BCLM QUIZ 2005 C level

Team Game

Alphabet

A_____	Another name for this disease is "Tying Up"
B_____	by product of processed sugar beets
C_____	Essential for sound bones.
D_____	This system takes in food and extracts the nutrients required by the horse for utilization.
E_____	These are used as a cleaning aid for wounds, and also to increase the drawing properties for pain and or swelling.
F_____	Another name for laminitis. (May result from laminitis)
G_____	When riding a young horse who is nervous and excitable, you can place this in his tail.
H_____	Assist horse's balance during a change of direction, speed or pace by the rider increasing (the pressure from) the lower leg, and (increasing) rein contact to contain the energy created.
I_____	Also called inoculations. To protect the horse against certain diseases.
J_____	Where 2 or more bones meet, and are covered with cartilage. (may be covered by cartilage.)
K_____	Part of the Urinary system, which acts as a filters and regulators to extract urea.
L_____	Includes alfalfa, clover and lucerne, which take nitrogen from the air.
M_____	Another name for baby teeth.
N_____	Serious arthritic condition in which the navicular bone becomes rough and makes the flexor tendon sore on contact.

O_____	Bell shaped. Protects the heels and coronet.
P_____	You would use this instrument to lever off the old shoe.
Q_____	Discarding chewed masses of hay from the horse's mouth because of dentistry.
R_____	is called taking a long vacation from work.
S_____	Also called 'blood worms.
T_____	caused by bacteria named *clostridium tetanii*
U_____	(provides) the most natural secure grip on every type of surface, and (which) saves shoeing costs.
V_____	Fat and water soluble.
W_____	Used in grooming to give massage, and to increase blood circulation.
X _____	a radiologist will take one of these.
Y_____	poisonous tree
Z_____	trace mineral

BCLM QUIZ 2005 Oral Questions.

1. List 6 rules of good feeding.

    - feed little and often
    - feed according to age, weight, temperament and work being done.
    - Have fresh water available at all times
    - Feed good quality roughage
    - Maintain regular feeding hours
    - Feed a succulent every day
    - Don't feed or water directly before or after exercise
    - Others

2. Give the number of beats in the following paces: walk, trot, canter and reinback.
    - walk- 4 beats
    - trot- 2 beats
    - canter-3 beats
    - rein back- 2

3. What are 2 artificial aids?
    - whip
    - spurs
    - martingales
    - gags

4. What side of the road should you ride on?
    - the right.

Written Test

1. What is meant by conditioning?

_____

2. Feed should always be measured in _____

3. Concentrates are high in _____

4. What 5 factors will determine the amount of feed a pony needs?

_____

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_____

5. Describe 3 qualities of poor hay.

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6. Describe 4 qualities of poor pasture.

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7. What are 4 reasons for clipping?

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8. List four different types of clipping.

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9. Describe 4 conditions which foster internal and external parasites.

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10. Describe these foreleg conformation faults when viewed from the side.

a. standing under. _____

b. camped out in front. _____

c. over at the knee. _____

d. back at the knee (calf knees) _____

11.Describe these hind leg conformation faults when viewed from the side.

a. camped out behind _____

b. standing under (sickle hocked) _____

c. too straight (post legged) _____

12. What are the 5 steps to shoeing a barefoot pony?

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_____

13. How often should your pony's feet be trimmed?

_____

<u>Team Game Answers</u>

Alphabet

Azoturia	Another name for this disease is "Tying Up"
Beet pulp	by product of processed sugar beets
Calcium	Essential for sound bones.
Digestive	This system takes in food and extracts the nutrients required by the horse for utilization.
Epsom salts	These are used as a cleaning aid for wounds, and also to increase the drawing properties for pain and or swelling.
Founder	Another name for laminitis. (May result from laminitis)
Green	When riding a young horse who is nervous and excitable, you can place this in his tail.
Half halts	Assist horse's balance during a change of direction, speed or pace by the rider increasing (the pressure from) the lower leg, and (increasing) rein contact to contain the energy created.
Immunization	Also called inoculations. To protect the horse against certain diseases.
Joint	Where 2 or more bones meet, and are covered with cartilage. (may be covered by cartilage.)
Kidney	Part of the Urinary system, which acts as a filters and regulators to extract urea.
Legumes	Includes alfalfa, clover and lucerne, which take nitrogen from the air.
Milk teeth	Another name for baby teeth.
Navicular	Serious arthritic condition in which the navicular bone becomes rough and makes the flexor tendon sore on contact.
Overreach boot	Bell shaped. Protects the heels and coronet.

Pincers	You would use this instrument to lever off the old shoe.
Quidding	Discarding chewed masses of hay from the horse's mouth because of dentistry.
Roughing off	is called taking a long vacation from work.
Strongyles	Also called 'blood worms.
Tetanus	caused by bacteria named *clostridium tetanii*
Unshod	(provides) the most natural secure grip on every type of surface, and (which) saves shoeing costs.
Vitamins	Fat and water soluble.
Wisp	Used in grooming to give massage, and to increase blood circulation.
X -ray	a radiologist will take one of these.
Yew	poisonous tree
Zinc	trace mineral

Written Test answers

1. What is meant by conditioning? **Progressively increasing the work load so as to make the pony more fit.**

2. Feed should always be measured in **pounds or kilograms,(also hay nets or bags)**

3. Concentrates are high in **energy**

4. What 5 factors will determine the amount of feed a pony needs?

   Work, temperament, condition, time of year, age, reproductive status

5. Describe 3 qualities of poor hay.

   Coarse, stemmy, seedy, dusty, moldy, containing poisonous weeds, containing dead animal carcasses or blister beetles, post mature, brown in colour, made up of poor quality grasses

6. Describe 4 qualities of poor pasture**.**
Overgrazed, contains many weeds, contaminated with internal parasites, contains poor quality grasses, others. . .

7. What are 4 reasons for clipping?
   To help the horse cool out more quickly, to reduce heat stress while working, to improve appearance, to make grooming easier, others. . .

8. List four different types of clipping.
   Trace, blanket, hunter, strip clip, belly and gullet, total body

9. Describe 4 conditions which foster internal and external parasites.

Poor manure disposal, feeding on the floor, overstocking pastures, not mowing pastures, poor fly control, not removing bot eggs, failing to pick up manure from fields

10. Describe these foreleg conformation faults when viewed from the side.
    a. standing under: **The leg is set too far back, most of the leg is behind the plumb line.**
    b. camped out in front: **The leg is set too far forward; most of the leg is in front of the plumb line.**
    c. over at the knee: **the knee is slightly bent, putting the lower leg too far back.**
    d. back at the knee (calf knees): **the knee has a slight backwards bend, with the cannon bone sloping forward.**

11.Describe these hind leg conformation faults when viewed from the side.

a. camped out behind : **the leg is set too far back, so that it is behind the plumb line**

b. standing under (sickle hocked): **the hock is slightly bent, with the lower leg angles forward**

c. too straight (post legged): **the hock is too straight though the hock and stifle joint**

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6. What are the 5 steps to shoeing a barefoot pony? **Preparation, forging, fitting. Nailing on, and finishing.**

7. How often should your pony's feet be trimmed?

Every 6 to eight weeks