

## **PRACTICE QUIZ BOWL QUESTIONS**

### **-from 1999 Eastern Nationals**

(These were from 1999 so references to the *Equus* Glossary are to the '98-'99 issues.)

- Q. Why are the sensitive structures of the horse's feed so called?  
A. Because they contain so many blood vessels and nerve endings that any injury to them causes pain and bleeding.  
S. AYHCLM, p. B106-1
- Q. Define an "essential" amino acid.  
A. It is one that must be supplied in the diet.  
S. Evans, p. 219
- Q. What is the mildest and most common type of colic?  
A. Spasmodic Colic.  
S. AYHCLM, p. I 228-1L
- Q. Give two other names for the American Jack.  
A. Mammoth Jack  
Standard Jack  
S. Evans, p. 77
- Q. What is Septicimia?  
A. A bacterial infection circulating throughout the blood stream.  
S. EG 258
- Q. What system produces chemical substances called hormones?  
A. The Endocrine System  
S. Evans, p. 126
- Q. What practice provides the best opportunity for maximum pasture yield?  
A. Rotational Grazing  
S. FCH, p. 105
- Q. Which grain when fed in excess may form a dough-ball in the horse's stomach?  
A. Wheat.  
S. AYHCLM, p. A 302-2L
- Q. What is the final stage of the foaling process?  
A. Expulsion of the placenta (fetal membranes)  
S. FCH, p. 244
- Q. What are immunoglobulins?  
A. Antibodies  
S. EG 258

- Q. What two parts of the horse does the deep digital flexor tendon connect?  
A. The coffin bone to the muscles of the back of the upper leg.  
S. EG 258
- Q. What parts of the horse do the mucous membranes include?  
A. Inner eyelids, Inside nostrils, Inner lips & gums, Vulva of the mare  
S. AYHCLM, p. B115-1L
- Q. What is the purpose of a flank cinch on a roping saddle?  
A. To prevent the saddle from flipping forward when the rope is pulled tight by a fighting steer or calf.  
S. AYHCLM, p. B102-2L
- Q. Which of these grass hays generally has the highest % of crude protein – Orchard grass, Timothy, or Rye grass?  
A. Orchard grass  
S. AYHCLM, p. I202-2L
- Q. Name three things whose lengths are determined by shoulder angle.  
A. 1. Length of neck 2. Length of back 3. Length of Stride 4. Depth of hearth girth  
S. AYHCLM. P. I 223-2L
- Q. Explain the difference between an “open” mare and a “barren” mare.  
A. Open – Not pregnant, not bred in previous or current season  
Barren – Not pregnant, but was bred in previous or current season.  
S. AYHCLM, p. I 230-1L
- Q. What breed is a descendant of the great horse of Flanders?  
A. The Belgian  
S. Evans, p. 68
- Q. Untreated fence posts made from what type of wood have the longest life expectancy?  
A. Osage orange  
S. Evans, p. 770
- Q. In a commercial cross-country horse van, name (3) ways a horse can ride.  
A. Head to head (face to face)  
Head to tail  
Box tail  
S. AYHCLM, p. A 301-1L

Q. What type of martingale allows the rider to maintain contact with the bit at all times?

A. Running Martingale

S. AYHCLM, p. B108-3L

Q. In the stallion the hormones FSH exerts its effects on which cells?

A. Sertoli Cells

S. HIH, p. 920-2

Q. In reference to way-of-going, "Winging" occurs in horses with what conformational defect?

A. Base wide or toed-out feed

S. HIH, p. 230-5

Q. What color are the eggs of the nose bot fly?

A. Blackish

S. AYHCLM, p. I200-3L

Q. In reference to Body Condition Score, name three of the six body sites that are evaluated.

A. Back                                Ribs at midbarrel  
Neck                                 Behind the Shoulder at Forerib  
Withers                             Tailhead

S. AYHCLM, p. I203-2L

Q. Name the 7 approved coat patterns of the POA.

A. Snowflake                        Frost  
Blanket                             Leopard  
Marbled Roan                    Few Spot Leopard  
White with dark spots over the rump

S. AYHCLM, p. B110-3L

Q. Explain the difference between Tetanus Toxoid shot and Tetanus Antitoxin

A. *Toxoid* will provide long term protection and is usually administered annually. *Antitoxin* is for short-term protection and is usually given in cases where the immunization status of an animal is unknown.

S. AYHCLM, p. B114-2L

Q. Approximately how much blood does a 1000 lb. adult horse have?

A. 13.2 gallons or 50 liters

S. AYHCLM, p. B119-2L

Q. What is the minimum ceiling height for a covered or indoor arena?

A. 14 feet

S. HIH, p. 320-7

- Q. Explain the difference between a silver mane and a flaxen mane.  
A. Flaxen refers to a straw yellow or off-white color caused by a mixture of dark and white hairs in the mane.  
Silver mane is mostly white with few dark hairs.  
S. Evans, p.83
- Q. What type of pack saddle is rigged with a center-fire or single cinch?  
A. The Decker pack saddle  
S. AYHCLM, p. B118-1L
- Q. For a horse that has quarter cracks, what type of shoe can be used to transfer weight from the wall of the hoof to the frog?  
A. Heart bar shoe  
S. AYHCLM, p. I231-3L
- Q. Name two types of wraps that should not be used on a tail.  
A. Vet wrap and elastic bandage/wrap  
S. AYHCLM, p. I201-2L
- Q. Name the three accessory sex glands of the stallion  
A. Bulbourethral            Prostate            Vesicular  
S. AYHCLM, p. I227-1L
- Q. In reference to racing – what is a “blow-out”?  
A. A short fast run – usually 3-4 furlongs.  
S. FCH, p. 382
- Q. Name the three distinct layers of the uterus.  
A. Serous, myometrium, and endometrium  
S. HIH, p. 910-3
- Q. What is the general term for the bacteria and other microorganisms that normally reside in the large intestine?  
A. Gut Flora  
S. EG 258
- Q. What is meant by a custom feed mix?  
A. A mix prepared by a feed mill according to a customer’s specifications.  
S. FCH, p. 137
- Q. In what part of the horse’s digestive tract are soluble carbohydrates digested to simple sugars?  
A. Small intestine  
S. AYHCLM, p. A303-1L

- Q. What is the primary cause of “Foal Heat Diarrhea”?  
A. The parasite *Strongyloides westi* (Not strongyle – this parasite is not really a strongyle.)  
S. Evans, p. 631
- Q. What is the function of insulin?  
A. To control blood sugar level and utilization of sugar in the body  
S. EG 259
- Q. What is meant by “stocking rate”?  
A. It is the number of animals that can be maintained on a unit of ground, usually for a 1 year period, unless otherwise specified.  
S. FCH, p. 405
- Q. At a walk, a base-narrow horse will land on what part of the hoof?  
A. The “outside” hoof wall.  
S. AYHCLM, p. I229-1L
- Q. Identify the breed from the following description: The small sturdy horse of Spanish origin is 12 – 12.2 hands and comes in all solid colors. Albinos and pintos are not eligible for registration. This breed has a running walk similar to that of the Tennessee Walking Horse and the Pasos.  
A. Galiceno  
S. Evans, p.45
- Q. On what area of the horse does “wet mange” usually first appear?  
A. In the areas of the tail.  
S. AYHCLM, p.I200-3L
- Q. Explain the difference between low ring bone and high ring bone.  
A. Low Ringbone – Arthritis of the coffin joint.  
High Ringbone – Arthritis of the pastern joint.  
S. EG 225
- Q. Describe a “rosy gray” horse.  
A. Gray/White hairs on bay or chestnut  
S. Evans, p. 81
- Q. In inches, what amount of space is considered adequate head room in a horse trailer?  
A. 10 inches taller than the normal resting position of the head.  
S. AYHCLM, p. B101-2L

- Q. When properly fitted, and the cinch drawn tight, how much space should lie between the withers and the fork of a western saddle?  
A. Enough space to easily insert two fingers.  
S. HH, p. 1100-3
- Q. What does the term “passive transfer of immunity” mean?  
A. Foal is born without any protection from diseases. Protective antibodies in the mare become concentrated in the colostrums. Foal consumes these antibodies (immunoglobulins) by drinking the colostrum which help to protect the newborn foal against diseases.  
S. AYHCLM, p. B112-1L
- Q. A horse with a steep croup will exhibit what type of hind leg action – vertical or horizontal?  
A. Horizontal.  
S. AYHCLM, p. I223-3L
- Q. Where are the sebaceous glands located?  
A. Same places as the hair follicles  
S. Evans, p. 129
- Q. What substance helps reduce ammonia levels in stalls?  
A. Hydrated Lime  
S. FCH, p. 193
- Q. What do the initials N-S-A-I-D stand for?  
A. Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug  
S. EG 255
- Q. The “1<sup>st</sup> digital phalanx” is just below what bone.  
A. The Cannon Bone  
S. EG 257
- Q. When evaluating the conformation of a horse, name the four basic steps of a systematic approach.  
A. 1. Watch horse for soundness & way-of-going  
2. Profile view  
3. Front view  
4. Rear view  
S. AYHCLM, p. I223-1L
- Q. In reference to farrier tools, at a quick glance, what distinguishes “pull offs or pinchers” from “nippers”?  
A. Pull offs or pinchers have knobs on the ends of the handles where nippers do not.  
S. AYHCLM, p. B116-1L

- Q. What reproductive hormone is secreted by the hypothalamus in response to environmental cues such as day length?  
A. Gonadotropic releasing hormone (GnRH)  
S. HH, p.910-5

### 2 Part Question

- Q. What type of bit action does the hackamore have and explain why.  
A. It is a leverage action bit. It has a fixed cheek pieces & shanks, and applies pressure to the poll and under the chin (not the mouth)  
S. AYHCLM, p. B108-3L
- Q. What attaches the splint bones to the cannon bone?  
A. Ligaments.  
S. FCH, p.404

### Bonus Questions

- Q. Name four clinical ways to detect dehydration.  
A. Dryness of mucous membranes & eyes  
Decreased jugular vein distensibility  
Rate of capillary refill  
Skin elasticity  
Physical Performance  
Decrease urine output  
Dry feces  
S. FCH, p. 200
- Q. Give the average temperature, pulse and respiration of a two week old foal.  
A. (Accept anything within the ranges)  
Temperature = 99 to 102°F  
Heart Rate = 60 to 130 beats per minute  
Respiration = 20 to 45 breaths per minute  
S. AYHCLM, p. B112-2L

Q. In reference to the horse, name (5) different categories of toxic plants.

- A. Salivation inducing plants  
Mechanically injurious plants  
Colic & Diarrhea inducing plants  
Photodermatitis inducing plants  
Hepatotoxin plants  
Neurotoxic plants  
Lameness & muscle weakness inducing plants  
Anemia inducing plants  
Sudden Death inducing plants
- S. FCH, p.300

Q. Name (4) diseases or conditions that are related to Equine Athletic Performance.

- A. Exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage (bleeders)  
Exertional myopathy (Azoturia, or acute rhabdomyolysis)  
Tying-up, cramps or hypocalcemic tetany  
Fatigue & Exhaustion  
Synchronous diaphragmatic flutter (thumps)  
Postexercise fatigue  
Colic  
Heat Stroke  
Anhidrosis (dry coat)

Q. Give the common and scientific names of (4) flies that are a problem to horses.

- A. House Fly - *Musca domestica*  
Stable Fly - *Stomoxys calcitrans*  
Horn Fly - *Haematobia irritans*  
Face Fly - *Musca autumnalis*  
Biting Midge - *Culicoides* sp  
Common Bot Fly - *Gastrophilus intestinalis*  
Throat Bot Fly - *Gastrophilus nasalis*  
Nose Bot Fly - *Gastrophilus haemorrhoidalis*
- S. AYHCLM, p. A300-4L