

SENIOR TEST

PART 1 - TEETH (Matching)

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|---|--------------------|
| 1. outer covering of teeth | A. fang |
| 2. part of tooth exposed above gum | B. crown |
| 3. front teeth | C. table |
| 4. grinding surface of tooth | D. neck |
| 5. part of tooth covered by gums | E. smooth mouth |
| 6. area within fang that holds nerves & blood vessels | F. pulp |
| 7. part of tooth in jawbone | G. incisors |
| 8. mark on table in front of infundibular ring | H. star |
| 9. insensitive mouth | I. enamel |
| 10. small "points" that help anchor tooth | J. bar |
| 11. between corners & centrals | K. roots |
| 12. hollow concave space on top surface of incisors | L. corner incisors |
| 13. location of Galvaynes Groove | M. pre-molars |
| 14. cone shaped enamel on table surface | N. cup |
| 15. at 5 years has ... | O. infundibulum |
| 16. interdental space | P. intermediates |
| 17. front 3 molars | Q. full mouth |
| 18. at 12 years has ... | R. wolf |
| 19. just before premolar | S. hard mouth |
| 20. just behind incisors | 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)

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| 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. Carpalis |
| 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?
- A. Curb
 - B. Out
 - C. Inside
 - D. Piaffe
 - E. Direct Rein
 - F. Bearing Rein
 - G. Chyme
 - H. Bridoon
 - I. Right Rein
 - J. Outside
 - K. Peristalsis
 - L. Spoon
 - M. Pulley Rein
 - N. Heart
 - O. Duodenum
 - P. O₂
 - Q. Carbon Dioxide
 - R. Meconium

PART 7 - BONES/JOINTS (Matching)

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|---|----------------------|
| 1. Bone between hip joint and tibia | A. Fibula |
| 2. Upper Jaw | B. Coffin |
| 3. Knee Joint | C. Thoracic |
| 4. Vertebrae in loin area | D. Tarsals |
| 5. Bones protecting lungs | E. Sternum |
| 6. Bone alongside tibia | F. Femur |
| 7. Bone between scapula and radius | G. Proximal Sesamoid |
| 8. Tail vertebrae | H. Sacral |
| 9. Vertebrae to which ribs attach | I. Short Pastern |
| 10. Knee Bones | J. Navicular |
| 11. Breastbone protecting heart | K. Lumbar |
| 12. Kneecap | L. Stifle |
| 13. Vertebrae in croup area | M. Carpals |
| 14. Lower Jaw | N. Humerus |
| 15. Distal Phalanx | O. Long Pastern |
| 16. Shoulder Blade | P. Maxilla |
| 17. Smallest bone in fetlock | Q. Patella |
| 18. Bone alongside cannon | R. Ribs |
| 19. Pastern closest to heart | S. Splint |
| 20. Bone between coffin and proximal phalanx | T. Mandible |
| 21. Distal sesamoid | U. Cervical |
| 22. Forearm bone | V. Coccygeal |
| 23. Point of hip | W. Scapula |
| 24. Small bones between tibia & cannon in hind legs | X. Ilium |
| 25. Neck vertebrae | Y. Radius |

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
 25. damage to hock integument
 26. 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

PART 10 - COLORS (Fill In)

dapples	palomino	black	leopard
snowflake	mottled	perlino	grey
flea-bitten	cremello	buckskin	roan
medicine hat	chestnut	rose	piebald
tobiano	liver	sorrel	flaxen

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.

1. National Show Horse	USA	Germany	England	France	Holland
2. Haflinger	Australia	Germany	Hungary	Austria	Australia
3. Galicena	Uzbekistan	France	India	Greece	Mexico
4. Connemara	Scotland	Argentina	Ireland	Korea	Denmark
5. Baskir Curly	England	Iceland	India	Scotland	Russia
6. Camargue	France	Norway	Holland	Sweden	Spain
7. Fjord	England	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Romania
8. Shetland	Chile	England	Ireland	Scotland	Sweden
9. Paso Fino	Argentina	Peru	Puerto Rico	Spain	Cuba
10. Thoroughbred	USA	Arabia	Italy	England	Spain
11. Wielkopolska	Poland	Russia	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Turkey
12. Gotland	Ireland	Sweden	Scotland	Norway	Denmark
13. Percheron	France	England	Russia	Germany	Norway
14. Falabella	Spain	France	Italy	Greece	Argentina
15. Freslan	Greenland	France	Portugal	Indonesia	Sweden
16. Hanoverian	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Germany	Afghanistan
17. Cleveland Bay	USA	Quatar	England	Canada	Ireland
18. Azteca	Mexico	Korea	Brazil	Peru	Chile
19. Chickasaw	Argentina	Chile	USA	Mexico	Columbia
20. Rangerbred	Canada	Australia	Scotland	Brazil	USA