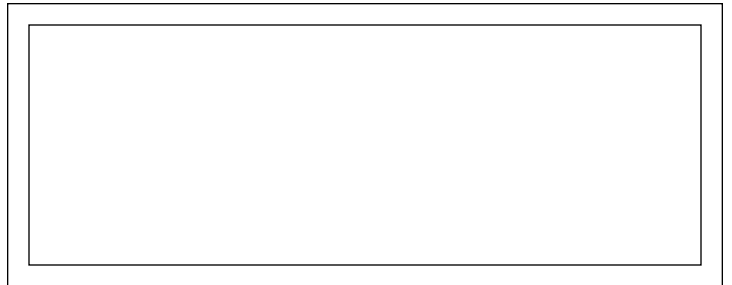
What are the three pairs of salivary glands? - HS 28



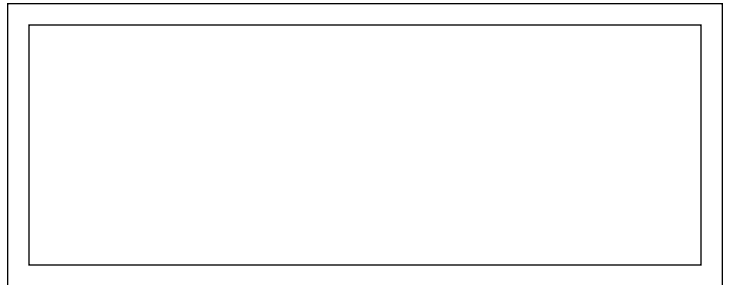
Saliva consists primarily of _____. - HS 28



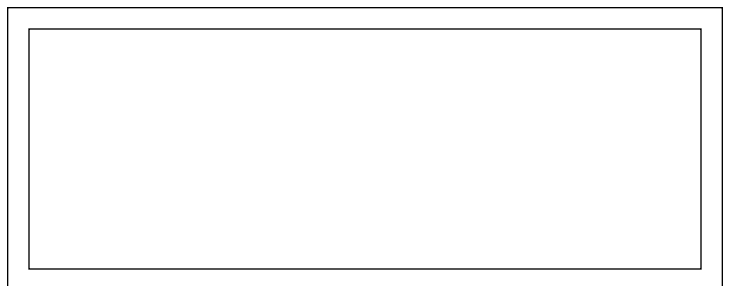
Deglutition occurs when the feed is pushed into place by the tongue and forced through the pharynx into the _____. - HS 28



The _____ is a muscular passage where both air and feed cross. - HS 28



The _____ keeps feed from entering the windpipe. - HS 28



Feed is pushed through the esophagus by _____,
wave-like muscular contractions. - HS 28

The esophagus is located on the _____ side of the
neck. - HS 28

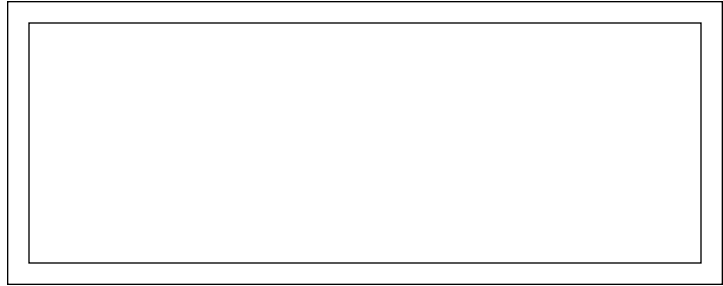
At the end of the esophagus, feed is passed through the
_____ sphincter into the stomach. - HS 28

What muscle prevents horses from belching or vomiting? -
HS 28

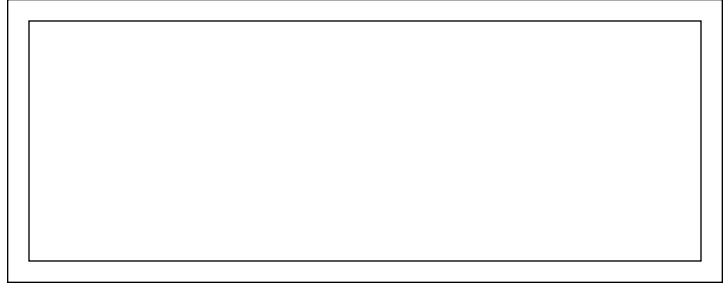
In the stomach, _____ mixes with the
digesta and acidifies it. - HS 29

_____ is an enzyme that works to digest protein. - HS
29

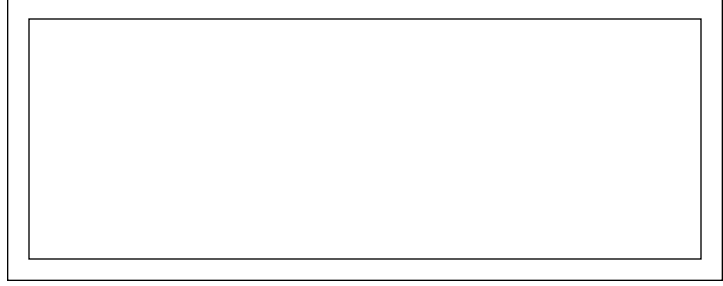
Pepsin is an enzyme that works to digest _____. - HS 29



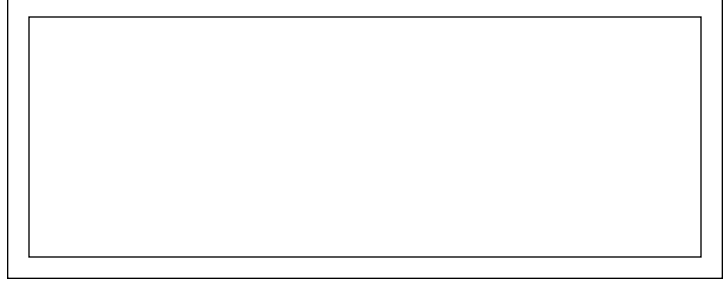
_____ is an enzyme that helps digest fats. - HS 29



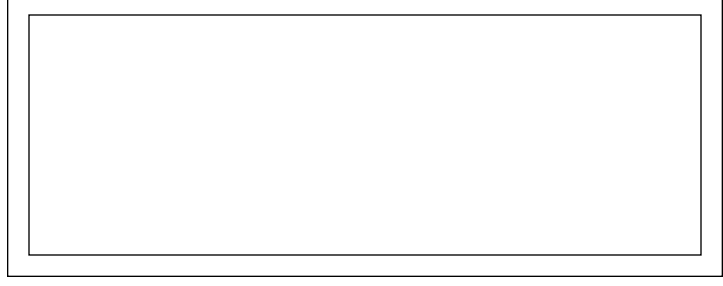
Gastric lipase is an enzyme that helps digest _____. - HS 29



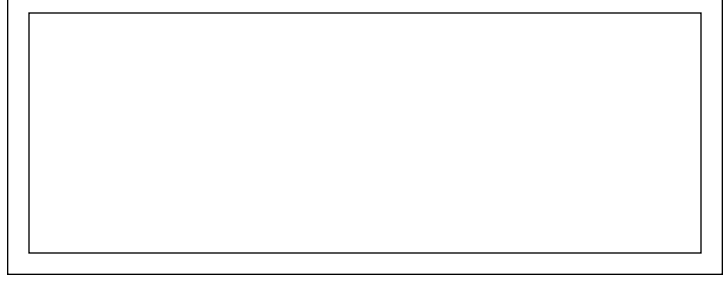
A horse's stomach is rarely emptied completely, unless feed is withheld for _____ hours or longer. - HS 29



What are the three regions of the small intestine? - HS 29



Digesta leaving the stomach passes through the _____, a muscle at the junction of the stomach and small intestine. - HS 29



The first section of the small intestine, the _____, is the most active site of digestion. - HS 29

The bile duct from the liver and pancreatic duct from the pancreas deposit digestive secretions into the _____.
- HS 29

Bile assists in the digestion of _____. - HS 29

What are the three enzymes secreted by the pancreas? -
HS 29

Pancreatic amylase digests _____. - HS 29

Pancreatic lipase works with bile to digest _____. -
HS 29

_____ is the pancreatic hormone. - HS 29

The jejunum is the _____ region of the small intestine. - HS 29

_____ are finger-like projections that maximize the surface area of the intestine. - HS 29

The ileum is the last region of the _____ . - HS 30

What are the five parts of the large intestine? - HS 30

The _____ is the first portion of the large intestine. - HS 31

Due to the nature of the tight turn, the _____
_____ is a common site of impaction. - HS 31

The primary function of the _____ is the
formation of fecal balls. - HS 31

What are the five types of nutrients horses require? - HS 32

_____ is important because it regulates body
temperature. - HS 32

Digestible nutrient is that part of each nutrient which is
_____. - HS 32

_____ protein is that part of the total protein of a feed
that can be utilized by the animal. - HS 32

_____ is the entire feed allowed an animal during a 24-hour day whether all is given at one time or at different times. - HS 32

_____ ration is a ration that contains all of the digestible nutrients that will properly nourish an animal for 24 hours. - HS 32

_____ ration is a ration that furnishes just enough of each of the nutrients required to support an animal. - HS 32

The sum of the digestible protein, digestible CHO, and digestible fat is known as TDN, or _____ - HS 32

_____ minerals are the minerals that are needed in very small amounts for the normal functioning of the body. - HS 32

_____ is a plant pigment that is the precursor of vitamin A. - HS 33

_____ are chemical substances used in the treatment of infectious diseases. - HS 33

Carbohydrates are composed of _____, hydrogen and oxygen. - HS 33

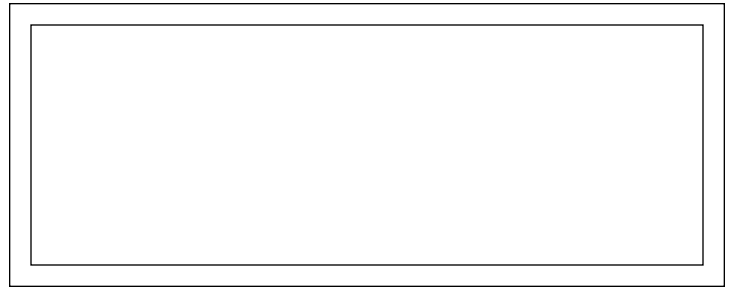
_____ carbohydrates include sugars and starches. - HS 33

_____ carbohydrates include cellulose and other fibers. - HS 33

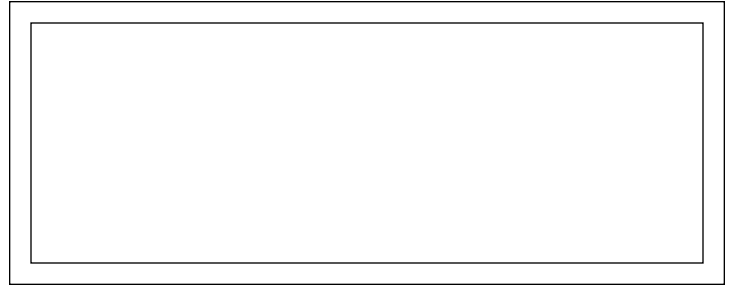
Digested fats provide approximately _____ times more usable energy than carbohydrates or proteins. - HS 33

Excess fat consumed is stored as _____. - HS 33

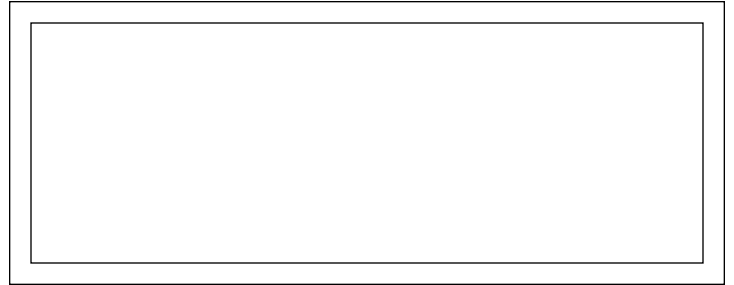
_____ consists of long chains of many amino acids. - HS 33



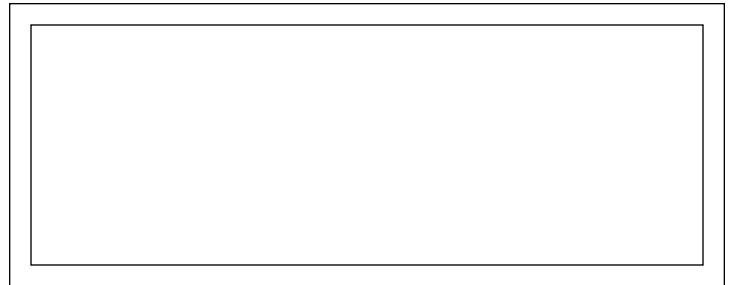
_____ are the "building blocks" from which bodies are built. - HS 33



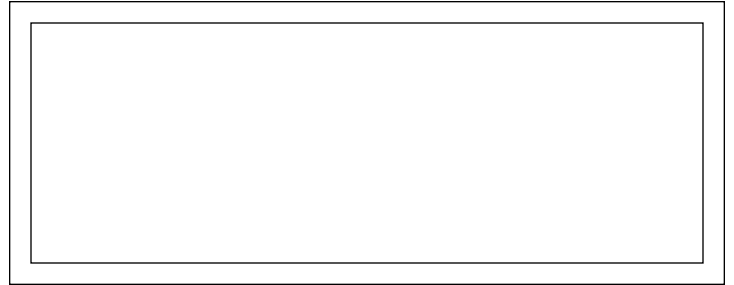
There are _____ amino acids. - HS 33



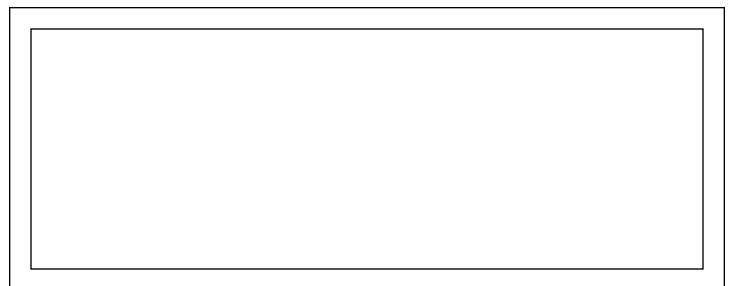
Of the amino acids, _____ has been found to be the most essential to the horse. - HS 33



Excess _____ is excreted in the urine. - HS 34



If you have a lot of legumes in your pasture or hay, then the protein content of your forage may be _____. - HS 34



What are the two groups of vitamins? - HS 34

What are the four fat-soluble vitamins? - HS 34

The fat-soluble vitamins are absorbed with fat, and excess is stored either in the _____ or fat cells. -HS 34

What are the two water soluble vitamins? - HS 34

All of the B vitamins and vitamin K are produced by _____ . - HS 35

The horse's skin contains compounds that are converted to vitamin D when activated by _____ - HS 35

_____ is basically the burning of a substance to produce energy. - HS 35

The horse can make vitamin _____ in its liver or kidneys. - HS 35

What are the two groups of minerals? - HS 35

_____ is needed for digestion in the stomach as hydrochloric acid. - HS 36

_____ is a pigment that gives hair and skin its color. - HS 36

Hemoglobin molecules carry _____ to cells. - HS 36

_____ is needed for the production of cobalamine. -
HS 36

What are the three main types of feed? - HS 37

What are the two main forms of forages? - HS 37

What are the two basic types of forages? - HS 37

Pellets are made by processing lush growing, highly
nutritious forage through a heated dryer called a
_____. - HS 38

Horses should be rotated to fresh pasture every
_____ weeks or sooner. - HS 39

Soybean meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, and linseed meal are called "supplements." – HS 39

Always feed grain concentrates by _____, not volume. - HS 40

Beet pulp is a highly digestible _____ source. - HS 40

_____ is a commercially balanced coarse, tasty mixture of grain, a protein source, vitamins, and lots of molasses. - HS 41

What are the three reasons you should be concerned with maintaining the proper health of your horse? - HS 45

Responsibility to all animals in your care, any time your horse is ill it will prevent you from using it, costs time and money

Parasites are particularly harmful to foals and young horses up to _____ years of age. - HS 46

A(n) _____ disease is one caused by the presence of a living foreign organism. - HS 47

A(n) _____ disease is one that may be transmitted from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact. - HS 47

When the ability to produce disease is great, the organisms are referred to as _____. - HS 47

An animal's ability to resist a particular organism is know as _____. - HS 47

_____ is a means of artificially stimulating the immunity of the animal without giving it an actual disease. - HS 47

When the organisms are completely killed and the product of their growth is used to stimulate immunity, the preparation is known as a _____. - HS 47

If the host and invading organisms reach a "stand-off," and the infection makes little or no headway but persists for a long time, it is known as a _____ infection. - HS 47

Cases are _____ if the invading organisms rapidly overcome the resistance of the animal and death usually ensues unless rapid resistance to the organism is developed by the host or suitable treatment is received. HS 47

The virus of rabies is eliminated through the _____ glands. - HS 47