

Jr. Jr. 4-H Horse Bowl Questions

Jr. Jr. Horse Bowl

1. Q: Name the 3 main types of feeds.

A: Forages, mixed feeds & concentrates

Ref: HS 37 Level: 3 Category: A

2. Q: What are the 2 basic types of hays used for horses?

A: Grasses & legumes

Ref: HS 37 Level: 3 Category: A

3. Q: What are the 5 main types of feed nutrients needed by a horse?

A: Water, energy (carbohydrates & fats), protein, vitamins, minerals

Ref: HS 32 Level: 3 Category: A

4. Q: How much water does an average adult non-working horse need per day?

A: 6 to 10 gallons per day

Ref: HS 32 Level: 2 Category: A

5. Q: What does the initials, TDN stand for when talking about feed?

A: Total digestible nutrients

Ref: HS 32 Level: 3 Category: A

6. Q: Name the vitamin that the horse gets from the sunlight or from sun cured hays & uses this vitamin for making strong bones.

A: Vitamin D

Ref: HS 35 Level: 2 Category: A

7. Q: Name 3 vitamins needed in the horse's diet to keep the horse healthy.

A: Vitamins A, B, C, D, E & K

Ref: HS 34-35 Level: 3 Category: A

8. Q: What term describes the feed nutrients such as calcium, phosphorus, copper, sodium & iron?

A: Minerals

Ref: HS 35 Level: 2 Category: A

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9. Q: There are two main forms of forages, one is dry forages such as hays & straw, what is the other form of green forage?

A: Pastures

Ref: HS 37 Level: 2 Category: A

10. Q: What is a common problem with hay that can cause breathing problems for the horse & makes the hay not taste very good?

A: Too much dust in hay (or mold in hay)

Ref: HS 38 Level: 2 Category: A

11. Q: In very cold weather, which will produce more body heat & keep the horse warmer -- feeding more grain, more hay or more salt?

A: Hay

Ref: HS 41 Level: 2 Category: A

12. Q: Name 3 of the most important energy-rich grains fed to horses.

A: Corn, oats, barley & milo

Ref: HS 39 Level: 3 Category: A

13. Q: What is the normal body temperature of a normal healthy adult horse?

A: 100 - 101.5 degrees

Ref: HS 51 Level: 2 Category: A

14. Q: What is the normal pulse or heart rate for a normal healthy adult idle horse?

A: 45 - 60 beats per minute

Ref: HS 51 Level: 2 Category: A

15. Q: What is the normal breathing or respiration rate for a normal adult healthy idle horse?

A: 8 - 15 breaths per minute

Ref: HS 51 Level: 2 Category: A

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16. Q: Hay that is baled when it is too wet may become moldy or even destroy a barn by starting a what?

A: Fire

Ref: HS 38 Level: 1 Category: A

17. Q: Most of the food value is stored in what part of the hay?

A: Leaves

Ref: HS 38 Level: 2 Category: A

18. Q: What is the best kind of hay for horses?

A: Mixed hays (with grasses & legumes)

Ref: HS 38 Level: 2 Category: A

19. Q: Good quality hay should be what color?

A: Bright green

Ref: HS 38 Level: 1 Category: A

20. Q: Dust in hay can cause the hay not to be eaten by the horse because it doesn't taste good. But it is also bad because it can cause what type of problem?

A: Heaves or respiratory problems

Ref: HS 38 Level: 1 Category: A

21. Q: Which nutrients are considered to be the body's fuel because it is necessary to power muscles, the brain & the digestive system?

A: Energy nutrients (fats & carbohydrates)

Ref: HS 33 Level: 2 Category: A

22. Q: Which nutrient is so important that a horse can only live a few days without it?

A: Water

Ref: hs 33 Level: 2 Category: A

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23. Q: About how long is a mare pregnant before giving birth to a fully developed foal?

A: 11 months

Ref: HS 23 Level: 2 Category: B

24. Q: What part of the horse is used mainly to support the horse at rest?

A: Front legs

Ref: HS 6 Level: 1 Category: C

25. Q: The horse's front legs support how much more weight than the hind legs?

A: 9 to 10 percent more

Ref: HS 6 Level: 2 Category: C

26. Q: Which legs support more weight while the horse is at rest?

A: Front legs

Ref: HS 6 Level: 1 Category: c

27. Q: Where is the horse's center of gravity located?

A: About 6 inches behind the elbow

Ref: HS 7 Level: 2 Category: C

28. Q: Which legs have more lamenesses & unsoundnesses?

A: Front legs because they support more weight

Ref: HS 7 Level: 1 Category: C

29. Q: Which feet grow faster, the front or the hind?

A: Hind because they support less weight

Ref: HS 7 Level: 1 Category: C

30. Q: Where is the horse's center of motion located?

A: About 10 inches behind the center of gravity or over the 15th vertebrae

Ref: HS 7 Level: 2 Category: C

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31. Q: What is the bony structure that is the most upright member of the spinal column on a mature horse?

A: 15th vertebrae

Ref: HS 7 Level: 3 Category: C

32. Q: What part of the horse should be clean cut & free of any fatty tissue to help movement of the head at the poll & allow easy breathing?

A: Throatlatch

Ref: HS 9 Level: 2 Category: C

33. Q: Why should a horse have large nostrils?

A: Because he can't breathe through his mouth

Ref: HS 9 Level: 1 Category: C

34. Q: How many bones are found in the horse's neck regardless of how long or short the neck is?

A: Seven

Ref: HS 9 Level: 1 Category: C

35. Q: What is the ideal angle of the shoulder & pasterns of the horse?

A: 45 degrees

Ref: HS 9-10 Level: 1 Category: C

36. Q: Which teeth are used to determine the age of the horse?

A: Front teeth or incisors

Ref: HS 14 Level: 1 Category: C

37. Q: Name 2 ways to determine the age of the horse by his teeth.

A: Look at wear & slant of front teeth (incisors), size & color of teeth, number of milk or temporary teeth, number of permanent teeth, disappearance of cups

Ref: HS 15 Level: 3 Category: C

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38. Q: Which teeth are smaller, whiter, rounder & have a noticeable neck & usually are gone by the time the horse is 5 years old?

A: Milk (temporary) teeth

Ref: HS 15 Level: 2 Category: C

39. Q: How many teeth will a ten month old foal of either sex have?

A: 24 -- 12 incisors (front teeth) & 12 pre-molars (grinding teeth)

Ref: HS 15 Level: 1 Category: C

40. Q: How many teeth will a mature male horse have?

A: 40 (42 if they have wolf teeth) -- 24 molars (grinding teeth), 12 incisors (front teeth) & 4 canine teeth

Ref: HS 16 Level: 1 Category: C

41. Q: How many teeth will a mature mare have?

A: 36 -- 12 incisors (front teeth) & 24 molars (grinding teeth). Mare do not usually have canine teeth

Ref: HS 16 Level: 1 Category: C

42. Q: What are the rear or grinding teeth called?

A: Molars

Ref: HS 15 Level: 2 Category: C

43. Q: What are the slender teeth in front used for biting grass or feed & are used to determine the age of the horse called?

A: Incisors

Ref: HS 15 Level: 2 Category: C

44. Q: What body system of the horse is made up of the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine & large intestine?

A: Digestive system

Ref: HS 27 Level: 3 Category: C

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45. Q: Which body system of the horse is made up of the ovary, oviduct, uterus & birth canal?
A: Female reproductive system
Ref: HS 23 Level: 3 Category: C
46. Q: What is a plant or animal living on, in or with another living animal that is uses for is food & shelter?
A: Parasite
Ref: HS 52 Level: 2 Category: C
47. Q: A healthy horse's hooves grow how much per month?
A: 3/8 to 1/2 inch
Ref: HH 47 Level: 2 Category: C
48. Q: Muscles that control leg movement end at what part of the horse's leg?
A: At the knees & hocks
Ref: HS 7 Level: 1 Category: C
49. Q: What are the feeler hairs are the horse's muzzle & eyes commonly called?
A: Whiskers
Ref: HH 39 Level: 1 Category: c
50. Q: What part of the horse is located on top of the head between the ears?
A: Poll
Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C
51. Q: What part of the horse is located at the end of the neck & between the back & forms a raised bony ridge?
A: Withers
Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C

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52. Q: What part of the horse is located between the back & the rump & is the area that the second rider sits on when riding double?

A: Loin

Ref: HH 8 Level: 2 Category: C

53. Q: What part of the horse is located between the barrel & the thigh & has a swirl of hair that goes in a different direction than the other hair in the area?

A: Flank

Ref: HH 9 Level: 2 Category: C

54. Q: What part of the horse is located forearm & cannon & is comparable to the hock in the hind leg?

A: Knee

Ref: HH 8 Level: 2 Category: C

55. Q: What part of the horse is located between the loin & tail?

A: Croup or rump

Ref: HH 8 Level: 2 Category: C

56. Q: What part of the horse is a joint located between the gaskin & cannon on the hind leg?

A: Hock

Ref: HH 8 Level: 2 Category: C

57. Q: What part of the horse is located at the very bottom of the horse leg & needs to be trimmed every 6 - 8 weeks?

A: Hoof

Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C

58. Q: What is the long hair that falls down the horse's face & helps keep bugs out of the horse's eyes?

A: Forelock

Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C

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59. Q: What is the long hair that the horse uses to switch away flies & other pests found at the rear end of the horse?

A: Tail

Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C

60. Q: What is the long hair found along the neck of the horse between the ears & withers?

A: Mane

Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C

61. Q: How much does a normal healthy hoof grow per month?

A: 3/8 to 1/2 inch per month

Ref: HH 47 Level: 2 Category: C

62. Q: When a normal healthy horse is walking, what part of the hoof is the last to touch the ground: the heel, toe or frog?

A: Toe

Ref: HH 48 Level: 2 Category: C

63. Q: What is the part of the hoof that lies between the wall & the frog & covers most of the bottom surface of the hoof?

A: Sole

Ref: HH 48 Level: 1 Category: C

64. Q: What part of the hoof lies between the wall & the sole & forms a light colored line around the inside of the entire hoof wall?

A: White line

Ref: HH 48 Level: 1 Category: C

65. Q: What is the triangular shaped wedge that lies in the middle of the hoof between the sole & the heel?

A: Frog

Ref: HH 48 Level: 1 Category: C

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66. Q: What are the 2 small teeth that may appear just in front of the upper molars of the male horse & they may interfere with the bit while riding?

A: Wolf teeth

Ref: HS 16 Level: 2 Category: C

67. Q: Which horse will have more teeth, a 2 week old foal, a 2 year old mare or a 10 year old stallion?

A: 10 year old stallion (40 -42).

Ref: HS 15-16 Level: 2 Category: C

68. Q: What is the part of the back just in front of the base of the tail & in back of the loin?

A: Croup (or rump)

Ref: HH 9 Level: 1 Category: c

69. Q: Where on the legs would you find the gaskin?

A: Above the hock on the hing leg

Ref: hh 9 Level: 2 Category: c

70. Q: What are the horny growths on the inside of the horse's legs found above the knees & below the hocks?

A: Chestnuts

Ref: hh 8 Level: 1 Category: c

71. Q: Name 4 parts of the horse's front leg found below the elbow of the horse.

A: Forearm, knee, cannon, pastern, fetlock, ankle, coronet, chestnut, hoof

Ref: HH 8 Level: 3 Category: c

72. Q: Name 4 parts of the hind leg found below the stifle of the horse.

A: Gaskin, hock, cannon, ankle, pastern, coronet, chestnut, fetlock, hoof

Ref: HH 8 Level: 3 Category: C

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73. Q: Name 4 parts of the horse found on the head of the horse.
- A: Forehead, eye, face, bridge of nose, nostril, muzzle, upper lip, lower lip, ear, poll, jaw, throatlatch
- Ref: HH 8 Level: 3 Category: c
74. Q: Name 3 parts of the horse found on the neck & shoulder region.
- A: Crest, mane, chest, arm, point of shoulder
- Ref: HH 8 Level: 3 Category: c
75. Q: Name 4 parts of the horse found on the body of the horse between the shoulder & tail & above the legs?
- A: Withers, back, loin (coupling), croup (rump), point of hip, thigh, barrel, girth, flank, hip, abdomen, buttock
- Ref: HH 8 Level: 3 Category: C
76. Q: Where would you find the crest on a horse?
- A: On the upper part of neck
- Ref: HH 8 Level: 1 Category: C
77. Q: Describe the jaw movement of a horse that is chewing.
- A: Jaws go up & down & side to side
- Ref: HS 23 Level: 2 Category: D
78. Q: The first horse originated about how long ago?
- A: 58 million years ago
- Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
79. Q: Where did the first horse live?
- A: Great Plains of North America
- Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E

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80. Q: How tall was the first ancestor of the horse?
A: 12 inches tall
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
81. Q: What was the first ancestor of the modern horse called?
A: Eohippus
Ref: HS 4 Level: 1 Category: E
82. Q: How many toes did eohippus have on each foot?
A: Four toes on the front & three toes on the back
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
83. Q: What was the second stage of evolution of the horse?
A: Mesohippus
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
84. Q: How tall was mesohippus?
A: 24 inches tall
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
85. Q: How tall was eohippus?
A: 12 inches tall
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
86. Q: How many toes did mesohippus have on each foot?
A: Three toes on each foot
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E
87. Q: Which toe was the largest on mesohippus?
A: The middle toe
Ref: HS 4 Level: 2 Category: E

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88. Q: What stage of evolution of the horse developed teeth suitable for grazing on grass?

A: Mesohippus

Ref: HS 2 Level: 2 Category: E

89. Q: What is the final stage of evolution of the horse?

A: Equus

Ref: HS 4 Level: 1 Category: E

90. Q: How did horses get to Asia before dying out in North America about one million years after eohippus roamed the Great Plains?

A: They crossed the Bering Strait, which was a land bridge at that time between Alaska & Siberia

Ref: HS 4-5 Level: 2 Category: E

91. Q: What is the original meaning for the word, eohippus?

A: Dawn horse

Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: E

92. Q: What does the Anglo-Saxon word, hors mean?

A: Swiftness

Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: E

93. Q: What does the Greek word, eos mean?

A: Dawn

Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: E

94. Q: How did the horse get brought back to North America after disappearing during the Ice Age?

A: By Spaniards in the sixteenth century

Ref: HS 5 Level: 2 Category: E

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95. Q: Name 3 characteristics of eohippus.

A: Short neck, 12 inches tall, four toes on front legs, 3 toes on back legs, lived in swamps & forests, had even teeth

Ref: HS 4 Level: 3 Category: E

96. Q: What is the color term used to describe a black & white spotted horse?

A: Piebald

Ref: HH 8 Level: 2 Category: F

97. Q: Name 2 breeds of ponies.

A: Shetland, POA, welsh

Ref: HH 56-59 Level: 3 Category: F

98. Q: Where did the Quarter horse originate?

A: USA

Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F

99. Q: What basic color would have a body that is basically red but varies from bright yellowish red to rich mahogany red with a mane & tail that is never black?

A: Chestnut

Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F

100. Q: What color is the mane & tail of a bay colored horse?

A: Black

Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F

101. Q: What coat color has a body color of black or brown with lighter areas at the muzzle, eyes, flank & inside of the upper legs with a dark mane & tail?

A: Brown

Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F

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102. Q: What is a cold blooded horse?
A: A horse with draft horse breeding
Ref: HH 56 Level: 2 Category: F
103. Q: What is a horse of eastern or oriental breeding called?
A: Hot blooded horse
Ref: HH 56 Level: 2 Category: F
104. Q: Where did the Clydesdale draft horse originate?
A: Scotland
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
105. Q: Where did the American Saddle horse originate?
A: US
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
106. Q: Where did the Appaloosa originate?
A: US
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
107. Q: Where did the Arabian originate?
A: Arabia
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
108. Q: Where did the Percheron draft horse originate?
A: France
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
109. Q: Where did the Standardbred originate?
A: USA
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F

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110. Q: Where did the Pinto registry originate?
A: USA
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
111. Q: Where did the Palomino registry originate?
A: USA
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
112. Q: Where did the Missouri Fox Trotting horse originate?
A: Missouri (US)
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
113. Q: Where did the Morgan originate?
A: US, New England states
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
114. Q: Which breed is the oldest purebred & is found in the background of many other light breeds?
A: Arabian
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
115. Q: Which breed has a natural fox trot gait, a rapid flat walk & a rocking chair canter?
A: Missouri Fox Trotting horse
Ref: HH 57 Level: 1 Category: F
116. Q: Where did the Paint horse originate?
A: US
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: F
117. Q: Where did the Pony of the Americas originate?
A: US
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F

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118. Q: Where did the Quarter horse originate?
A: US
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
119. Q: Where did the Shetland pony originate?
A: Shetland Isles of Scotland
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
120. Q: Which draft breed of horse has mostly black & grays for coat colors?
A: Percheron
Ref: HH 59 Level: 1 Category: F
121. Q: Where did the Tennessee Walking horse originate?
A: USA, middle basin of Tennessee
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
122. Q: Where did the Thoroughbred originate?
A: England
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
123. Q: Where did the Welsh pony originate?
A: Wales
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: F
124. Q: What are the two distinct pattern markings of the pinto called?
A: Tobiano & overo
Ref: HH 5 Level: 3 Category: F
125. Q: What breed is usually golden with a white mane & tail?
A: Palomino
Ref: HH 58-59 Level: 1 Category: F

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126. Q: Which breed will always be no taller than 34 inches?
A: Miniature horse
Ref: HH 57 Level: 1 Category: F
127. Q: Name a breed would have small dark spots on a blanket of white on the rump, mottled skin & striped hooves?
A: Appaloosa or POA
Ref: HH 56-59 Level: 1 Category: F
128. Q: What is the term for the long leg hair found on the lower legs of draft horses?
A: Feathering or feathers
Ref: HH 57 Level: 1 Category: F
129. Q: Which breed is noted for its fox trot gait?
A: Missouri Fox Trotting horse
Ref: HH 57 Level: 1 Category: F
130. Q: Which breed is known for its running walk gait?
A: Tennessee Walking horse
Ref: HH 59 Level: 1 Category: F
131. Q: Which breed is know for its speed at the trot or pace in harness racing?
A: Standardbred
Ref: HH 59 Level: 1 Category: F
132. Q: Which breed is known for its speed at the run in races up to 1 1/2 miles long & is also used as jumpers & dressage horses ?
A: Thoroughbred
Ref: HH 59 Level: 1 Category: F

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133. Q: What are the 5 basic coat colors of horses?
A: Bay, black, chestnut, brown, white
Ref: HH 4 Level: 3 Category: F
134. Q: What is a mark of identification that may be burned on the cheek, shoulder or hip of a horse?
A: Brand
Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F
135. Q: Many brown horses are mistakenly called what color?
A: Black
Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F
136. Q: What coat color is basically red with a mane & tail that is the same color as body or lighter?
A: Chestnut
Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F
137. Q: A true white horse born & dies what color?
A: White -- it does not change
Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F
138. Q: What are the 5 major variations of the coat colors?
A: Dun (buckskin), gray, palomino, pinto & roan
Ref: HH 4-5 Level: 3 Category: F
139. Q: What color is some shade of yellow with a darker stripe down their back?
A: Dun
Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F
140. Q: Which coat color is solid dark color or may have a few white hairs mixed with hairs of a basic & gets more & more white hairs in its coat as it gets older?
A: Gray
Ref: HH 4 Level: 1 Category: F

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141. Q: What coat color is spotted with more than one color in large irregular patches or spots?
A: Pinto
Ref: HH 5 Level: 1 Category: F
142. Q: What coat color has white hairs mixed in with another darker color without adding more white hairs as it gets older?
A: Roan
Ref: HH 5 Level: 1 Category: F
143. Q: What roan color has white hairs mixed in with a chestnut base coat color?
A: Strawberry roan
Ref: HH 5 Level: 1 Category: F
144. Q: What roan color has white hairs mixed in with a bay base coat color?
A: Red roan
Ref: HH 5 Level: 1 Category: F
145. Q: What roan color has white hairs mixed in with a black base coat color?
A: Blue roan
Ref: HH 5 Level: 1 Category: F
146. Q: What face marking is a small clearly defined area of white hairs on the forehead called?
A: Star
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
147. Q: What face marking is a small patch of white which runs over the muzzle, often to the lips called?
A: Snip
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F

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148. Q: What face marking is a long narrow band of white working from the forehead down towards the muzzle called?
A: Stripe
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
149. Q: What face marking is a wide white stripe down the face called?
A: Blaze
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
150. Q: What face marking has white over most of the flat surface of the face, often including the eyes & nostrils called?
A: Bald face
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
151. Q: What is the normal color of the eye of most horses?
A: Brown
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
152. Q: Where would zebra stripes be found on a horse?
A: Legs &/or withers
Ref: HH 6 Level: 2 Category: F
153. Q: What is it called when the color of a brown or bay horse is faded out around the mouth?
A: Mealy mouthed (mulish)
Ref: HH 7 Level: 2 Category: F
154. Q: What leg marking is a white strip covering the coronet band?
A: Coronet
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F

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155. Q: What leg marking is white extending from the coronet to & including the pastern?
A: Pastern
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
156. Q: What leg marking is white extending from the coronet to & including the fetlock?
A: Ankle
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
157. Q: What leg marking is white extending from the coronet to the middle of the cannon?
A: Half stocking
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
158. Q: What leg marking is white extending from the coronet to & including the knee or hock?
A: Full stocking
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
159. Q: The term, black points indicates what two parts of the horse will be black or dark colored?
A: Mane & tail
Ref: HH 7 Level: 2 Category: F
160. Q: What is a tail that has very little hair on it?
A: Rat tailed
Ref: HH 7 Level: 1 Category: F
161. Q: What color term describes a mane & tail that is straw yellow or dirty white?
A: Flaxen
Ref: HH 7 Level: 2 Category: F
162. Q: What term describes a gray horse with small specks of black or reddish specks on a white background?
A: Flea bitten
Ref: HH 6 Level: 2 Category: F

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163. Q: What color term describes darker spots that are embossed on the coat color usually most common in gray horses?
A: Dappled
Ref: HH 6 Level: 2 Category: F
164. Q: What color term describes black mane, tail, ear tips, muzzle & legs?
A: Black points
Ref: HH 6 Level: 1 Category: F
165. Q: What is the common term for an eye that is blue or whitish in color?
A: Glass eye
Ref: HS 12 Level: 2 Category: F
166. Q: What breed has these stallions in its beginnings, the Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk, Godolphin Barb & originated in England?
A: Throughbred
Ref: HH 58 Level: 2 Category: f
167. Q: Which breed is registered in the Jockey Club?
A: Thoroughbred
Ref: HH 58 Level: 2 Category: F
168. Q: What is the written record of all relatives including mother, father, grandfather, grandmother & great grand parents of a particular horse?
A: Pedigree
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: f
169. Q: What is a horse called when its parents are both recorded in the same breed registry & it is also eligible to be registered with the breed association?
A: Registered horse
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: f

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170. Q: What is the term for a horse whose mother & father are of different breeds or breed types?
A: Crossbred
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: f
171. Q: Who was the first president to breed mules in North America?
A: George Washington
Ref: HH 56 Level: 2 Category: F
172. Q: What is a long narrow band of white working from the forehead down towards the muzzle?
A: Stripe
Ref: hh 7 Level: 1 Category: f
173. Q: What color skin does a white horse have?
A: Pink skin
Ref: hh 4 Level: 1 Category: f
174. Q: Which basic coat color will most likely have a flaxen mane & tail?
A: Chestnut
Ref: HH 4 Level: 2 Category: f
175. Q: What is the horse's first reaction to a frightening situation?
A: Panic & run away
Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: G
176. Q: Name 3 ways that the horse has served man.
A: Beast of burden, war machine, recreation, source of food
Ref: HS 4 Level: 3 Category: G
177. Q: What is the ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time?
A: Monocular vision
Ref: HS 5 Level: 2 Category: G

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178. Q: While standing still & facing forward name 2 blind spots that a horse has because of the placement of his eyes on his head.
- A: Horse can not see directly downward below his head or directly behind his hindquarters without moving his head
- Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: G
179. Q: Any training procedure involving quick movements such as roping or polo should be started how?
- A: Start slowly & speed up only after horse is familiar with the motion
- Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: G
180. Q: Why can't a horse see what he is eating?
- A: Because his eyes are set on the sides of his head & it creates a blind spot to the ground
- Ref: HS 5 Level: 1 Category: G
181. Q: A horse that is exhibiting binocular vision would lift his head & point his ears forward & focus on an object at a distance of over how many feet away?
- A: Over 4 feet away
- Ref: HS 5 Level: 3 Category: G
182. Q: Because the horse has learned to avoid or escape situations in which he might get hurt, he has developed a great power of association. How do we use this when working with a horse?
- A: Power of association is basis of all horse training
- Ref: HS 7 Level: 1 Category: G
183. Q: If a horse shys at a frightening situation, what should you do?
- A: Steady him, don't punish him -- because he will develop a fear of the object
- Ref: HS 7 Level: 1 Category: G
184. Q: A good way to teach a horse his leads while cantering, is to ride in a pattern of what shape?
- A: Circle
- Ref: HH 23 Level: 1 Category: G

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185. Q: What term describes mild gentle bucking motions from a horse?
A: Crowhops
Ref: HH 46 Level: 1 Category: G
186. Q: What would you be trying to teach a young foal if you had a loop of rope place over the foal's hindquarters & had a halter with a lead rope attached?
A: Teaching foal to lead
Ref: HH 39 Level: 1 Category: G
187. Q: What is the dam of a foal?
A: Female parent of a foal, the mother
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: G
188. Q: What are the foals of a sire called?
A: Get
Ref: HH 56 Level: 2 Category: G
189. Q: What is the male parent of a foal or the father of a foal called?
A: Sire
Ref: HH 58 Level: 1 Category: G
190. Q: What are the foals of a dam called?
A: Produce
Ref: HH 56 Level: 2 Category: G
191. Q: What term describes is a horse whose parents were not of in any certain breed & probably has a mixture of several breeds in its background?
A: Grade horse
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: G

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192. Q: What is the female parent of a foal or mother of a foal called?
A: Dam
Ref: HH 56 Level: 1 Category: G
193. Q: What should you always wear for protection for your head when riding or driving a horse?
A: Safety helmet
Ref: HH 52 Level: 1 Category: G
194. Q: In cold weather, what should you do to your horse's bit before placing it in his mouth?
A: Warm it
Ref: HH 31 Level: 1 Category: G
195. Q: A horse is "cooled out" when he is not breathing hard & what else?
A: Not hot when skin touched
Ref: HH 36 Level: 1 Category: G
196. Q: When cleaning out a horse's feet, use the hoof pick in which direction?
A: Heel to toe
Ref: HH 37 Level: 1 Category: G
197. Q: When brushing your horse, what side of the horse do most people start on?
A: Horse's left side
Ref: HH 37 Level: 1 Category: G
198. Q: Name 2 ways for you to clean your horse's coat.
A: Brushing (grooming) & giving a bath
Ref: HH 37-38 Level: 3 Category: G
199. Q: What is the clipped area of mane where the headstall of the bridle lies?
A: Bridlepath
Ref: HH 39 Level: 1 Category: G

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200. Q: What is it called when you stand in the center of a circle & exercise a horse at the end of a long rope attached to his halter in a circle around you & use the voice commands, walk, trot, canter & whoa?
A: Longeing
Ref: HH 40 Level: 1 Category: G
201. Q: What is the first lesson a foal is usually taught?
A: Accept the halter & leading
Ref: HH 39 Level: 1 Category: G
202. Q: What is it called when a horse bites or sets his teeth against a manger or some other object while sucking air?
A: Cribbing
Ref: Hs 14 Level: 1 Category: g
203. Q: What color term describes a horse with little training?
A: Green horse
Ref: HH 40 Level: 1 Category: G
204. Q: What term describes cleaning & brushing a horse or it also means the person who grooms a horse?
A: Groom
Ref: HH 35 Level: 1 Category: G
205. Q: What term describes the left side of a horse?
A: Near side
Ref: HH 20 Level: 2 Category: G
206. Q: What is term that describes the right side of the horse?
A: Far side or off side
Ref: HH 20 Level: 2 Category: G

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207. Q: What term describes a foal no longer nursing from his mother or a weaned foal?
A: Weanling
Ref: HH 26 Level: 1 Category: G
208. Q: If your horse becomes frightened & starts to run away while you are riding him, turn him in a circle & make it smaller & smaller until your horse finally does what?
A: Stops
Ref: HH 53 Level: 1 Category: G
209. Q: When tying your horse around other strange horses, why should be make sure there is enough room that they can't touch each other?
A: Because they may fight with each other
Ref: HH 52 Level: 2 Category: G
210. Q: What safety precaution should you remember to do when turning a horse loose in a stall before taking off the lead rope so you don't get kicked?
A: Turn horse so he faces the door before releasing the lead rope
Ref: HH 52 Level: 2 Category: G
211. Q: What should you do if you find a strap on the saddle or bridle that is torn or breaking?
A: Replace it before it breaks
Ref: HH 52 Level: 1 Category: G
212. Q: Name 3 parts of the horse's head that a bit will put pressure on when you pull back on the reins?
A: Corners of mouth, bars, tongue, roof of mouth, curb groove, nose & poll
Ref: HH 29 Level: 3 Category: G
213. Q: What should you do if your horse swells up after you first tighten the girth?
A: Check the tightness of girth before mounting or after riding a few minutes
Ref: HH 53 Level: 1 Category: G

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214. Q: What type of saddle is usually used for jumping, playing polo, fox hunting or riding in a hunt seat class?
A: Hunt or forward seat saddle
Ref: HH 32-33 Level: 1 Category: G
215. Q: What is likely to happen to a saddle whose girth is too loose, when you try to mount your horse?
A: Saddle may turn or slip when mounting
Ref: HH 53 Level: 1 Category: G
216. Q: Teasing a horse will cause what problem?
A: Horse may develop bad habits that may harm you
Ref: HH 54 Level: 2 Category: G
217. Q: What is the term for a female foal up to 3 years old?
A: Filly
Ref: HS 22 Level: 1 Category: G
218. Q: What is the term for a colt or filly under one year old?
A: Foal
Ref: HS 22 Level: 1 Category: G
219. Q: What is a castrated male horse called?
A: Gelding
Ref: HS 22 Level: 1 Category: G
220. Q: What is a male foal called?
A: Colt
Ref: HS 22 Level: 1 Category: G

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221. Q: What is a mature female horse called?
A: Mare
Ref: HS 23 Level: 1 Category: G
222. Q: What is a foal that has been weaned from its mother called?
A: Weanling
Ref: HS 24 Level: 1 Category: G
223. Q: What term describes a male horse that has not been castrated?
A: Stallion
Ref: HS 24 Level: 1 Category: G
224. Q: What is the process of filing off the sharp points off of the molar teeth to help the horse chew its food properly?
A: Floating the teeth
Ref: HS 27 Level: 2 Category: G
225. Q: When should you punish a horse for misbehaving, to make sure he understands why you are punishing him?
A: As soon as he misbehaves --waiting even a minute will make him confused
Ref: hh 54 Level: 1 Category: G
226. Q: Riding a horse with a hunt seat saddle over cavalettis is a good way to prepare for what type of classes designed for the more advanced rider because of the increased risk of falling when riding over obstacles of various heights?
A: Jumping classes
Ref: hh 54 Level: 2 Category: g
227. Q: How many hands should be used to hold the lead rope when leading a horse at halter?
A: Two (one about 1 to 2 feet from halter & other hand to hold the rest of the lead rope by your side)
Ref: hh 52 Level: 1 Category: G

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228. Q: What do you call a horse that has a bad habit of pulling back against the halter & lead rope when it is tied?
A: Halter puller
Ref: hh 52 Level: 2 Category: g
229. Q: Name two problems that can happen when a horse is tied with the reins of his bridle.
A: Reins can break if horse pulls back & horse's mouth can be injured
Ref: hh 52 Level: 3 Category: g
230. Q: What is the best gait to use when riding your horse up or down a steep hill?
A: Walk
Ref: hh 53 Level: 1 Category: g
231. Q: When your horse is too full of steam & frisky, what is a good way to work your horse before you ride him?
A: Longe him
Ref: hh 53 Level: 2 Category: g
232. Q: What is a good way to stop your horse from wandering off while you are grooming him?
A: Tie him or cross tie him
Ref: hh 51 Level: 1 Category: g
233. Q: What can be used to protect the bottom of the hoof from wearing down too quickly, to help protect the hoof when working on hard rough ground or to help correct a problem in the legs or hooves?
A: Shoes
Ref: hh 48 Level: 1 Category: g
234. Q: What is another name for a farrier?
A: Horse shoer
Ref: hh 47 Level: 1 Category: g

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235. Q: Glycerine soap & Neat's Foot oil are usually used to clean what?
A: Leather tack (saddles, bridles, halters)
Ref: hh 34 Level: 2 Category: g
236. Q: What is the main cue the rider uses to signal the horse to begin cantering?
A: Leg or heel pressure
Ref: hh 22 Level: 1 Category: g
237. Q: What is it called when a veterinarian or equine dentist files off the sharp points on the molars to help the horse chew better?
A: Floating the teeth
Ref: HS 27 Level: 2 Category: g
238. Q: Name a dangerous way a horse may react if it is frightened and can not run away.
A: He may kick or bite
Ref: CHA-L1 3 Level: 1 Category: G
239. Q: Failure to maintain a safe distance between horses while riding may cause the horse being crowded to react in what way?
A: Kick
Ref: CHA-L1 4 Level: 1 Category: g
240. Q: Wearing long pants while riding will prevent what from happening?
A: Getting sores on your legs
Ref: CHA-L1 7 Level: 1 Category: g
241. Q: Wearing boots with heels instead of sneakers will prevent your feet from doing what?
A: Slipping through the stirrups
Ref: CHA-L1 7 Level: 1 Category: g

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242. Q: Name 3 pieces of equipment that should always be worn while riding.
A: Long pants, hard shoes with heels or boots, safety helmet
Ref: CHA-L1 7 Level: 3 Category: g
243. Q: As you approach a horse, name 2 safe handling methods.
A: Approach from front by the shoulder or neck, speak softly as you get near, extend your hand & pat him on neck or shoulder
Ref: CHA-L1 8 Level: 1 Category: g
244. Q: If your horse is in a small tight area such as a tie stall & you have to approach him from the rear, name 2 safety measures to follow.
A: Speak to him before entering stall, place your hand on his hip, make him move away from you to give you more room, walk to his head & pat him on the neck
Ref: CHA-L1 8 Level: 1 Category: g
245. Q: When you halter a horse, on which side do you usually stand?
A: Left side
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 1 Category: g
246. Q: What kind of knot should always be used when tying a horse with a halter & lead rope?
A: Quick release knot
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 1 Category: g
247. Q: When a horse is cross tied, each rope is usually attached to where on the halter?
A: On the side rings instead of the bottom ring
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 1 Category: g
248. Q: When tying a horse, always make sure a lead rope is tied at what height?
A: Level with horse's back or higher
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 2 Category: g

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249. Q: Name 3 important things to do to make sure your horse is tied safely.
A: Tie to a solid immovable object, use quick release knot, tie at a height level with horse's back or higher, don't have the lead rope too long
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 3 Category: g
250. Q: How long should the rope be when tying your horse?
A: Not too long enough for him to step over the rope & get a foot caught
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 1 Category: g
251. Q: When leading a horse, which side should you be on?
A: Horse's left side
Ref: CHA-L1 10 Level: 1 Category: g
252. Q: If leading your horse with single reins that are not connected, you should carry the reins in what manner?
A: Remove both reins from around the horse's neck & carry them like you would a lead rope
Ref: CHA-L1 10 Level: 1 Category: g
253. Q: When leading your horse with reins that are connected together, how should you carry them?
A: Bring them over the horse's head & carry them like a lead rope
Ref: CHA-L1 10 Level: 1 Category: g
254. Q: Why should you never hold on to the halter or any part of the bridle other than the reins
A: Because you don't have control if the horse pulls away
Ref: CHA-L1 10 Level: 1 Category: g
255. Q: Turning the horse away from you as you turn while leading him, will prevent the horse from injuring what part of you?
A: Your feet
Ref: CHA-L1 10 Level: 1 Category: g

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256. Q: When removing tangles from the mane & tail, always start at what part?
A: Start at the bottom & work towards the top
Ref: CHA-L1 11 Level: 2 Category: g
257. Q: When saddling your horse with a western saddle, what two parts should be placed over the seat of the saddle to make sure they do not hit the horse's leg?
A: Cinch & right stirrup
Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 2 Category: g
258. Q: Which side of the horse do you stand on when fastening the cinch of a western saddle?
A: Left side
Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 1 Category: g
259. Q: After placing the saddle blanket in place on the horse's back, which direction should you move it to make sure the hairs are all lying smoothly down?
A: Slide it backwards towards the back from the withers
Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 1 Category: g
260. Q: How should the stirrups be laid when placing the english saddle on the horse?
A: Run up the stirrup leathers or laid across the seat
Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: g
261. Q: Pulling the saddle pad up into the gullet of the saddle slightly when saddling your horse will help do what?
A: Allow air to circulate between horse's back & pad, & make sure it does not wear on the withers & back of the horse
Ref: CHA-L1 12-13 Level: 2 Category: g
262. Q: The folded edge of an English girth should face which direction when fastened correctly on the saddle?
A: Towards the front
Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: g

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263. Q: The front edge of the English saddle should set even with an imaginary line down what part of the shoulder?
A: Center of shoulder
Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: g
264. Q: What do you call a race without jumps?
A: Flat race
Ref: HH 40 Level: 2 Category: H
265. Q: When riding a horse in circle at the canter, which lead should the horse be on?
A: Inside lead
Ref: HH 18 Level: 1 Category: H
266. Q: What term describes the art of riding a horse & understanding its needs?
A: Horsemanship
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: H
267. Q: When mounting your horse, which foot goes in the stirrup first?
A: Your left foot
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: H
268. Q: What are the four natural aids that are used to tell your horse what you want him to do?
A: Your voice, hand, legs & weight
Ref: HH 21 Level: 3 Category: H
269. Q: Which one of the four natural aids is used to control the horse's front end by using pressure on the reins, bit & horse's mouth?
A: Hands
Ref: HH 21 Level: 1 Category: H

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270. Q: Which one of the four natural aids is used to increase speed & move the hindquarters?
A: Legs
Ref: HH 21 Level: 1 Category: H
271. Q: When riding, the rider's legs should be steady with the ankles bent & the heels held how?
A: Lower than the toe
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: H
272. Q: When riding, the rider's arms should not be flapping outward but instead should be carried how?
A: Close to the body
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: H
273. Q: What is the back raised part of the seat of the saddle called?
A: Cantle
Ref: HH 27 Level: 1 Category: H
274. Q: Name 3 styles of bridles used when showing a horse.
A: Western, English, Hunt, Driving, Hackamore
Ref: HH 27-28 Level: 3 Category: H
275. Q: When mounting your horse, which hand holds the reins as you spring up into the saddle?
A: Left hand
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: H
276. Q: Name 2 parts of the horse that are usually clipped before going to a horse show.
A: Legs, bridlepath, ears, muzzle
Ref: HH 39 Level: 3 Category: H
277. Q: When leading a horse, where should you be walking?
A: Beside his head & neck & on the left side
Ref: HH 45 Level: 1 Category: H

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278. Q: When leading a horse, in which direction do you turn?
A: To the right (you are on outside & horse is in center of circle)
Ref: HH 46 Level: 1 Category: H
279. Q: When leading a horse, the loose end of the lead rope should NEVER be where?
A: Coiled tightly around your hand, wrapped around any part of your body or dragging on ground
Ref: HH 45 Level: 1 Category: H
280. Q: When showing your horse, how much distance should be between your horse & the next closest horse for proper safety?
A: At least 6 feet
Ref: HH 46 Level: 1 Category: H
281. Q: When does showing your horse in a class start & stop?
A: Starts when you enter arena & ends when you leave the arena. (Does not stop when you line up or when ribbons are being passed out -- only after you leave arena)
Ref: HH 43 Level: 1 Category: H
282. Q: What is the rising & descending of a rider in an english saddle with the rhythm of the trot?
A: Posting
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: H
283. Q: To win without bragging & lose without complaining, make that person a good what?
A: Good sport
Ref: HH 54 Level: 1 Category: H
284. Q: Name a piece of equipment should a horse be wearing in a showmanship class?
A: Halter & lead strap (rope) or bridle
Ref: HH 44 Level: 1 Category: H

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285. Q: If an exhibitor has long hair, it should be securely tied so it does not cover up what important item usually worn on the exhibitor's back while showing?
- A: The exhibitor's number
- Ref: HH 24 Level: 1 Category: H
286. Q: Chaps can be used when showing in what style of riding classes?
- A: Western
- Ref: HH 24 Level: 1 Category: H
287. Q: When leading your horse, you usually stand between your horse's head & neck facing forward. How do you stand when asking the horse to back while leading him?
- A: In the same position except you turn around & face toward the rear of the horse
- Ref: hh 46 Level: 1 Category: h
288. Q: When a horse is pivoting, which feet should move the most, the front or hind?
- A: Front
- Ref: hh 46 Level: 2 Category: h
289. Q: Name a gait that is usually performed in a riding class but is never asked for in a showmanship class.
- A: Canter or lope
- Ref: hh 45 Level: 1 Category: h
290. Q: Name 3 places on your horse that may need to be trimmed when getting them ready to be shown.
- A: Head, mane, bridlepath, legs, hooves or tail
- Ref: hh 39 Level: 3 Category: h
291. Q: In what style of riding would the rider wear: breeches, coat, tall boots, & SEI approved helmet?
- A: Hunt seat
- Ref: hh 25 Level: 1 Category: h

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292. Q: In what style of riding would a rider wear: jodhpurs, coat, jodhpur boots, necktie & vest?
A: Saddle seat
Ref: hh 26 Level: 1 Category: h
293. Q: Name the 3 basic styles of equitation riding.
A: Western (stock seat), hunt seat & saddle seat
Ref: HH 20 Level: 3 Category: h
294. Q: When turning your horse while leading him, move your hand under his chin & push in which direction?
A: To the right or away from you as you turn
Ref: CHA-L1 10 Level: 1 Category: h
295. Q: When you run the stirrups up on an English saddle, which part of the stirrup leather does the stirrup iron slide up?
A: The underneath side of the stirrup leathers
Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: h
296. Q: What is any abnormal deviation in the structure or function of the horse?
A: Unsoundness
Ref: HS 12 Level: 1 Category: I
297. Q: What is a condition that may affect the horse's appearance but does not interfere with the serviceability of the horse?
A: Blemish
Ref: HS 12 Level: 1 Category: I
298. Q: Give an example of a blemish.
A: Scar or rope burn
Ref: HS 12 Level: 1 Category: I

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299. Q: What is any irregularity in gait which results from moving with pain or difficulty?
A: Lameness
Ref: HS 12 Level: 1 Category: I
300. Q: When is lameness most noticeable?
A: When horse is walking or trotting
Ref: HS 12 Level: 1 Category: I
301. Q: Describe how a lame horse will hold his head as he walks on the lame foot
A: His head will jerk up when lame foot touches the ground
Ref: HS 13 Level: 2 Category: I
302. Q: What is a bad habit in which a horse grasps the manger or other object with his front teeth, arches his neck, makes peculiar movement with his head & swallows gulps of air?
A: Cribbing or wind sucking
Ref: HS 14 Level: 1 Category: I
303. Q: Name a disease that if left untreated for a long period of time can cause the hoof wall to curl up & have rings around it.
A: Founder or laminitis
Ref: HS 49 Level: 2 Category: I
304. Q: Name a disease that can be caused by a deep puncture wound like when a horse accidentally steps on a nail.
A: Tetanus or lockjaw
Ref: HS 49 Level: 2 Category: I
305. Q: Name a common way a horse can become less likely to get certain diseases without actually having the disease.
A: Vaccinations or shots, avoiding contact with sick animals, providing good feed & care, good parasite prevention
Ref: HS 48 Level: 1 Category: I

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306. Q: What is a very severe pain in the stomach & intestines called in horses?
A: Colic
Ref: HS 50 Level: 1 Category: I
307. Q: What part of the horse is affected by thrush?
A: The foot
Ref: HH 36 Level: 1 Category: I
308. Q: In what area of the horse's body would you find the defects, spavins?
A: In the hock (hind legs)
Ref: HS 13 Level: 2 Category: I
309. Q: Horses that do not get their feet cleaned out often & manure stays in the foot around the frog, can get what disease that has a bad smell & looks black?
A: Thrush
Ref: HH 47 Level: 1 Category: I
310. Q: What is a vertical crack on the side of hoof wall?
A: Quarter crack
Ref: HH 49 Level: 1 Category: I
311. Q: What term describes a horse whose hocks are close together & hind feet are wide apart?
A: Cow-hocked
Ref: HH 9 Level: 1 Category: I
312. Q: What is a crack in the wall of the hoof that starts next to the ground & runs upward to the coronet?
A: Quarter crack
Ref: HS 13 Level: 1 Category: I

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313. Q: What is an abnormal bony growth usually on the inside of the cannon or splint bone?
A: Splint
Ref: HS 13 Level: 2 Category: I
314. Q: What is the term for a horse that is free from any abnormal problems in the way he is built & doesn't have any problems that will affect how you can use him?
A: Sound
Ref: HS 12 Level: 1 Category: I
315. Q: Name 3 signs of colic in a horse.
A: Pain in belly, lying down, rolling, restlessness, pawing at ground, sweating, kicking at belly, sweating & discomfort
Ref: HS 50 Level: 3 Category: I
316. Q: What is the living animal who provides shelter & food for a parasite called?
A: Host
Ref: HS 52 Level: 2 Category: J
317. Q: There are 2 main types of parasite which get their names from where they live on their host, what are the 2 main types of parasites?
A: Internal & external parasites
Ref: HS 52-56 Level: 3 Category: J
318. Q: Name 2 different kinds of external parasites.
A: Flies, ticks, mites, lice & fungus causing ringworm
Ref: HS 52 Level: 3 Category: J
319. Q: What are the 2 main types of lice that get their names from how they obtain their food?
A: Biting & sucking lice
Ref: HS 53 Level: 3 Category: J

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320. Q: What type of fly lays its small yellowish eggs on the horse's legs, mane, chest, shoulders, belly & chin?
A: Bot fly
Ref: HS 56 Level: 1 Category: J
321. Q: Name 2 different types of internal parasites.
A: Strongyles (bloodworms), ascarids (intestinal worms), stomach worms, pinworms, bot larva
Ref: HS 43 Level: 3 Category: J
322. Q: Of the internal parasites, which one is usually the longest?
A: Ascarids (intestinal worms)
Ref: HS 57 Level: 2 Category: J
323. Q: Which internal parasite usually caused tail rubbing?
A: Pinworms
Ref: HS 58 Level: 1 Category: J
324. Q: Which internal parasite is sometimes called blood worms?
A: Strongyles
Ref: HS 57 Level: 2 Category: J
325. Q: What is it called when a drug is given to your horse to kill internal parasites within the horse's body?
A: Worming or deworming
Ref: HS 59 Level: 2 Category: J
326. Q: Name 2 different types of flies that can bother a horse.
A: Horse flies, horn flies, stable flies, deer flies, bot flies, blow flies, house flies, face flies
Ref: HS 52 Level: 3 Category: J

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327. Q: Mange can itch, have crusty scabs & make the hair fall out & is caused by which parasite?

A: Mites

Ref: HS 54 Level: 2 Category: J

328. Q: What problem is caused by a fungus that make circles on the skin that itch a lot?

A: Ringworm

Ref: HS 55 Level: 2 Category: J

329. Q: What will be kept under control by not feeding hay or grain on the ground, keeping stall cleaned, removing manure from pastures & paddocks, switching pastures & deworming horses every 2 months?

A: Parasites

Ref: HS 58-59 Level: 2 Category: J

330. Q: What term describes a horse whose front toes turn inward?

A: Pigeon toed

Ref: HH 12 Level: 1 Category: K

331. Q: What term describes a horse whose front toes turn outward?

A: Splayfooted

Ref: HH 12 Level: 1 Category: K

332. Q: At what gait would you post while riding instead of sitting still in the saddle?

A: Trot

Ref: HH 21 Level: 1 Category: K

333. Q: What is a horse under 14.2 hands tall usually called?

A: Pony

Ref: HH 47 Level: 1 Category: K

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334. Q: What is the term that describes eyes that are too small & look like a hog's eyes?
A: Pig eyed
Ref: HH 11 Level: 1 Category: K
335. Q: What term describes when the lower jaw is too short causing the horse's muzzle to look like a bird's beak?
A: Parrot mouth
Ref: HH 11 Level: 2 Category: K
336. Q: What term describes a tail that is set too low on the rump of the horse?
A: Goose rump
Ref: HH 10 Level: 2 Category: K
337. Q: What action defect is caused by the striking of the forefoot with the toe of the hindfoot commonly heard as a clicking noise when the horse does a fast trot?
A: Forging
Ref: HH 13 Level: 1 Category: K
338. Q: What term describes a problem seen when a horse limps on the sore foot when moving or favors the sore foot when standing?
A: Lameness
Ref: HH 13 Level: 1 Category: K
339. Q: How many horses are usually in each class at a 4-H judging contest?
A: Four
Ref: HH 14 Level: 1 Category: K
340. Q: How long is the usual time limit for giving a set of oral reasons in a judging class?
A: 2 minutes
Ref: HH 14 Level: 1 Category: K

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341. Q: What are 3 natural gaits of a horse?
A: Walk, trot (jog), pace, canter (lope) & run & back
Ref: HH 17 Level: 3 Category: K
342. Q: What is a gait that is done naturally & without special training?
A: Natural gait
Ref: HH 17 Level: 2 Category: K
343. Q: What type of gait is the result of special training & practice?
A: Acquired gait
Ref: HH 17 Level: 2 Category: K
344. Q: How many beat does the walk have?
A: Four
Ref: HH 17 Level: 1 Category: K
345. Q: How many beat does the trot have?
A: Two
Ref: HH 18 Level: 1 Category: K
346. Q: How many beat does the canter have?
A: Three
Ref: HH 18 Level: 1 Category: K
347. Q: How many beat does the gallop have?
A: Four
Ref: HH 19 Level: 1 Category: K
348. Q: Which gait is sometimes called the foundation gait because they are often asked to switch into many other gait from this gait?
A: Walk
Ref: HH 17 Level: 1 Category: K

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349. Q: What is the term for the slow smooth ground covering trot done in western pleasure classes?
A: Jog
Ref: HH 18 Level: 1 Category: K
350. Q: What is a rapid 2-beat diagonal gait that is similar to the western jog only faster?
A: Trot
Ref: HH 18 Level: 1 Category: K
351. Q: What is the medium fast, collected canter done in western pleasure classes?
A: Lope
Ref: HH 18-19 Level: 1 Category: K
352. Q: What term describes the faster form of the gallop?
A: Run
Ref: HH 17 Level: 1 Category: K
353. Q: What are you looking for while riding your horse at a canter or lope when you look over the horse's shoulder to see which front leg is reaching the farthest forward?
A: Checking for correct leads
Ref: HH 18 Level: 1 Category: K
354. Q: What is a fast two beat lateral gait that the front & hind feet on the same side start & stop at the same time?
A: Pace
Ref: HH 19 Level: 2 Category: K
355. Q: What is the distance from imprint to imprint by a horse's foot when completing one step?
A: Stride
Ref: HH 18 Level: 2 Category: K

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356. Q: What term describes the way a horse lifts his front & hind feet very high, bending his knees & ankles?
A: Action
Ref: HH 17 Level: 2 Category: K
357. Q: What term describes when the front foot & opposite hind foot take off & stop at the same time?
A: Diagonal gait (example: trot)
Ref: HH 17 Level: 2 Category: K
358. Q: What term describes when the front & hind feet on the same side of the horse start & stop at the same time?
A: Lateral gait
Ref: HH 18 Level: 2 Category: K
359. Q: What term describes the throwing of the front feet outward as they are picked up & is seen most commonly in toe narrow or pigeon toed horses?
A: Paddling
Ref: hh 13 Level: 1 Category: k
360. Q: What term describes heavy contact with the ground instead of the desirable light, springy strides?
A: Pounding
Ref: hh 13 Level: 2 Category: k
361. Q: A horse with too much angle at the hock with the feet set too far under the body when looked at from the side has what conformation problem?
A: Sickie hocked
Ref: hh 11 Level: 1 Category: k
362. Q: A horse with too little angle to the hock causing the hind legs to appear too straight when looking at them from the side has what problem?
A: Post legged
Ref: hh 11 Level: 1 Category: k

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363. Q: What is the upper curved part of the neck called?
A: Crest
Ref: hh 9 Level: 1 Category: k
364. Q: What term is used to describe the undesirable condition with a long, sloping pastern & fetlocks low to the ground?
A: Coon footed
Ref: hh 8 Level: 2 Category: k
365. Q: What are the 2 types of bits that make up a full or Weymouth bridle?
A: Snaffle & curb
Ref: HH 27 Level: 3 Category: L
366. Q: What does it mean if someone uses the term, tack up a horse?
A: Put on saddle & bridle
Ref: HH 48 Level: 1 Category: L
367. Q: What are the seatless overalls made of leather that are worn over jeans when showing in western riding classes?
A: Chaps
Ref: HH 20 Level: 1 Category: L
368. Q: What grooming tool is used to rough up the hair to remove lots of mud, dirt, loose hair & saddle marks & should not be used over bony areas of the horse?
A: Curry comb
Ref: HH 37 Level: 1 Category: L
369. Q: What is the name of a single bit with two sets of reins?
A: Pelham
Ref: HH 30 Level: 1 Category: L

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370. Q: Which of the various brushes is considered to be the finishing brush because they are not used to get out deep dirt?
A: Body brush
Ref: HH 23 Level: 1 Category: L
371. Q: Which grooming tool is not a brush but is used to make the horse shinier, to remove the last specks of dirt especially around the eyes, nostrils & ears & can also be used to help dry off the coat of a wet, sweating horse?
A: Grooming cloth or rubbing cloth
Ref: HH 36 Level: 1 Category: L
372. Q: Which grooming tool is necessary to remove extra water after a bath & to scrape away excessive sweat after riding?
A: Sweat scraper
Ref: HH 36 Level: 1 Category: L
373. Q: Which grooming tool is used to pick out manure, stones or gravel from the hoof?
A: Hoof pick
Ref: HH 35 Level: 1 Category: L
374. Q: What piece of equipment would have reins, bit & a headstall?
A: Bridle
Ref: HH 27 Level: 1 Category: L
375. Q: What type of bit will have large rings connected directly to the end of the mouthpiece where one set of reins are attached?
A: Snaffle
Ref: HH 29 Level: 1 Category: L
376. Q: What type of bit will have one bit with 2 sets of reins called the curb & snaffle reins?
A: Pelham
Ref: HH 28 Level: 2 Category: L

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377. Q: What type of bit has long cheek pieces called shanks that have reins attached to the bottom rings & uses a curb strap or curb chain with it?

A: Curb

Ref: HH 30 Level: 1 Category: L

378. Q: What type of bridle will have a headstall that holds a braided rawhide or rope noseband with a knot-like arrangement under the horse's jaw & does not have a bit?

A: Bosal hackamore

Ref: HH 28 Level: 1 Category: L

379. Q: What part of the bridle fits over the horse's head & holds the bit in place?

A: Headstall

Ref: HH 27 Level: 1 Category: L

380. Q: What part of the bridle is attached to both the headstall & reins?

A: Bit

Ref: HH 27-28 Level: 1 Category: L

381. Q: What is another name for the cavesson that goes around the horse's nose on an English bridle?

A: Noseband

Ref: HH 27 Level: 2 Category: L

382. Q: What is another name for a Weymouth bridle because it has both snaffle & curb bits?

A: Full bridle

Ref: HH 27 Level: 2 Category: L

383. Q: What part of the western saddle hangs from the main seat & jockey goes down to the stirrup?

A: Fender

Ref: HH 31 Level: 2 Category: L

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384. Q: What part of the western saddle sticks out of the pommel & can be used to hold on if you lose your balance or for tying a rope after catching a calf?

A: Horn

Ref: HH 31 Level: 1 Category: L

385. Q: What type of bit is often called a snaffle but is actually a western curb bit with a jointed mouthpiece & short shanks that are about as long as a man's thumb?

A: Tom Thumb bit

Ref: HH 30 Level: 1 Category: L

386. Q: What is the most widely used bit & is commonly used when breaking young horses because it is usually a mild bit?

A: Snaffle

Ref: HH 29-30 Level: 1 Category: L

387. Q: Which bit is usually used to break a horse, a snaffle, a spade bit or a long shanked curb?

A: Snaffle

Ref: HH 29-31 Level: 1 Category: L

388. Q: What grooming tool is used to trim the long hairs from the horse's head & legs before showing?

A: Clippers

Ref: HH 36 Level: 1 Category: L

389. Q: What piece of equipment is a headstall for leading or tying a horse that may be made from leather, nylon or other material?

A: Halter

Ref: HH 34 Level: 1 Category: L

390. Q: What does a farrier do to your horse?

A: Trims or shoes the horse

Ref: HH 47 Level: 1 Category: L

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391. Q: Name a part of the western saddle that is not on an English saddle.
A: Horn, fender, lace strings, rope strap, wool lining, fork, back cinch, back jockey, front jockey
Ref: HH 31-33 Level: 2 Category: L
392. Q: What piece of equipment is necessary between the western saddle & the horse's back to help make the saddle more comfortable for the horse, absorbs moisture & sweat & keeps the sheepskin bottom clean?
A: Saddle pad or blanket
Ref: HH 33-34 Level: 1 Category: L
393. Q: What is the wooden or metal frame of a saddle?
A: Tree
Ref: HH 29 Level: 2 Category: L
394. Q: What term describes any & all equipment used for horseback riding & driving?
A: Tack
Ref: HH 27 Level: 1 Category: L
395. Q: On what area of the horse would you find a curb strap being used: the legs, the neck, the head or the flank?
A: Head
Ref: HH 44 Level: 1 Category: I
396. Q: What is the name for a special stirrup found on forward seat saddles that has a heavy rubber band on the outside of the stirrup that pops off & keeps the rider's foot from getting caught in the stirrup if they fall off the horse?
A: Safety stirrup
Ref: hh 34 Level: 2 Category: I
397. Q: A martingale would be used to help control the height of which part of the horse: legs, head, tail or back?
A: Head
Ref: hh 34 Level: 2 Category: I

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398. Q: Name the part that is not found on a hackamore bridle that other bridles have?
A: There is no bit on a hackamore bridle
Ref: hh 28 Level: 1 Category: I
399. Q: What is the name of the raised center bump of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue?
A: Port
Ref: hh 29 Level: 2 Category: I
400. Q: What is an easy way to tell the difference between the curb & snaffle reins on a full or Weymouth bridle?
A: Snaffle rein is wider than the curb rein
Ref: hh 27 Level: 2 Category: I
401. Q: Name a type of bridle that uses more than one set of reins.
A: Full, Weymouth, Pelham
Ref: hh 25 Level: 1 Category: I
402. Q: What are the long, narrow leather straps that attach to the rings of a bit & are used to control the speed & direction of the horse?
A: Reins
Ref: HH 27 Level: 1 Category: I
403. Q: What is a leather, canvas or corded piece around the body of a horse to holds a saddle on?
A: Girth or cinch
Ref: hh 27 Level: 1 Category: I
404. Q: Most halter fasten around the horse's head with the buckle on which side?
A: Left side
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 1 Category: I

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405. Q: What is the long strap that comes across the horse's head right behind the ears on a halter or bridle?
A: Crown piece
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 2 Category: I
406. Q: What are two ropes tied high up on each side of the walkway or aisle of a barn with a snap at the end to attach to the halter?
A: Cross ties
Ref: CHA-L1 9 Level: 2 Category: I
407. Q: What is another name for the hard brush that is used after the curry comb?
A: Dandy brush
Ref: CHA-L1 11 Level: 1 Category: I
408. Q: What is the name of the brush used after the hard brush to remove surface dirt from the face & body?
A: Soft brush
Ref: CHA-L1 11 Level: 1 Category: I
409. Q: When using the hoof pick, hold it in the palm of your hand with the point facing where?
A: Away from your body
Ref: CHA-L1 11 Level: 2 Category: I
410. Q: What is the name of the special knot used to fasten the cinch of a western saddle?
A: Latigo knot
Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 2 Category: I
411. Q: If a folded blanket is used under your western saddle, where should the folded edge be placed?
A: Towards the horse's withers
Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 2 Category: I

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412. Q: How much of the saddle pad should be in front of the saddle?

A: About 3 inches

Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 2 Category: L

413. Q: After placing the western saddle on the horse's back, you go to the right side of the horse to do what 2 things?

A: Gently lift stirrup & cinch down from the seat, check to make sure saddle is straight & pad is smooth & cinch is not twisted

Ref: CHA-L1 12 Level: 2 Category: I

414. Q: The English saddle pad loop attaches to what part of the saddle?

A: Billet straps

Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: I

415. Q: The English girth attaches to what part of the saddle?

A: Billet straps (usually the first & third billet straps)

Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: I

416. Q: How many billet straps are usually on an English saddle?

A: Three

Ref: CHA-L1 13 Level: 2 Category: I