

Senior Youth of the Year Written Test

Multiple Choice – Answer all questions by circling the correct answer.

1. A horse that is uneasy and kicks at his stomach may have:
 - a. Founder
 - b. Heaves
 - c. Navicular
 - d. Azoturia
 - e. Colic
2. If the horse's elbow is set in very close to the body, the horse will:
 - a. Toe in
 - b. Wing out
 - c. Trip often
 - d. Toe out
 - e. Travel correctly
3. Which of the following is NOT a term for azoturia?
 - a. Monday Morning sickness
 - b. Exertional rhabdomyolysis
 - c. Tying up
 - d. HYPP
 - e. None of the above are terms for azoturia
4. The renal arteries carry blood to the:
 - a. Pancreas
 - b. Kidneys
 - c. Cecum
 - d. Small intestine
 - e. Brain
5. Canter on a circle to the right while performing a left lead canter is called:
 - a. Cross-firing
 - b. Disunited
 - c. Counter canter
 - d. Cross canter
 - e. Speedy-cutting
6. Allan F-1, the foundation sire of the Tennessee Walking Horse Breed, was out of a granddaughter of Black Hawk 20 named:
 - a. Hawkette
 - b. Willys
 - c. Posey
 - d. Bradford's Telegraph
 - e. Maggie Marshall

7. Which of the following is NOT poisonous to horses?
 - a. Sagebrush
 - b. Braken Fern
 - c. Dandelions
 - d. Milkweed
 - e. None of these are poisonous to horses
8. Dystocia is another term for:
 - a. Colic
 - b. Stringhalt
 - c. Difficulty foaling
 - d. Dwelling
 - e. White line disease
9. Which of the following is unsuitable bedding?
 - a. Sand
 - b. Peat moss
 - c. Peanut hulls
 - d. Straw
 - e. Sawdust
10. Gastrophilus are commonly called
 - a. Ascarids
 - b. Bloodworms
 - c. Bots
 - d. Pinworms
 - e. Earthworms
11. What is Caslick's procedure?
 - a. Castration
 - b. Nerving
 - c. Surgical alteration of tail
 - d. Surgical closure of mare's vulva
 - e. Colic surgery
12. Infection of streptococcus Equi causes the **contagious** disease
 - a. Encephalomyelitis
 - b. Rhinopneumonitis
 - c. Lockjaw
 - d. Colic
 - e. Strangles
13. The cartilage trap that closes off the air passage when food is swallowed is called:
 - a. Ergot
 - b. Epiglottis
 - c. Illium
 - d. Pyloric sphincter
 - e. Nostril

14. White breeches are traditional in:
 - a. Informal hunter attire
 - b. Jumping classes
 - c. Formal hunter attire
 - d. Dressage
 - e. Hunter seat equitation
15. Which of the following is prohibited in a hunter over fences class:
 - a. Martingale
 - b. Breastplate
 - c. Kimberwick bit
 - d. Folded girth
 - e. Spurs
16. Skin pliability is a test for:
 - a. Dehydration
 - b. Vitamin deficiency
 - c. Anemia
 - d. Worms
 - e. Fat percentage
17. The splanchnic reservoir refers to:
 - a. Bile stored in the liver
 - b. Capacity of the colon
 - c. Blood stored in the spleen
 - d. The bladder
 - e. None of the above
18. The gestation period begins with fertilization and ends with
 - a. Meiosis
 - b. Estrus
 - c. Hysterectomy
 - d. Weaning
 - e. Parturition
19. Transitions refers to:
 - a. Change from saddle to harness in versatility class
 - b. Regularity of tempo
 - c. Changing mounts in an equitation championship
 - d. Change of gait
 - e. Period between weanling and yearling
20. What takes place in the seminiferous tubules?
 - a. Nerve transmission
 - b. Sperm production
 - c. Ovulation
 - d. Digestion
 - e. Tear production

21. What class of nutrients does salt belong to?
- Minerals
 - Vitamins
 - Non-essential
 - Roughages
 - Amino acids
22. What do adult bot flies feed on?
- Vegetation
 - Carrion
 - Fecal waste
 - Blood
 - Nothing
23. Inversion, or turning in, of the eyelid and lashes, a condition sometimes seen in newborn foals is called:
- Knuckling
 - Entropion
 - Inflammation
 - Periodic ophthalmia
 - Runny eye
24. The best time to turn a horse out in a new pasture or paddock is:
- At night
 - Late in the afternoon
 - Morning
 - Dusk
 - Mud season
25. Normal position for the foal during delivery is:
- Hind feet first
 - Forelegs
 - Muzzle
 - Tail
 - None of the above
26. In preparing the stallion for breeding, it is best to wash him with:
- A mild soap like Ivory
 - An antibacterial soap like betadine
 - Shampoo
 - Plain water
 - Toothpaste
27. The maximum speed of a parade horse at parade gait is:
- 3 mph
 - 5 mph
 - 7 mph
 - 10 mph
 - There is no maximum

28. During what period of their lives are horses most susceptible to parasites:
- Foals
 - As aged horses
 - Pregnant mares
 - Heavily shown horses
 - Risk is roughly equivalent throughout life
29. What division do the horses enter the arena clockwise:
- In-hand
 - Hunter equitation
 - Walk trot
 - Park Harness
 - Roadster under saddle
30. In what type of riding competition would voltes be performed?
- Carriage driving
 - Parade
 - Reining
 - Dressage
 - Vaulting
31. Horses may show in "maiden" classes if they have never
- Had a foal
 - Won a ribbon
 - Won a blue ribbon
 - Won three blue ribbons
 - Won 5 ribbons
32. The organ that produces urine:
- Kidney
 - Liver
 - Urethra
 - Cecum
 - Large intestine
33. Rhinopneumonitis is caused by a
- Bacteria
 - Virus
 - Fungus
 - Mite
 - Human
34. Dermatophytosis or girth itch is another name for:
- Pinworm
 - Ringworm
 - Mites
 - Sunburn
 - Bots

35. A bacterial infection that may occur as a result of standing in moist or dirty bedding, also known as mud fever:
- Laminitis
 - Thrush
 - White line disease
 - Scratches

Short Answer – Fill in the blank with the correct answer.

36. A castrated horse is called a _____.
37. What could cause elimination in a stock seat equitation class?
_____.
38. What is the maximum number of entries allowed in the ring at one time in a saddle seat equitation class? _____.
39. What are the 6 AMHA medal classes? _____.
40. A curb chain must be _____ inch(es) wide to be legal.
41. How many time outs are allowed in a Hunter seat equitation class?
_____.
42. Name one division where tongue ties are illegal: _____.
43. May roadsters be asked to walk? _____.
44. What does NRHA stand for? _____.
45. What does NCHA stand for? _____.
46. Formal attire in saddle seat is only worn when? _____.
47. The _____ is the muscular structure, which separates the thoracic cavity and is involved in respiration.
48. Excessive granulation tissue in a wound is called _____.
49. The _____ is the enlarged part of the alimentary canal that is between the esophagus and the small intestine.
50. Upward fixation of the patella is more commonly called _____.
51. Horses are stimulated to shed their winter coats in the spring in response to warmer weather and _____.
52. The _____ is the pigmented structure in the eye, which regulates the amount of light entering the eye.
53. The primary site of protein digestion in the horse is the _____.
54. Park horses are judged on performance, quality, manner and suitability. In Ladies and Junior Exhibitor Park classes _____ is the characteristic that judges should consider paramount.
55. Strongyles, the most damaging of internal parasites in horses, are ingested at the _____ stage of their life cycle.
56. A _____ is the injection of modified or inactivated bacteria or viruses.
57. A stethoscope can be used to examine a horse's _____ and/or 58. _____ and/or 59. _____.
60. The bay mare _____ has had an extraordinary influence on the modern Morgan through her son Upwey Ben Don and her grandson Waseeka's Nocturne.

61. The vascular organ which surrounds a fetus during gestation is called the _____.
62. The horse's largest sesamoid is found in the _____ joint.
63. The back is the reverse of what forward gait? _____.
64. _____ are non-identical genes located at the same locus on a chromosome.
65. Roadsters enter the ring moving in a _____-wise direction.
66. If your horse is wearing a Buxton bit, you are competing in the _____ division.
67. The most common form of malnutrition among horses in the U.S. is _____.
68. The rupture of the follicle is called _____.
69. In Carriage Heritage classes a _____ minute typed double spaced description of the exhibitor is required for the announcer.
70. The U-shaped segment in a curb bit is called the _____.
71. Sever founder can result in the rotation of the _____ bone.
72. In addition to her increased concentrate and forage needs, a lactating mare has a greatly increased need for _____ to support milk production.
73. When an animal is not inbred its relationship to its grandparents is said to be _____ %
74. Maternal half-siblings are _____ % related to each other.
75. Give at least two important functions of calcium in the body _____.
76. Morgan showmanship classes are judged _____ % on Presentation and _____ % on Showmanship.
77. A mare with a spontaneously prolonged corpus luteum will fail to come into heat. Barren, open or maiden mares can be tested for this problem by checking the levels of _____ in her blood.
78. Sun-cured hay is a good source of vitamin _____ for horses.
79. _____ is an example of a legume hay; _____ of a grass hay
80. The genes of which parent determines the sex of the foal? _____.
81. Eczema on the fetlock and heel areas is called _____.
82. Subcutaneous injections deposit the material _____.
83. A very fit horse which misses a few days of work but stays on full ration may be susceptible to a serious disease condition known as _____.
84. Official at a recognized show who is charged with enforcing AHSA rules is the _____.
85. The period of time between when a disease-causing organism enters the body and when symptoms first appear is called the _____ period.
86. One of several types of herpes viruses is responsible for EVR, more commonly known as _____.
87. Rickettsia Ehrlichia, probably carried by the American dog tick, is responsible for Acute Equine Ehrlichial Enterocolitis, more commonly called _____, a disease first recognized in 1979 on the East coast.

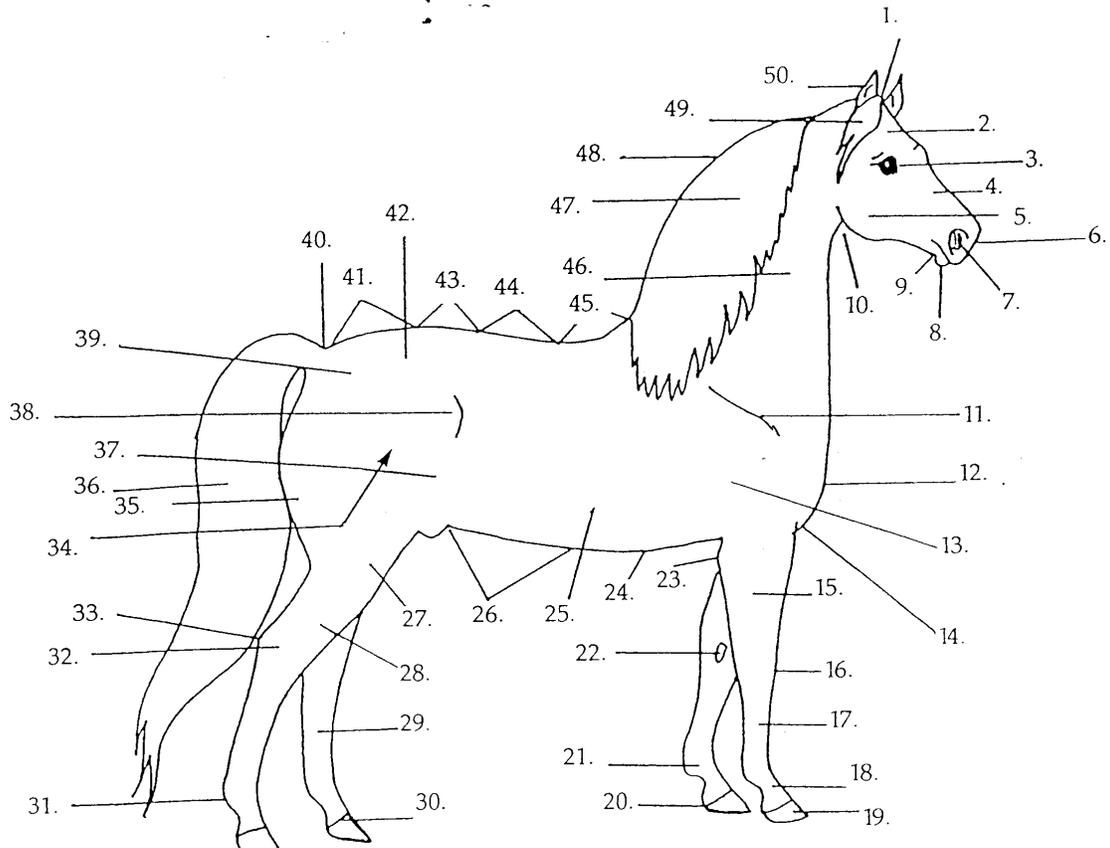
88. In carriage driving, the penalty if the groom or a passenger touches the reins, whip, or brake is _____.
89. Two horses hitched to a cart one behind the other is known as a _____ hitch.
90. In the Morgan Harness divisions, a junior horse is one which is _____ years old or younger
91. What two very different divisions offer Gambler's Choice classes? _____
92. Lonsdale, balding, and string are all types of _____.
93. What is the difference between laceration and abrasion? _____
94. Name two universities and their prefixes that breed or did breed Morgan horses.
 _____ Prefix _____
95. _____ Prefix _____
96. Filing the sharp edges off of a horse's teeth is called _____.
97. The tough membrane layer covering bone is called _____.
98. The space between the incisors and the molars is called the: _____.
99. Name two tests which might be done to determine if a horse has been drugged:
 _____.
100. The third metacarpal bone is commonly called the _____.
101. What is the common name for contusion? _____.
102. Periodic opthalmia is an inflammation of the: _____.
103. A swelling at the back of the hock and below the point of the hock caused by an enlargement of the plantar ligament is called: _____.
104. The record of an animal's ancestry is it's: _____.
105. The blacksmith's tool used to file and level the foot after trimming is called a: _____.
106. A stable vice where the horse rocks from side to side: _____
 weaving
107. What does the abbreviation AI stand for? _____.
108. The horny growth behind the fetlock is called the: _____.
109. A soft, flabby swelling caused by irritation at the point of the elbow is a:
 _____.
110. Who wrote the first volume of the Morgan Horse Register?
 _____.
111. The straps that are fastened to the front legs of a horse to prevent him from straying from camp are called: _____.
112. A horse that is low in the withers with heavy shoulder muscling is said to be _____ withered.
113. The tool used to restrain a horse by applying pressure to the sensor nerve of the lip is called a: _____.
114. The initials USDF stand for: _____.
115. Which worm causes tail rubbing? _____.
116. Name the bridle that has two bits: _____.
117. This parasite damages the liver, heart, and lungs: _____.

118. Name the 2-beat gait where the legs on the same side strike the ground simultaneously: _____.
119. A horse that is caught in his stall between his withers and the stall wall is said to be: _____.
120. A horse with good conformation should have withers the same height as the _____.
121. What metal is applied to horseshoes to improve the grip?
_____.
122. An abnormal bony growth on the cannon bone is a: _____.
123. A horse that sucks wind is known as a: _____.
124. Foaled in 1833, this horse was jet black and noted for his sure beauty and speed at the trot. A son of Sherman Morgan and he also sired over 1,200 foals. His name was _____.
125. General Philip Sheridan's famous Morgan charger that he rode to many courageous victories was named _____.
126. The foundation sire of the United States Government Morgan breeding farm in Middlebury, Vermont established in 1907 was _____.

True or False – Mark each question with a “T” or “F” in the blank.

- 127. A horse that is blind in one eye may not be shown in performance classes but may be shown in hand.
- 128. Umbilical hernias are commonly seen in older horses.
- 129. Mastication is a stage in the digestive process, which occurs in the mouth
- 130. A bar shoe puts pressure on the frog
- 131. In dressage, horse and rider begin the test with a halt and a salute from the middle of the ring, which is marked with an imaginary letter M.
- 132. If your horse founders, you should keep him walking until the vet arrives
- 133. Morgans may be a crème color
- 134. Founder may be caused by excessive amounts of concussion on hard roads.
- 135. Koppertox, diluted bleach, or an iodine solution may be used to treat thrush
- 136. Horses should receive a booster shot for EIA (Equine infectious Anemia) every year
- 137. Most food digestion takes place in the large intestine
- 138. The apex of the frog is located between the bulbs of the heel
- 139. Roughages are higher in fiber than concentrates
- 140. Scratches is a skin disease that affects the horse on the pastern
- 141. Mealy-mouthed refers to a case of warts on the lips
- 142. Horses should have a booster for Tetanus on an annual basis
- 143. The mare ovulates every 10 – 12 days in the summer
- 144. The offspring of a mare are called her get
- 145. Crimped grain is grain that is pressed between rollers to crack the kernels and increase its digestibility.
- 146. A horse with large feet and long sloping pasterns is apt to develop navicular
- 147. A horse can catch tetanus from another horse
- 148. Corn and oats are examples of food roughages
- 149. Ringbone is an abnormal bony growth on the cannon bone.
- 150. A horse that breathes with double flank action probably has heaves.
- 151. Oat straw is an excellent bedding for horses.

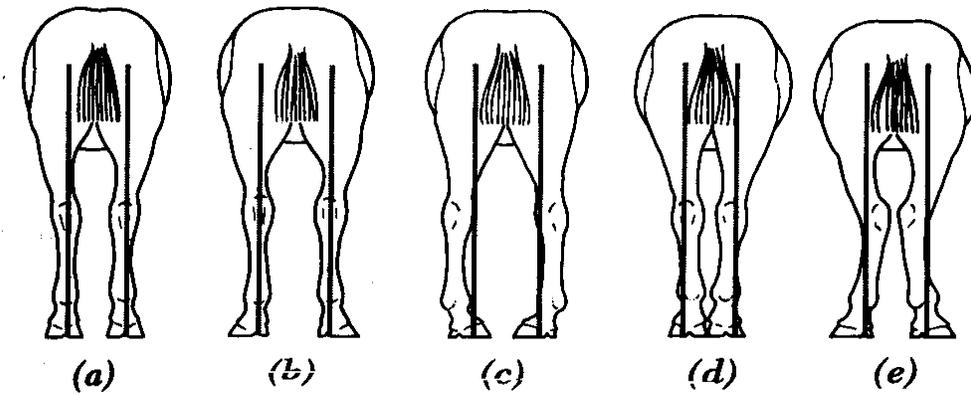
Identify - Fill in the blank with the proper name of the corresponding part.



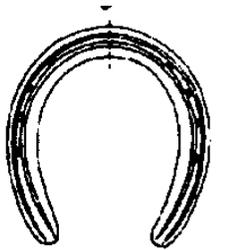
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|-----------------|-----------------|
| 152. (1) _____ | 166. (47) _____ |
| 153. (2) _____ | 167. (46) _____ |
| 154. (3) _____ | 168. (45) _____ |
| 155. (6) _____ | 169. (48) _____ |
| 156. (7) _____ | 170. (49) _____ |
| 157. (8) _____ | 171. (50) _____ |
| 158. (15) _____ | 172. (10) _____ |
| 159. (16) _____ | 173. (36) _____ |
| 160. (17) _____ | 174. (40) _____ |
| 161. (18) _____ | 175. (44) _____ |
| 162. (19) _____ | 176. (41) _____ |
| 163. (21) _____ | 177. (32) _____ |
| 164. (22) _____ | 178. (25) _____ |
| 165. (46) _____ | |

Matching – Match the picture with the proper term.

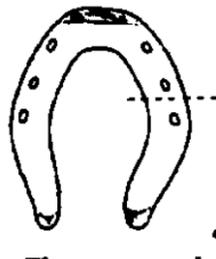
179. Cow Hocked _____ 181. Ideal _____ 183. Bowlegged _____
180. Stands Close _____ 182. Stands Wide _____



Identify the Horse Shoes – Fill in the blank below the shoe with the proper name of the shoe.

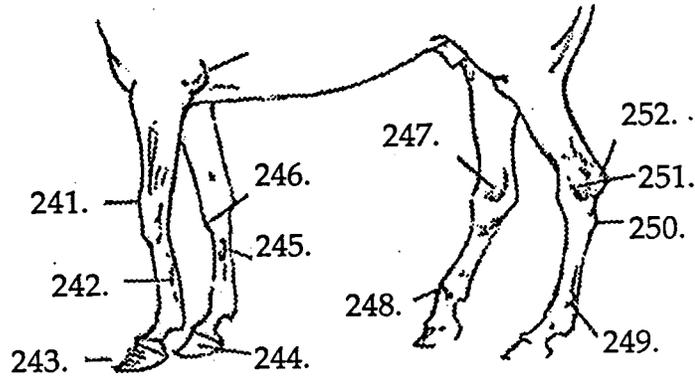


184. _____



185. _____

Identify Faults, Blemishes and Unsoundnesses –



186.(241) _____

192.(247) _____

187.(242) _____

193.(248) _____

188.(243) _____

194.(249) _____

189.(244) _____

195.(250) _____

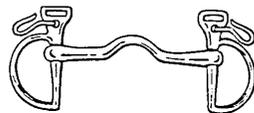
190.(245) _____

196.(251) _____

191.(246) _____

197.(252) _____

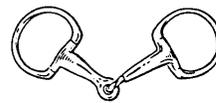
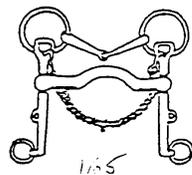
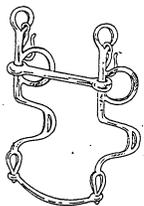
Identification – Write the name of the bit in the answer blank below the bit.



198. _____

199. _____

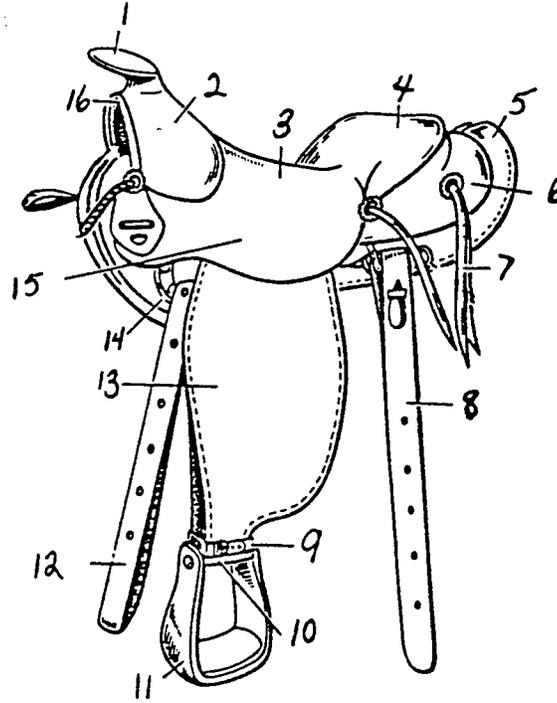
200. _____



201. _____

202. _____

203. _____



Matching – Parts of Western Tack Put the correct number in front of the correct part of tack..

204.(1) _____ 212.(9) _____

205.(2) _____ 213.(10) _____

206.(3) _____ 214.(11) _____

207.(4) _____ 215.(12) _____

208.(5) _____ 216.(13) _____

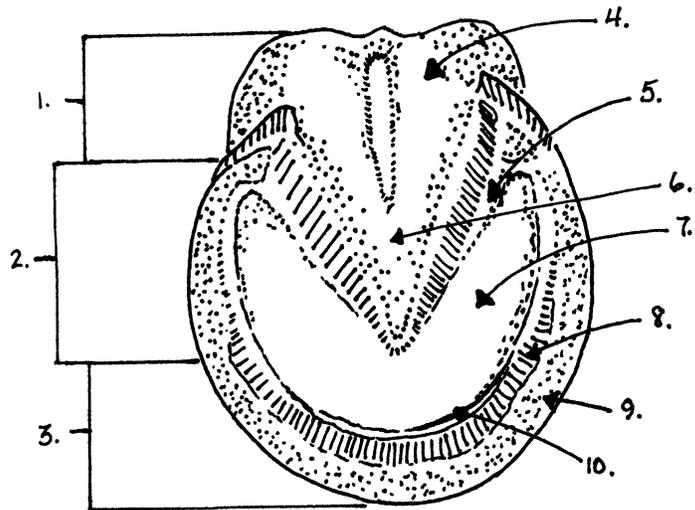
209.(6) _____ 217.(14) _____

210.(7) _____ 218.(15) _____

211.(8) _____ 219.(16) _____

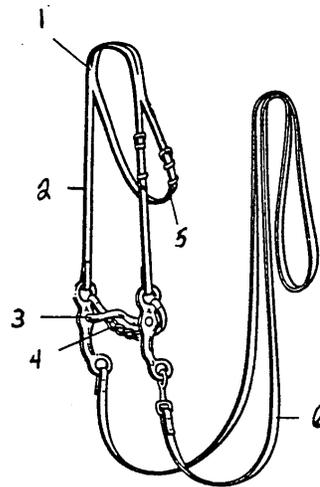
Parts of the Hoof – Identify the following parts by putting the number on the line that it corresponds to.

- 220. _____ Toe
- 221. _____ Frog
- 222. _____ Sole
- 223. _____ Hoof Wall
- 224. _____ White Line
- 225. _____ Quarter
- 226. _____ Bulb of Heel
- 227. _____ Heel
- 228. _____ Bars



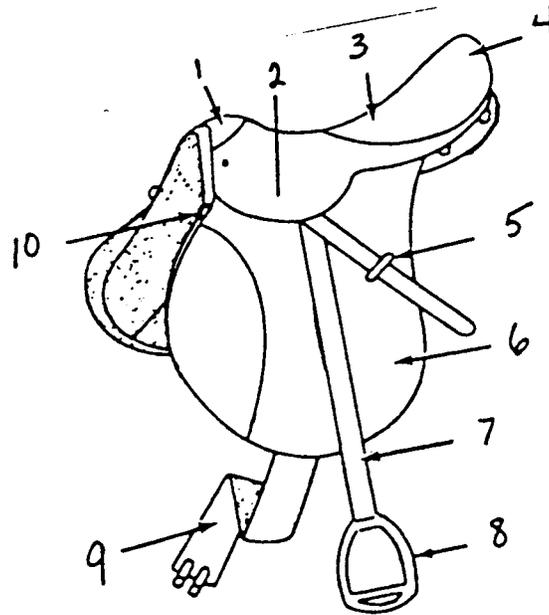
Put the correct number in front of the correct part.

- 229. _____ Rein
- 230. _____ Throat latch
- 231. _____ Curb Bit
- 232. _____ Crownpiece
- 233. _____ Curb Chain
- 234. _____ Cheekpiece



Matching – Parts of English Tack – Put the correct number in front of the correct part.

- 235. ____ Pommel
- 236. ____ Dee Ring
- 237. ____ Flap
- 238. ____ Stirrup Leather
- 239. ____ Stirrup Iron
- 240. ____ Leather Keeper
- 241. ____ Seat
- 242. ____ Skirt
- 243. ____ Cantle
- 244. ____ Girth



Put the correct number in front of the correct part of tack..

- 245. ____ Crownpiece
- 246. ____ Cheekpiece
- 247. ____ Browband
- 248. ____ Noseband (Cavesson)
- 249. ____ Throat latch
- 250. ____ Snaffle Bit
- Bonus!. ____ Reins

