1. How many pairs of chromosomes do horses have?
   A. 30
   B. 32
   C. 60
   D. 64

2. Which of the following is the stored form of carbohydrate in the horse’s body?
   A. Fat
   B. Protein
   C. Glycogen
   D. Mineral

3. In which of the following locations on the horse’s body would you check the Capillary Refill Time?
   A. Behind the fetlock
   B. In the chin groove
   C. Left side of barrel
   D. On the gum of mouth

4. This disease attacks the central nervous system and can cause lameness, gait abnormalities, head tilting and muscle wasting. The best form of diagnosis is made by checking antibody levels in the cerebral spinal fluid.
   A. Leptosporosis
   B. Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis
   C. Potomic Horse Fever
   D. Equine Influenza

5. To what side of the heart does blood return from the body?
   A. Right
   B. Left
   C. Top
   D. Bottom
6. Approximately how much blood does a 1000 lb. adult horse have?
   A. 13.2 gallons
   B. 16.7 gallons
   C. 25.3 gallons
   D. 9.5 gallons

7. What does the term bloom mean when referring to a horse’s hair?
   A. It is unhealthy, with a dirty and greasy appearance
   B. It is healthy, with a clean and glossy appearance
   C. It is unhealthy, not being groomed often enough
   D. It is healthy, at a short manageable length

8. What are true ribs?
   A. They connect to each other by cartilage and then to the sternum
   B. They connect to the sternum by cartilage
   C. They connect to the body wall
   D. They connect to each other by bone and cartilage

9. Streptococcus equi was first described in 1988 as the bacteria causing what disease?
   A. Equine Influenza
   B. EPM
   C. Strangles
   D. Tetanus

10. What is the tissue outside of the coffin bone that is attached to the horny tissue?
    A. White line
    B. Soft tissue
    C. Connective tissue
    D. Sensitive laminae

11. Horses with sickle hocks are predisposed to what problem?
    A. Stringhalt
    B. Curb
    C. Stifled
    D. Blood spavin

12. What is the name for a protrusion of intestine through the abdominal wall into the skin pouch that holds the testicles?
    A. Scrotal Hernia
    B. Hiatal Hernia
    C. Inguinal Hernia
    D. Umbilical Hernia
13. How many pairs of chromosomes are responsible for the sex of a foal?
   A. Four pair
   B. One pair
   C. Three pair
   D. Six pair

14. Where in the horse’s digestive system would you find bot larva attached?
   A. Stomach
   B. Small Intestine
   C. Cecum
   D. Large Colon

15. What is a common unsoundness where the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?
   A. Undershot jaw
   B. Parrot mouth
   C. Overshot jaw
   D. Roman nose

16. What is the most economical protein supplement fed to horses?
   A. Molasses
   B. Rolled Barley
   C. Linseed meal
   D. Soybean meal

17. The short estrus period soon after foaling is called what?
   A. Foal Heat
   B. Post-estrus heat
   C. Pre-estrus heat
   D. Estrus

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19. What is the hardest part of the horse to keep sound?
   A. Forelegs
   B. Trunk
   C. Hindquarters
   D. Poll
20. What is the term used to describe when a nail is being driven too close to the sensitive laminae?
   A. Cribbing
   B. Quickening
   C. Nailing
   D. Closing

21. How many days is the heat period in mares?
   A. 10-12 days
   B. 16-18 days
   C. 5-7 days
   D. 8-10 days

22. What is a barren mare?
   A. A mare that cannot have a foal
   B. A mare that consistently aborts her foal
   C. A mare that is about to foal
   D. A mare that is not in foal

23. What is the scientific term for the division of sex cells?
   A. Mitosis
   B. Division
   C. Meiosis
   D. Separation of chromosomes

24. What does the term congenital refer to?
   A. A blemish that was contracted later in life
   B. An abnormal condition that an animal possesses at birth
   C. A condition that was contracted from other horses in the pasture
   D. An unsoundness that was found after 2 years of life

25. What is the gestation length of a horse?
   A. 270 days
   B. 335 days
   C. 150 days
   D. 283 days

26. How many beats are in the canter?
   A. Two
   B. One
   C. Four
   D. Three
27. A snaffle bit applies what kind of pressure?
   A. Indirect pressure  
   B. Differed pressure  
   C. Direct pressure  
   D. It does not apply pressure

28. The first step of digestion is
   A. Chewing  
   B. Prehension  
   C. Rumination  
   D. Deglutition

29. What is the most common type of colic in horses?
   A. Twisted gut  
   B. Impaction or blockage  
   C. Spasmodic colic  
   D. Tympanic colic

30. Which of the following is NOT a fat soluble vitamin
   A. Vitamin C  
   B. Vitamin D  
   C. Vitamin K  
   D. Vitamin E

31. Leather, Canvas, and Corded are three types of what?
   A. Girths  
   B. Bridles  
   C. Saddles  
   D. Boots

32. Dystocia is defined as difficult
   A. Breathing  
   B. Birth  
   C. Movement  
   D. Eating

33. The off side of the horse is the
   A. Left side  
   B. Front side  
   C. Back side  
   D. Right side

34. The cantle is part of which piece of tack
   A. Girth  
   B. Saddle  
   C. Bridle  
   D. Bit
35. A roached mane refers to a mane that has
   A. Been thinned
   B. Shaved or cut short
   C. Been glossed
   D. Knots in it

36. When going through a doorway you should:
   A. Stay beside your horse and walk through together
   B. Stop your horse, step through and then quietly cue the horse to come forward
   C. Go as quickly as you can
   D. Stop the horse, step behind it, and let it go through first

37. What breed of horse is known for its cow sense?
   A. Arabian
   B. American Quarter Horse
   C. Kentucky Mountain Horse
   D. Curly Horse

38. Which of the following is NOT a basic coat color?
   A. Bay
   B. Buckskin
   C. Black
   D. Chestnut

39. Striking the forefoot with the toe of a hindfoot is known as ________?
   A. Winging
   B. Cross-firing
   C. Paddling
   D. Forging

40. What is the meaning of grade in terms of horses?
   A. The slope of a horse’s pastern and hoof
   B. A horse of mixed or unknown breeding
   C. The slope of the horse’s back
   D. A term used when judging horses

41. Which is NOT considered part of a saddle?
   A. Pommel
   B. Flap
   C. Browband
   D. Cantle

42. The exercising of a horse on the end of a long rope or line, usually in a circle is known as ________?
   A. Longeing
   B. Long lining
   C. Hotwalking
   D. Breezing
43. What of the below enzymes works to digest proteins?
   A. Lipase
   B. Amylase
   C. Oxalase
   D. Pepsin

44. This disease is identified by the following signs: fever, impaired vision, irregular gait, incoordination, yawning, grinding of teeth, drowsiness, inability to swallow, inability to rise when down, paralysis and death.
   A. Tetanus
   B. Equine encephalomyelitis
   C. Equine influenza
   D. Equine protozoal myeloencephalitis

45. A living or non-living thing that can transmit infective agents to another living thing, causing a health or disease issue is known as?
   A. Reservoir
   B. Infection
   C. Contagious
   D. Vector

46. This gait is characterized as a 2-beat diagonal gait.
   A. Walk
   B. Trot
   C. Canter
   D. Gallop

47. Follicles grow under the influence of ________________ hormone.
   A. Pituitary
   B. Follicle stimulating
   C. Estrus
   D. Progesterone

48. The average length of the estrous cycle for mares is ____________ days.
   A. 12
   B. 17
   C. 21
   D. 30

49. The dental cups begin to disappear in which incisor first?
   A. Upper central
   B. Lower central
   C. Upper intermediate
   D. Lower corner

50. This internal parasite is white-appearing with a long slender tail. It is frequently seen in the feces of infected horses and can cause irritations at the anal opening.
   A. Threadworms
B. Strongyles
C. Ascarids
D. Pinworms