

A working knowledge of common medications is an important aspect of responsible horse ownership. Match the following medications with the most appropriate item(s).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory | D. anthelmintic |
| B. antibiotic | E. antacid |
| C. anticoccidial | |

51. deworming agent
52. phenylbutazone
53. penicillin
54. eradicates protozoa, including those that cause EPM
55. moxidectin
56. protects mucous membrane from gastric acid
57. gentamicin
58. aspirin
59. ivermectin
60. erythromycin

Other things found in the medicine chest are used topically. Match the following topical preparations with the most appropriate item(s).

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| A. liniment | C. ichthammol |
| B. poultice | D. dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) |

61. anti-inflammatory analgesic vehicle to enhance absorption of other drugs
62. a reddish brown to brownish black viscous fluid with a strong smell; used as an anti-infective, particularly in hooves
63. a liquid or semiliquid used as a counterirritant
64. soft, often medicated paste spread on a cloth and draped over a wound

Still others don't fall neatly into either of these two categories, though they are still important. Match the following substances with the most appropriate item(s).

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A. corticosteroid | D. diuretic |
| B. probiotic | E. sedative |
| C. electrolytes | |

65. furosemide
66. increases urine production and decreases amount of fluid within organs and tissues
67. boosts the microflora population in the cecum, thus increasing the digestibility of certain nutrients
68. acepromazine
69. decreases inflammatory and immune responses
70. sodium, chloride, potassium, magnesium

- A. LH
- B. FSH
- C. OFH

- D. PMSG
- E. PGF_{2-α}

- 71. stimulates regression of the corpus luteum
- 72. activates follicular growth
- 73. produced by fetal-tissue-origin endometrial cups during early pregnancy
- 74. combined with FSH, may be responsible for final maturation and ovulation of follicle

75. Mares are considered seasonally polyestrous, meaning they have generally predictable periods of sexual receptivity called _____ during _____ and _____. Therefore, they are often called _____ breeders.

- A. anestrus, spring, summer, short-day
- B. anestrus, summer, fall, long-day
- C. estrus, spring, summer, long-day
- D. diestrus, fall, winter, short-day

76. Some mares don't show visible signs of estrus and are said to have _____. The number of mares that do not show signs of estrus is about _____.

- A. Caslick's, 25%
- B. pneumovagina, 30%
- C. silent heat, <10%
- D. pseudoestrus, 5%

77. Which of the following is not a sign of estrus?

- A. frequent urination
- B. squatting
- C. winking
- D. lying down often

78. The estrous cycle of a normal mare is _____ days with _____ days of estrus. Ovulation occurs during the last _____ days of estrus.

- A. 21-23, 6-7, 1-2
- B. 28-30, 5-7, 3-4
- C. 18-20, 8-10, 3-4
- D. 22, 8-10, 5-6

- A. oviducts
- B. uterus
- C. cervix
- D. horns
- E. ovum

- 79. fertilization of the egg occurs here
- 80. acts as barrier between the uterus and the vagina
- 81. unfertilized egg
- 82. fertilized egg implants here
- 83. paired branchings of the uterus leading from the body of the uterus to the uterine tubes

84. Ultrasound examination of the mare's uterus to determine pregnancy is usually done at _____ days after breeding.
- A. 4 to 5
 - B. 7 to 8
 - C. 14 to 15
 - D. 21 to 23
85. In mares, twins are almost always caused by the ovulation and fertilization of more than one egg, not division of an embryo.
- A. true
 - B. false
86. At one point should mares begin to be fed slightly more energy to support the growth of the fetus?
- A. three months
 - B. five months
 - C. seven months
 - D. eight months
 - E. ten months
87. The antibody-rich milk released first by a nursing mare is called _____.
- A. wax
 - B. colostrum
 - C. clostridium
 - D. chorionallantois
 - E. amnion
88. A "red bag" refers to _____.
- A. presence of the unruptured chorionallantois at delivery
 - B. a hot, inflamed udder
 - C. a mare with mastitis
 - D. a dummy foal
 - E. B and C
89. Inflammation of the uterus is termed _____.
- A. uveitis
 - B. urticaria
 - C. endometritis
 - D. orchitis
 - E. synovitis

Match the reproductive problems of the stallion with their respective definitions.

- A. hemospermia
- B. suummer sores
- C. urospermia
- D. urethritis
- E. posthitis

- 90. inflammation of the membranous tube that transports urine out of the body
- 91. habronemiasis
- 92. urination during ejaculation
- 93. blood in the semen

Match the following genetics terms with the most appropriate item.

- A. genes
- B. DNA
- C. chromosomes
- D. karyotype
- E. gametes

- 94. the reproductive cells—the eggs and the sperm
- 95. arrangement of paired chromosomes
- 96. individual units of inheritance
- 97. large and complex molecules of DNA that occur in every body cell
- 98. the genetic material of living cellular organisms
- 99. How many pairs of chromosomes are present in equine body cells?

- A. 16
- B. 32
- C. 64
- D. 128

- 100. Gametes of the horse contain _____ chromosomes.

- A. 16
- B. 32
- C. 64
- D. 128

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|------------|
| A. | merychippus | D. | equus |
| B. | hyracotherium | E. | mesohippus |
| C. | pliohippus | | |

1. approximately the size of a collie dog with longer legs and a straighter back than its ancestors
2. returned to North America approximately 500 years ago by Spanish conquistadors
3. the first one-toed horse that lived 12 million years ago
4. previously known as eohippus
5. possessed three toes on each foot, but the middle one was larger than the others and the only one to touch the ground

When humans began domesticating horses in the Near East, three major lines were identified. Find the three types and match them with the proper descriptions.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|--------|
| A. | Turkmene | D. | Asil |
| B. | Barb | E. | Orloff |
| C. | Arabian | | |

6. a coarse but speedy animal
7. a swift horse with a high tailset
8. a tall racing type

One of the quickest ways to differentiate between horses is by color. A working knowledge of colors is essential among horsemen. Match the color or descriptions to the best mate.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|----------|
| A. | liver | D. | palomino |
| B. | cremello | E. | roan |
| C. | buckskin | | |

9. gold or tan with a white or near-white mane and tail
10. a sprinkling of white hairs within a basic coat color
11. the darkest shade of chestnut
12. tannish body with black points
13. pink skin, blue eyes, near-white hair coat

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|-----|
| A. | grulla | D. | dun |
| B. | overo | E. | bay |
| C. | gray | | |

14. white usually does not cross the topline between the ears and the tail
15. uniform slate-colored body with black dun points
16. dark points (not necessarily black), dorsal stripe, striping across withers and on forearms and gaskins (upper legs)
17. reddish brown body color with black points
18. progressive silvering of hair

Many modern breeds trace their ancestry to horses that are no longer in existence or are only in limited existence. Match the lesser known horses with the proper descriptions.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|---------|
| A. | Galloway | D. | Tref |
| B. | Narrangansett Pacer | E. | Palouse |
| C. | Schweiken | | |

19. Spanish barbs that escaped from the ill-fated Spanish Armada when it was driven ashore in England
20. an easy-gaited horse found mostly in Rhode Island and Virginia
21. a native heavy breed used in the Middle Ages
22. a horse of unknown heritage, a Bedouin description
23. great war mounts with definitive coloring

Using the same letters above, choose the breed with which the respective horses influenced.

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|-----------|
| 24. | American Saddlebred | 27. | Trakehner |
| 25. | Arabian | 28. | Appaloosa |
| 26. | Quarter Horse | | |

29. The Pinto is strictly a color breed.

- | | | | |
|----|------|----|-------|
| A. | true | B. | false |
|----|------|----|-------|

Mules have a place in the study of equine science. Match the mule-related term to its correct definition.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|----|--------|
| A. | jack | D. | jennet |
| B. | molly | E. | john |
| C. | hinny | | |

30. female donkey
31. male donkey
32. male offspring of a male donkey and a mare
33. result of breeding a stallion to a female donkey
34. female offspring of a male donkey and a mare

35. The _____ is a two-beat diagonal gait, and the _____ is a two-beat lateral gait. The _____ is the intermediate gait of the Tennessee Walking Horse; it is a _____-beat gait.

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------|
| A. | pace, trot, rack, four |
| B. | trot, pace, rack, two |
| C. | pace, rack, running walk, four |
| D. | trot, pace, running walk, four |
| E. | finno, largo, running walk, two |

36. The canter is a _____-beat gait, and the gallop is a _____-beat gait.

- A. four, four
- B. three, three
- C. four, three
- D. three, four

37-41. Arrange the following *permanent* teeth in the order of eruption based on age. The earliest teeth to appear would be A, the next would be B, etc.

- A. first incisor
- B. first molar
- C. second incisor
- D. second molar
- E. fourth premolar

Horses often engage in stable vices. Listed below are some pieces of equipment or items that keep horses from performing these behaviors. Match the piece of equipment with the behavior it curbs or eliminates.

- A. leg chains
- B. cradle
- C. hobbling
- D. mirrors
- E. hot chili pepper powder

- 42. self-mutilation
- 43. pawing
- 44. weaving
- 45. tail chewing
- 46. kicking

47. Which of the following draft breeds would most likely be mistaken for a Clydesdale?

- A. Percheron
- B. Suffolk
- C. Shire
- D. Friesian
- E. Ardennais

48. The Selle Francais originated in _____, and the Gelderlander comes from the Gelder region of _____. The Oldenburg is the tallest and heaviest of the warmbloods from _____.

- A. France, the Netherlands, Germany
- B. Belgium, Germany, Holland
- C. France, Russia, Spain
- D. Belgium, Sweden, Germany

49. A Przewalski's horse is typically _____ hands and can best be described as _____.

- A. 10-11, buckskin
- B. 12-13, bay
- C. 12-13, yellow dun
- D. 14-15, palomino
- E. 15-16, grulla

50. The breed of horse most closely associated with the Spanish Riding School of Vienna is the _____.

- A. Andalusian
- B. Lusitano
- C. Lipizzaner
- D. Crillo
- E. Cleveland Bay