SENIOR TEST

PART 1 - TEETH (Matching)

1. outer covering of teeth
2. part of tooth exposed above gum
3. front teeth
4. grinding surface of tooth
5. part of tooth covered by gums
6. area within fang that holds nerves & blood vessels
7. part of tooth in jawbone
8. mark on table in front of infundibular ring
9. insensitive mouth
10. small "points" that help anchor tooth
11. between corners & centrals
12. hollow concave space on top surface of incisors
13. location of Galvaynes Groove
14. cone shaped enamel on table surface
15. at 5 years has ...
16. interdental space
17. front 3 molars
18. at 12 years has ...
19. just before premolar
20. just behind incisors

A. fang
B. crown
C. table
D. neck
E. smooth mouth
F. pulp
G. incisors
H. star
I. enamel
J. bar
K. roots
L. corner incisors
M. pre-molars
N. cup
O. infundibulum
P. intermediates
Q. full mouth
R. wolf
S. hard mouth
T. canine/tushes

PART 2 - BREEDING (Fill In)

1. An inflammation of the mammary gland or udder is called?
2. A mare which has been bred but did not conceive.
3. A mare who has never been bred.
4. A mare which has not been bred this year.
5. The 6 - 8" long tube that connects the vestibule of the vulva to the cervix.
6. Mares who are displaying temperamental hormonal behavior are said to be______.
7. Name the primary sex organs of the mare.
8. Mating 2 different breeds is called______.
9. The mating of distantly related cousins or grandparents & grand offspring to maintain certain characteristics is called______.
10. This operation is done on mares whose conformation leads to pooling of urine in the vagina. To prevent bacterial infections the upper vulvar lips are sewn together.
11. The ability of a mare or stallion to stamp its own characteristics on its offspring is called_____.
12. The retention of 1 (unilateral) or both (bilateral) testicles in the body cavity is called_____.
13. The term for the double invagination of the skin which contains and covers the free portion of the stallions penis when it is not erect is called the_____.
14. The sebaceous gland of the above double fold of skin continually secretes a fatty, foul smelling material (which needs to be regularly removed with mild soap & water) called_____.
15. The membranous canal for conveying urine from the bladder to the exterior of the body and also carries semen in the male is called_____.
16. Just above the urethral process is a small, inward, sack-shaped cavity called the diverticulum, where a putty-like mass of smegma collects and must be removed. This mass is referred to as a_____.

PART 3 - ILLNESS/INJURY (Matching)

1. Disease caused by bacteria in feces that usually results from deep puncture wound.  
   A. Tetanus/Lockjaw
2. Test, for this wetland mosquito borne disease, created by Dr. L. Coggins.  
   B. Rhinopneumonitis
3. A wobbly "sleepy horse", with its tongue hanging out, probably has this disease.  
   C. Rabies
4. With this disease, horse will have a stiff gait due to rigid muscles that also make it impossible to eat.  
   D. Contracted Heels
5. A bite from a wild animal infected with this disease can effect the nervous system.  
   E. Arthritis
6. A "cold in the nose" that can lead to pneumonia.  
   F. Carpitis
7. Arabian foal immuno-deficiency  
   G. Equine Encephalomyelitis
8. Tumor of pigment farming cells  
   H. Blood Spavin
9. Blood in hock area  
   I. Tetanus/Lockjaw
10. Shrunken frog with heels pulled together  
    J. Gravel
11. Scabies/crabs  
    K. Scalping
12. Bone spavin  
    L. Mange
13. Sore feet  
    M. Ankylosis
14. Inflammation of knee  
    N. Laminitis
15. Inflammation of joint  
    O. Monday Morning Sickness
16. Fusion of joint  
    P. Scours
17. Sore feet  
    Q. Melanoma
18. Inflammation of knee  
    R. C.I.D.
19. Inflammation of joint  
    S. Equine Infectious Anemia
20. Fusion of joint  
    T. Calcium Build up in Hock Area
PART 4 - ANATOMY (Fill In)

1. The partition that separates the oral and nasal cavities.
2. The joint is lubricated by what fluid.
3. The intercostal muscles are where?
4. Name the area between the stifle and the hock.
5. The mechanism in a horse that allows it to lock its lower legs, in order to sleep while standing.
6. What is the horses' integument?
7. The longest vertebrae on a horse - necessary to turn/rotate head to side.
8. Which part of the horse is protected and enclosed by the cranial cavity?
9. What is produced by the endocrine system?
10. A fold of mucous membrane at the inside corner of the eye often, called The Third Eyelid.
11. The joint where osslets are located.
12. What system is responsible for collecting and removing the fluid waste materials in the body?
13. The sesamoid bones and ligaments, as well as the suspensory ligament, prevent overextension of this joint.
14. General term used to indicate inflammation of a joint.
15. The 3 bones of the foot are the coffin, the navicular and the ______ ______. (2 words)

PART 5 - TRUE/FALSE

1. A horse that raises his head when the left front foot hits the ground, and stands with that foot in front of the other, is lame in the LEFT HIND.
2. The TOBIANO has white color crossing over the back.
3. The more common color pattern of the paint horse is OVERO.
4. QUAGGA are the zebra stripes on duns.
5. Lack of hair in areas where hair is normally present is called ALOPECIA.
6. Bones in the nasal cavity that help warm air due to their shape, are called TURBINES.
7. Endo-parasites live OUTSIDE the body.
8. It is call 'MEALY-MOUTHED' when the color of a horse fades out around the mouth.
9. GONITIS is an inflammation of the stifle joint.
10. Bones are held together by LIGAMENTS.
11. Primary site of protein digestion is the LARGE intestine.
12. The tough covering over bones is called the PERIOSTEUM.
13. The teeth surfaces "floated" are the OUTER surfaces of the lower molars and the INNER surfaces of the upper.
14. C.O.P.D is a problem with the DIGESTIVE system.
15. Mineral balls that form in the stomach and intestines are called EPIMELETIC.
PART 6 - RIDING PLUS (Matching)

1. A cadenced trot in place
2. Technical name for neck reining.
3. A severe rein aid used for sudden stops.
4. The flattened part of a spade bit.
5. Three basic types of bits, snaffle, hackamore and _____.
6. A foal's first fecal matter.
7. The alveoli are the area in the lungs where oxygen is exchanged for what?
8. Food is moved down the esophagus by a rhythmic movement known as?
9. The partially digested food and gastric material that exits the stomach and enters the small intestine is called?
10. The white blood cells fight infection, the plasma carries CO₂, what do the red blood cells carry?
11. The proximal portion of the small intestine, extending from the stomach to the jejunum.
12. The endocardium and pericardium are the inside and outside coverings of what organs?
13. When schooling in an arena are whips carried in the inside or outside hand?
14. When using a double bridle, which goes in first and sits higher in the mouth, the curb bit or the snaffle?
15. A polo shoe differs in that one rim is higher - is it the one on the outside or inside?
16. If you want your horse to go to the right and you close the fingers of your right hand, what type of "rein" are you using?
17. When riding around the inside track of a riding arena, turns or circles must be made to the inside, so you are said to be on that rein. If you are riding clockwise, what rein are you on?
### PART 7 - BONES/JOINTS (Matching)

1. Bone between hip joint and tibia
2. Upper Jaw
3. Knee Joint
4. Vertebrae in loin area
5. Bones protecting lungs
6. Bone alongside tibia
7. Bone between scapula and radius
8. Tail vertebrae
9. Vertebrae to which ribs attach
10. Knee Bones
11. Breastbone protecting heart
12. Kneecap
13. Vertebrae in croup area
14. Lower Jaw
15. Distal Phalanx
16. Shoulder Blade
17. Smallest bone in fetlock
18. Bone alongside cannon
19. Pastern closest to heart
20. Bone between coffin and proximal phalanx
21. Distal sesamoid
22. Forearm bone
23. Point of hip
24. Small bones between tibia & cannon in hind legs
25. Neck vertebrae

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### PART 8 - GENETICS (Fill In)

1. The 2 types of genes are dominant and ____.
2. A piebald horse is white and ____.
3. The dorsal stripe on a claybank dun is dark chestnut or ____.
4. White or grey spots that occur on the inner surface of the pinna or external ear are called aural ____.
5. The American Paint Horse Association only accepts spotted horses sired by a Quarter Horse or a ____.
6. What color is the skin of a horse that has icterus or is jaundiced?
7. A matching hairpiece that ties into a horse tail, matching his own texture and color, to add length and fullness is called a ____.
PART 9 - UNSOUNDNESSES (Matching)

1. Overuse or dryness damage to side of hoof
2. Difficulty clipping grass
3. Tear between abdominal muscles
4. Rotated coffin bone
5. Calcium build up where tendon attaches in hind cannon area.
6. Calcification/fusing of pastern joint
7. Frog infection
8. Inflammation at back of pastern
9. Nerve damage in driving horse shoulder
10. Front of hock bursa damage
11. Adhesions at cannon
12. Jumpers stretched cannon muscles
13. Lungs can’t expel air efficiently
14. Shortened tendons
15. Abscessed bursa of Thoracic area
16. Strain of flexor tendon causes synovial fluid to escape into hock hollow and much pain
17. sore sole
18. vocal cord damage
19. inflammatory disease effecting visual acuity
20. extreme involuntary hock action
21. calcium build up on damaged hock joint bones
22. white line infection
23. corpuscles leak into hock joint capsule
24. deep flexor tendon passes over back of this
damage to hock integument
25. callus or swelling at point of elbow
27. locked patella
28. calcification of lateral cartilages
29. overbite
30. bursitis or abscess above atlas/axis
31. bursitis
32. being base narrow can cause this

A. Monkey Mouth
B. Quittor
C. Wind Puffs
D. Side Bone
E. Corn
F. Quarter Crack
G. Paddling
H. Navicular
I. Bowed Tendon
J. Sweeney
K. Parrot Mouth
L. Moon Blindness/Periodic Ophthalmia
M. Founder
N. Cocked Ankle
O. String Halt
P. Shoe Boil/Capped
Q. Thrush
R. Ringbone
S. Splints
T. Scratches
U. Fistulous Withers
V. Stifled
W. Capped Hock
X. Blood Spavin
Y. Curb
Z. Bone Spavin
AA. Hernia
BB. Thoroughpin
CC. Heaves
DD. Bog Spavin
EE. Roaring
FF. Fistulous Poll
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1. A single dilution of chestnut
2. A double dilution of chestnut
3. A single dilution of bay
4. A double dilution of bay
5. Light and dark hairs mixed together
6. Grey or roan with small black or blue specks on a mostly white background
7. Dark Appaloosa with splashes of white
8. What color horse is more likely to get melanomas?
9. White base color with black spots all over body
10. Skin black and white around nostrils and genitalia
11. Dark circular spots on horses sides
12. Grey Arab with chestnut hairs mixed in
13. The only possible color of Suffolk Punches
14. Dark chocolate shade of chestnut
15. Lavender or bluish slate with black points
16. A chestnut with white or cream colored mane and tail
17. Chestnut or black speckling around ears, chest, barrel, legs, or rump of a white-coated mustang.
18. Large, irregular but well-defined patches of black and white
19. Most common color of Missouri Fox Trotters
20. Purebred Arab’s skin color
PART 11 - BREEDS

Match breed by circling the best answer for Country of Origin.

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