1. What is the vector for Lyme’s disease?
   a. Possums
   b. Nose to nose contact
   c. **Ticks**
   d. Contaminated water

2. What is the average stride length for the horse’s canter or lope?
   a. 6 feet
   b. **12 feet**
   c. 4 feet
   d. 18 feet

3. Which is **not** a symptom of healthy mucus membranes?
   a. Moist
   b. Pink
   c. **Cold**
   d. Quick capillary refill

4. What is the normal length of gestation in the mare?
   a. **335 to 350 days**
   b. 350 to 365 days
   c. 115 to 175 days
   d. 210 to 250 days

5. Why is lime added to pastures or hayfields?
   a. Increase soil acidity
   b. Increase moisture content
   c. **Reduce soil acidity**
   d. Reduce phosphorus levels

6. What separates the sole from the hoof wall
   a. **The white line**
   b. The frog
   c. The bar
   d. The apex of the frog

7. How much time do horses typically spend grazing if housed on pasture full time?
   a. 3 to 6 hours/day
   b. 5 to 10 hours/day
c. 10 to 17 hours/day
d. 21 to 24 hours/day

8. Which discipline does the training technique “breezing” apply to?
   a. Cutting
   b. Dressage
   c. Hunting
   d. Racing

9. The gaskin is located between which two joints of the horse’s rear leg?
   a. Hock and Pastern
   b. Hip and Stifle
   c. Stifle and Hock
   d. Elbow and Knee

10. What is the most important step to parasite control?
    a. Let horses have access to natural water supplies
    b. Use fly spray
    c. Deworm your horses once a year
    d. Sound manure management

11. What breed of draft horse originated in Lincolnshire, England?
    a. Percheron
    b. Clydesdale
    c. Belgian
    d. Shire

12. Monocular vision allows horses to do what?
    a. Judge distances
    b. See directly in front of the head
    c. See areas to each side of the body
    d. See in color

13. How many pairs of chromosomes does a horse have?
    a. 26
    b. 32
    c. 64
    d. None of the above

14. What is the term for deficiency of hemoglobin?
    a. Anemia
    b. Enterotoxemia
    c. Hyperlipemia
    d. Hypohemonemia
16. How many teeth does a male horse generally have?
   a. 20 to 22
   b. 30 or 32
   c. 36 or 38
   d. 40 or 42

17. What disease is characterized by difficulty breathing and is commonly known as heaves?
   a. Laryngeal Hemiplegia (Roaring)
   b. Exercise Induced Pulmonary Hemorrhage (EIPH)
   c. Recurrent Airway Obstruction (Heaves)
   d. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

18. The bones that make up the spinal column are classified as what type of bone?
   a. Long Bones
   b. Short Bones
   c. Flat Bones
   d. Irregular Bones

19. What type of stimulus is learned through practice?
   a. Conditioned
   b. Massed
   c. Reinforced
   d. Unconditioned

20. What is the name of the second cervical vertebrae?
   a. Axis
   b. Atlas
   c. Wither
   d. Sacrum

21. What is the normal breathing rate for horses at rest?
   a. 2 to 6 times per minute
   b. 8 to 16 times per minute
   c. 20 to 30 times per minute
   d. 40 to 60 times per minute

22. Horses that are sickle hocked are predisposed to ________.
   a. Bowed Tendons
   b. Curbs
c. Splints
d. Capped hock

23. Mares are considered seasonally polyestrous, what causes them to start cycling in the correct “season”?
   a. Amount of daylight
   b. Ambient temperature
   c. Weaning of last year’s foal
   d. Presence of a stallion

24. What is the ideal slope of the horse’s shoulder?
   a. 20 to 25 degrees
   b. 45 to 50 degrees
   c. 70 to 75 degrees
   d. 100 to 105 degrees

25. Which is NOT a type of overo coat color?
   a. Frame
   b. Frost
   c. Sabino
   d. Splashed White

26. Which of the following would result in elimination from a hunter over fences class?
   a. 2 faults
   b. 4 faults
   c. First refusal
   d. Third refusal

27. Other than coat color, what feature makes the Suffolk different from the other two British draft breeds?
   a. Roman Nose
   b. Dense Bone
   c. No feathers on legs
   d. Head carriage

28. The trot is _____ beat gait?
   a. Two
   b. Three
   c. Four
   d. Five

29. What are not criteria in judging conformation?
   a. Behavior
   b. Color
30. What type of muscle is striated and voluntarily stimulated to contract?
   a. Smooth Muscle  
   b. **Skeletal Muscle**  
   c. Cardiac Muscles  
   d. None of the above

31. What is the general term used for the last 10 pairs of ribs that are not connected to the sternum?
   a. Hind ribs  
   b. **Floating Ribs**  
   c. Back Ribs  
   d. Dislocated Ribs

32. What environmental factor(s) affect time spent grazing?
   a. Temperature  
   b. Rainfall  
   c. Wind  
   d. **All of the above**

33. What is the minimum width for a horse stall door opening?
   a. 2 ft  
   b. **4 ft**  
   c. 6 ft  
   d. 8 ft

34. Rhinopneumonitis is a disease caused by what virus?
   a. **Equine Herpes Virus**  
   b. Equine Arteritis Virus  
   c. Streptococcus equi  
   d. Rotavirus

35. Commonly seen in hard-worked horses, what is the term for the condition that results from an excessive amount of synovial fluid in the fetlock joint capsule?
   a. Thoroughpin  
   b. **Windpuff**  
   c. Sidebone  
   d. Sesamoiditis

36. What are the two most important sources of energy for exercise?
   a. Amino Acids and Glycogen  
   b. **Fat and Glycogen**
c. Fat and Protein
d. Protein and Glycogen

37. In reference to directional terms, what is the opposite of rostral?
   a. Cranial
   b. Dorsal
   c. Caudal
   d. Proximal

38. COPD is a disorder of the __________.
   a. Digestive System
   b. Nervous System
   c. Reproductive System
d. Respiratory System

39. At what age does Galvayne’s groove appear at the gum line?
   a. 6 years
   b. 8 years
   c. 10 years
   d. 14 years

40. How much water does the average adult 1,000 lbs. horse consume per day under mild temperatures and environmental conditions?
   a. 2 gallons
   b. 10 gallons
   c. 20 gallons
d. 30 gallons

41. What is the main goal in wound treatment?
   a. To control hemorrhage
   b. To turn the contaminated wound into a clean one
   c. To promote rapid wound healing
d. All of the above

42. What bacterial disorder involves production of toxins that result in paralysis, rigidity of muscle and often death?
   a. Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis
   b. Equine Herpes Virus
   c. Tetanus
d. West Nile Virus
43. The horse has a pupil that is more horizontal in orientation than in many other animals. The horizontal pupil allows for:
   a. Better night vision
   b. Better focus on a given object
   c. **Greater vision over a wide horizon**
   d. Greater ability to discern subtlety in colors

44. Which of the following correctly applies to the earliest horse?
   a. Swamp browser
   b. Forest browser
   c. Prairie grazer
   d. Swamp grazer

45. What is the term for a chemical substance produced by fungi or mold that inhibits or destroys bacteria or other micro-organisms and is used primarily in the treatment of infectious diseases?
   a. Antigen
   b. **Antibiotic**
   c. Toxin
   d. Antitoxin

46. In a cutting competition, the horse and rider must demonstrate their ability to “cut” cattle and prevent them from returning to the herd. What is the time limit in the contest?
   a. Two minutes
   b. One minute
   c. **Two minutes and thirty seconds**
   d. Three minutes

47. Pasture management guidelines recommend that horses be rotated to another pasture when the grass is a minimum of what height?
   a. Minimum of 2-3 inches
   b. Minimum of 4-5 inches
   c. Minimum of 1-2 inches
   d. **Minimum of 3-4 inches**

48. Where would you find cardiac muscle?
   a. The heart
   b. The shoulder
   c. **The digestive tract**
   d. The gaskin
49. What is the average total time for food to pass through the horse’s digestive system?
   a. 6 hours
   b. 12 hours
   c. 24 hours (1 day)
   d. **36 to 72 hours (2 to 3 days)**

50. What is the condition where the hoof wall separates only at the toe?
   a. Quarter crack
   b. **Seedy toe**
   c. White line disease
   d. Sheared toe

51. What is the term for cannon bones that are not centered in the knee, or are offset when viewed from the front?
   a. Calf-kneed
   b. Sickle-kneed
   c. Buck-kneed
   d. **Bench-kneed**

52. What material should **NOT** be used as a primary layer when bandaging a wound?
   a. Elasticon
   b. Plain Gauze Squares
   c. Vet wrap
   d. **All of the Above**

53. Which type of horse show class does **NOT** use a “pattern”?
   a. Showmanship
   b. Reining
   c. **Pleasure driving**
   d. Western horsemanship

54. Which of these is a carbohydrate?
   a. **Glucose**
   b. Glutamine
   c. Propionate
   d. Zinc

55. What is the country of origin for the Quarter Horse breed?
   a. Germany
   b. England
   c. Poland
   d. **United States**
56. What does the term re-set or re-shod mean?
   a. The farrier used the same set of shoes a second time
   b. The farrier had to realign the offset shoe
   c. The horse continues to have the same hoof problem after corrective shoes have been put on
   d. The farrier made a mistake and had to do the job over again

57. The fetlock joint is just below what long bone?
   a. Cannon Bone
   b. Short Pastern Bone
   c. Long pastern Bone
   d. Coffin Bone

58. When the horse’s lower incisors are more forward that the upper incisors the horse is referred to as:
   a. Parrot mouthed
   b. Occluded mouthed
   c. Monkey Mouthed
   d. Wave Mouthed

59. What is the common term for horses that are “over at the knees” when viewed from the side?
   a. Base narrow
   b. Base Wide
   c. Buck-Kneed
   d. Knock-Kneed

60. What piece of tack is commonly used in foxhunting and cross country to hold the saddle in place?
   a. Back girth
   b. Breastplate
   c. Chambon
   d. Running Martingale

61. Spasmodic muscle contractions caused by cold weather are referred to as what?
   a. HYPP
   b. Seizure
   c. Cramping
   d. Shivering

62. What is the original name for the Standardbred?
   a. American Saddle Horse
   b. The Gentlemen’s Horse
   c. American Trotting Horse
   d. All of the above
63. The average adult horse at maintenance requires ____% of its body weight in feed per day.
   a. 1.0 to 1.5
   b. **2.0 to 2.5**
   c. 3.0 to 4.5
   d. 4.0 to 5.5

64. The Morgan breed originated in what country?
   a. **United States**
   b. Germany
   c. Austria
   d. England

65. What is the life cycle of a fly?
   a. Pupa, egg, larva, adult
   b. Larva, hatchling, pupa, adult
   c. **Egg, larva, pupa, adult**
   d. Egg, pupa, larva, adult

66. During the birth of a foal, with a normal presentation, what should you see coming out of the mare first?
   a. The nose
   b. The front feet with the soles pointing up at the mare’s tail head
   c. **The front feet with the soles pointing down at the mare’s hocks**
   d. The back feet with the heels pointing down at the mare’s hocks