

## 2007 State Junior Questions Round 1

### One-to-One Questions

1. Name the breed whose name means “fine walk.”  
**Ans. Paso Fino** **HHH 165B-1**
2. At what age do the first permanent teeth appear in the horse?  
**Ans. 9 to 12 Months** **HHH 240-1**
3. In mares, what are the gonads?  
**Ans. Ovaries** **HHH 910-6**
4. What is the name of the marking on a horse’s leg in which a white band of hair goes around just the top of the horse’s hoof?  
**Ans. Coronet** **HHH 140**
5. Horses should consume what percent of their body weight in forage dry matter per day?  
**Ans. 1 Percent** **HHH 730-1**
6. What type of bedding is preferred for use in a foaling stall?  
**Ans. Straw** **HHH 940-3**
7. What is the most common type of internal parasite in the horse?  
**Ans. Strongyles** **HHH 430-1**
8. What part of the horse’s foot provides traction and absorbs shock?  
**Ans. The frog** **HHH 525-1**

### Toss-Up Questions

9. How many years out of every 7 must a business make a profit to be considered a business by I.R.S. and not a hobby?  
**Ans. 2 years** **HHH 1360-1**
10. Name two things which can affect soil erosion.  
**Ans. Soil Type, Slope of the Land, amount of rain/snowfall, Vegetative Cover**  
**HHH 360-4**

### Bonus

Name three horse breeds that require a specific color or color pattern for registration.

- Palomino HHH 177-2, Buckskin HHH 173-1, American Cream HHH 163-1, Appaloosa HHH 158-1, Paint HHH 159-1**
11. The hind gut of the horse is the site of active microbial digestion of fibrous feeds into what primary energy source for the horse?  
**Ans. Volatile Fatty Acids (VFA)** **HHH 710-2**
  12. What type of blood cells carry oxygen?  
**Ans. Red Blood Cells** **HHH-830**
  13. What type of blood cells carry oxygen?  
**Ans. Crude Fiber** **HHH 791-5**
  14. A true white horse has what color skin?

**Ans. Pink Skin**

**HHH 140-2**

15. What naturally causes the shape of a horse's teeth to change?

**Ans. Age and wear**

**HHH 240-3**

Bonus

What are 2 things to consider when choosing a bedding material for your horse's stall?

**(HHH 330-1)**

- A) Absorbent**
- B) Dust-Free**
- C) Readily Available**
- D) Easily Disposable**
- E) Unpalatable**
- F) Affordable**

16. What is the result of a thick throatlatch when a horse flexes at the poll?

**Ans. Breathing and blood flow may be restricted**

**HHH 220-5**

17. What two gases are exchanged between the horse and the environment?

**Ans. Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide**

**HHH 810-1**

18. What is the oldest described horse disease?

**Ans. Strangles (Streptococcus equi)**

**HHH 615-1**

## 2006 State Junior Questions Round 1

### One-to-One Questions

1. How do you determine the age of a horse?
  - a. Inspect its teeth HHH-240-1
2. What is EAV?
  - a. Equine Arteritis Virus HHH 620-1
3. What is the minimum height of a mature horse?
  - a. 14 hands or 56 inches HHH 110-5
4. How much does the horse industry contribute to the national economy?
  - a. \$15 billion per year HHH 120-1
5. What type of bit has four reins and one mouthpiece?
  - a. Pelham bit HHH 1100-10
6. What is the convex side of the ovary called?
  - a. Hilus HHH 910-4
7. The horse's forelimbs bear about what percent of its weight?
  - a. 65% HHH 230-1
8. Who performs an ore-purchase examination on a horse?
  - a. A Veterinarian

### Toss-Up Questions

9. What term describes a preventative injection of bacteria or virus that have been modified or inactivated to immunize a horse against certain diseases?
  - a. Vaccination HHH 445-1
10. What period of time during a mare's pregnancy would not be a good time to de-worm her?
  - a. During the last 30 days of gestation HHH 940-2

### Bonus

What are 3 vital signs which should be assessed during an examination of the horse?

Temperature, pulse, respiration, capillary refill time, mucous membrane color and tackiness, and skin pliability

11. What determines balance?
  - a. The Skeletal Structure HHH 220-5
12. What is a deciduous tooth?
  - a. A baby tooth or milk tooth HHH 405-1
13. The withers, back, loin, and croup are what of the horse?
  - a. Topline HHH 220-6
14. What insect causes Lyme disease?
  - a. Ticks HHH 655
15. What is "wicking effect"
  - a. Uptake of ground moisture into the bale of hay HHH 710-5

### Bonus

Give 3 benefits of therapeutic riding for handicap People

Improved muscle tone

Motor control

Motor development

Posture

Coordination

Emotional and Psychological well being HHH 250-1

16. What city was the first home of the AQHA in 1940?
  - a. Fort Worth, TX HHH 153-1
17. What type of pastern will give a horse a choppy, rough ride?
  - a. Steep Pasterns HHH 230-6
18. What is the angle of incidence in a horse's mouth?
  - a. The angle formed when the upper and lower incisor teeth meet. HHH 240-3

## 2004 State Junior Questions Round 1

### One-to-One Questions

- All purpose, close contact, and dressage are all considered what type of saddle?
  - Forward Seat HIIH 1100-1
- What disease has geographic association with rivers?
  - Potomac Horse Fever HIIH 650-1
- If a horse is experiencing hyperthermia what has happened?
  - Over heated HIIH 410-1
- The mouth, esophagus, stomach, and small intestine all make up what part of the digestive system?
  - Foregut HIIH 710-1
- What is the most feasible, non-chemical means of breaking the life cycle of the fly?
  - Removing breeding material HIIH 415-3
- Name two of the three types of Western headstalls
  - Split ear, slip ear, and conventional HIIH1100-8
- What is a pritchel used for?
  - To open the nail holes on a horseshoe HIIH 530-4
- A deciduous tooth is what type of tooth?
  - A baby tooth, or one that is temporary and will be shed HIIH 405-1
- What type of fertilizer should not be used when fertilizing legume pastures or hay?
  - Nitrogen HIIH 730-6
- What are the two types of vision a horse uses?
  - Monocular and binocular HIIH 1220-1
- How many pounds of manure does a 1000 pound horse generate per day?
  - 45 to 50 pounds HIIH 260-3

### Bonus

What are the three environmental influences that are fundamental to the psychology of training?  
Stimuli, Response, reinforcement HIIH 1240-1

- What mineral should the horses have free choice access to the year round?
  - Salt or sodium and chlorine
- How many check teeth does a horse have?
  - 24 HIIH 405-1
- What do male and female stable flies eat?
  - Blood HIIH 415-4

### Bonus

Name three purposes of a saddle blanket

- Protect horse's back
- Absorb sweat and moisture
- Help saddle fit better
- Protect the saddle

- A horse begins to grow a longer hair coat during the fall due to what?
  - Decreased day length HIIH 420-
- Where is the horse's gall bladder located?
  - The horse does not have a gall bladder HIIH 710-1
- What test detects the presence of antibodies to Equine Infectious anemia?
  - Coggins
- What are the major causes of mare infertility?
  - Uterine infections HIIH 940-1

## 2003 State Junior Questions Round 1

### One-to-One Questions

1. What is a dry lot?
  - a. A paddock or exercise area totally devoid of vegetation or edible plants FCH 387
2. What is the term for a small patch of white hair located between a horse's eyes?
  - a. Star EBHV 82
3. What is sweet feed?
  - a. A grain mix that contains molasses FCH 405
4. What is the term used for a localized collection of pus in the tissues of the body, often accompanied by swelling an inflammation?
  - a. Abscess FCH 380
5. A horse that resists being ridden away from the barn is considered to be what?
  - a. Barn-sour FCH 382
6. What is the result of breeding a mare to a jack?
  - a. Mule EBHV 76
7. Be Specific. A red dorsal stripe appears with which coat color?
  - a. (Only need to give one) Red dun, claybank dun, or Apricot dun EBVH 81
8. What is the term for a condition of increases sensitivity to a specific protein, which may result in a rash, hives, sneezing, or respiratory difficulties?
  - a. Allergy FCH 380
9. What is the term for the distance between successive imprints of the same foot?
  - a. Stride FCH 405
10. What is the term for a horse that is wild, or existing in a natural, non-domesticated state?
  - a. Feral FCH 389
11. What is the general term for the substance emitted by a stallion during the breeding of a mare?
  - a. Seminal Fluid, or semen EBHV 365

### Bonus

Name three areas in the horse's body where the majority of internal parasites are found?

Alimentary Tract, Lungs, Blood Stream, Arteries, Lining of intestines

12. For what purpose was man's earliest use of the horse?
  - a. Food or transportation EBHV 5
13. When used in regards to horses, this term indicated dominance hierarchy or order of dominance
  - a. Pecking order FCH 399
14. Where on the horse do "bot eggs" hatch?
  - a. In the horse's mouth FCH 382

### Bonus

Name three different vocal sounds or voice communication made by the horse

Neigh, Whinny, Nicker, Snort, Squeal HIH

15. What are the three "natural" gaits of the horse?
  - a. Walk, trot, gallop, or canter EBHV 172
16. What is the term for the type of shoeing job when the farrier uses the same set of shoes for a second time?
  - a. Re-set or re-shod EBHV 742
17. In reference to hay, what part of the plant is the least digestible for a horse?
  - a. The stems HIH 750-4
18. Name three stimuli that trigger the response of shivering.
  - a. Cold, Fear, Excitement FCH 403
19. If a horse experiences "renal failure," what part of the body is not functioning properly?
  - a. Kidneys FCH 401
20. What is the general term for inflammation of the skin?
  - a. Dermatitis FCH 387

## 2002 State Junior Questions Round 1

1. Name three types of negative stimuli.
  - a. Punishment, Escape, Avoidance HHH 1240-3
2. Name three types of stall doors
  - a. Aliding, Full one piece hinged, hinged double doors (Dutch Doors) HHH320-6
3. What is the maximum height requirement for the American Miniature Horse?
  - a. 34 inches HHH 154-1
4. In reference to breeding, uterine infections are the major cause of what?
  - a. Infertility HHH 940-1
5. Name the three earliest signs of strangles.
  - a. Fever, Depression, Loss of Appetite HHH 615-1
6. Name two of the three types of breeding contracts
  - a. Stallion service contract, Foal sharing agreement, Mare lease HHH 1380-1
7. What is a horse's primary defense method?
  - a. Flight HHH 320-1
8. What does AVA stand for?
  - a. Arterio Venous Anasomaosis HHH 505-6

### Toss-up Questions

9. What is the most important winter feed given to horses? Repeated Question
  - a. Good quality Hay HHH 420-1
10. Name three elements that you will see in a reining pattern.
  - a. Small slow circles, large fast circles, flying lead changed, roll backs over the hocks, 360 degree spins done in place, and sliding stop. HHH 162-1
11. The amount of air inspired or expired during a normal breath is often referred to as what?
  - a. Tidal Volume HHH 810-1
12. When a horse's diet is lacking in long stemmed roughage, what vice is likely to develop?
  - a. Cribbing HHH 710-5
13. The ovarian end of the oviduct is called what?
  - a. Infundibulum HHH 910-3
14. What is often the most overriding factor in choosing bedding?
  - a. Cost HHH 330-1

### Bonus Question

Type II muscle fibers can be classified into three types. Give the three types and what they are primarily used for.

- IIA Speed at longer distances
  - IIB Quick burst of speed at short distances
  - IIC Transitional fibers that can be recruited to be IIA or IIB depending on training
15. What is the most severe hoof ailment?
    - a. Laminites HHH 540-1
  16. How much concentrate can safely be fed at one time?
    - a. Never more than .75% of the horse's body weight

### Bonus Question

Give three reasons why you should keep records for a horse business/

- To tell you when you when you have made a profit
  - To help you manage more efficiently
  - To help you comply with state and local government regulations
  - Because the IRS says you must
17. How old must a miniature horse be in order to apply for a permanent certificate of registration?
    - a. 5 years old HHH 154-1
  18. What is the length of the roundworm lifecycle?
    - a. 3 months HHH 430-1

### 2001 State Junior Questions Round 1

1. What is the average temperature of a horse?
  - a. 100 to 101.5 degrees F    HII 425-1
2. What is the common name for streptococcus equi?
  - a. Stangles HII 615-1
3. Name two main coat patterns of a paint horse.
  - a. Tobiano, Overo, Tovero    HII 159-3
4. What are the two basic classifications of forages?
  - a. Legumes and grasses                    HII 760-1
5. What term describes a horse whose middle incisors of the upper jaw are so far forward that they do not contact the incisors of the lower jaw?
  - a. Parrot Mouth                    HII 405-4
6. What is the normal pulse rate for a horse?
  - a. 45 to 60 beats per minute    HII 425-1
7. For what reason is it recommended that hay be stored in a different building from the horses?
  - a. Fire safety                    HII 320-9
8. What vice may cause horses to develop gaseous colic?
  - a. Cribbing HII 710-5
9. What is the term used to describe a blockage of the intestinal tract by either normal or foreign material?
  - a. Impaction                    HII 435-1
10. What part of the digestive tract is the site for the major portion of nutrient absorption?
  - a. Small Intestine                    HII 710-1
11. What disease does a Coggins Test diagnose?
  - a. Equine Infectious Anemia                    HII 630-1

#### Bonus

What are four common symptoms of Equine Infectious Anemia?

Fever, anemia, jaundice, depression, edema, and chronic weight loss    HII 630-1

12. What term is used to describe a horse with too much slope to its pasterns?
  - a. Coonfooted                    HII 220-6
13. What is the ideal slope of the shoulder?
  - a. 45-50 degrees                    HII 220-6
14. How many incisors does a mature horse have?
  - a. Twelve    HII 405-1

#### Bonus

At what ages do the permanent central, intermediate, and corner incisors erupt?

Central 2 ½ years, Intermediate 3 ½ years, corner 4 ½ years    HII 405-1

15. What is the most common type of internal parasite in the horse?
  - a. Strongyles                    HII 430-1
16. What tool is used to make a level bearing surface after the hoof has been trimmed with nippers?
  - a. A rasp    HII 530-2

### 2000 State Junior Questions Round 1

1. At what age does a mare's reproductive ability decrease?
  - a. 16 years HHH 940-1
2. Where is weight distributed on the hoof when ringbone, sidebone, or heel bruising occurs?
  - a. Outside HHH 220-6
3. What percentage of a mare's body weight does a foal weigh?
  - a. 8-10% HHH 940-5
4. At what age is a horse considered mature?
  - a. 5 years old HHH 220-6
5. When is a mare's conception rate highest?
  - a. Prior to ovulation HHH 930-1
6. What is an incised wound?
  - a. A wound with clean, straight edges, and often bleeds freely HHH 440-1
7. T or F, An open mare is a mare without a foal on her side
  - a. False, not pregnant HHH 940-1
8. T or F, Horses should be offered free choice minerals
  - a. False HHH 710-
9. Name three distinguishing characteristics of an Appaloosa.
  - a. Spotted coat pattern, mottled skin, white sclera around eye, vertically striped hooves HHH 140-1
10. Blood, blood vessels, and the heart make up what body system?
  - a. Cardiovascular HHH 830-1

#### Bonus

What are three types of nutrients?

Protein, soluble carbohydrates, starch, and fat HHH710-1

11. What are abnormalities that do not affect the intended use or serviceability of a horse?
  - a. Blemished HHH 230-1
12. What is the term that means a mare has no milk?
  - a. Aglactia HHH 940-2
13. Heaves affects what area of a horse?
  - a. Lungs HHH 810-
14. What is quidding?
  - a. Dropping partially chewed feed from the mouth HHH 405-3

Bonus – How long is the life cycle of a roundworm?

92 days HHH 430-1

15. Define unsoundness.
  - a. Horse having any deviation in structure or function that interferes with the horse's intended use or function
16. The withers, back, loin, and croup are what of the horse?
  - a. Topline HHH 220-6
17. The horse's forelimbs bear what percentage of its weight?
  - a. 65% HHH 235-6
18. What are the two main salivary glands in a horse?
  - a. Parotid, sub maxillary (mandibular and the sublingual) HHH 425-3