

BCLM QUIZ 2007**C2 Orals.**

1. What is one of the two types of muscle fibers?
 - slow twitch or fast twitch.
2. What is the name given to a horse that dips its back excessively?
 - cold backed
3. What are the four steps in treating minor wounds?
 - stop the bleeding, clean, dress, bandage
4. Horses usually only have two of these teeth, in the upper jaw.
 - wolf teeth
5. What are minerals that are only needed in very small amounts called?
 - trace minerals.

BCLM Quiz 2007

C2 Written Test

Written Response. Write the correct answer. Do not abbreviate any answer.

1. Another name for a hanging cheek snaffle: _____
2. Name the two bits of a double bridle. _____
3. The lip strap passes through this parts of a curb chain. _____
4. This training device passes from the girth to the poll, then back to the bit and either back to itself, or back to the reins. It can be used for lunge work, or mounted work.

5. Which teeth are not usually found in female horses? _____
6. How many teeth do female horses usually have? _____
7. This vertical groove usually appears on the upper corner incisor at 10 years of age.

8. When all the cups are worn away, a horse is aid to be _____
9. This disease is known as swamp fever. It is primarily transmitted by mosquitoes, and there is currently no vaccine available to prevent it. _____
10. What is the test done to detect the above disease? _____
11. These external parasites can be of the biting or the sucking variety. They often live in the manes and tails of affected horses, but can be resent over the entire body.

12. _____ is the term used to describe partly chewed food falling from the mouth in damp clumps.
13. Papillomas are commonly called _____
14. _____ is a sprain of the plantar ligament.
15. Which conformation fault predisposes a horse to plantar ligament strains, and the above unsoundness. _____
16. A hoof crack originating at the coronet band and working downwards is called a

17. This tendon runs down the back of the leg passing the navicular bone, which acts as a fulcrum, and attaches to the underside of the coffin bone. _____

18. The first phalanx is also known as the _____

19. A large fermentation chamber is located between the small and large intestines. Bacteria here break down cellulose, and produce vitamins. _____

20. This paired organ contains many nephrons, and primarily functions in excretion. It is part of the urinary tract. _____

21. Balancing these two minerals in the diet is very important. Often fed in a 2:1 ratio, too much of one often leads to a deficiency of the other. _____&

22. _____ is a mineral that acts with vitamin E. its deficiency may lead to white muscle disease in foals.

23. This vitamin plays an integral part in blood clotting. _____

24. In humans, this organ is used for bile storage. Horses do not have this organ.

25. The longest section of the small intestine is known as the _____.
Most proteins are absorbed here.

26. The small flap of skin that covers the windpipe when swallowing is called the

27. This concentrate is very high in phosphorus compared to most other concentrates.
_____. It is made from the outer husking of wheat.

28. _____ is the most energy dense of the grains.

29. This is the fourth step in hot shoeing. _____

30. In a foundered horse, which bone has rotated? _____

31. _____ occurs when the toe of a hind foot hits the shoe of a front foot.

32. The name of the groove in a shoe that provides a seat for the nail heads. This groove does not extend around the entire shoe, and is only present where the nails are.

33. If uneven pressure is applied when bandaging, the tendons may have a rippled appearance after the bandage is removed. This sign of tendon damage is often called _____.
34. Three foxes are called a _____
35. if hounds are supposed to be hunting rabbit, but take after a fox instead, they are said to _____.
36. To _____ is to come upon a fox suddenly and kill it.
37. The name of a meet held at a private house. _____
38. Two hounds are called a _____
39. _____ is a swelling of the mucous membranes of the hard palate o the mouth.
40. The name of a 6 meter circle. _____
41. _____ is the term used to describe a horse's athletic ability.
42. A _____ horse who one who is stubborn, willful and obstinate, and unwilling to go in the required direction.
43. This fungal infection of the skin causes the hair to fall out in a characteristic circular pattern. _____
44. _____ is cotton wool enclosed in gauze.
45. A _____ is an enclosed arena or school, usually rectangular, and used for training.
46. What you get when you cross a horse stallion and a donkey mare. _____
47. A horse is said to be _____ when one parent is a Thoroughbred.
48. This colour horse is more susceptible to melanomas than any other. _____
49. This disease is caused by a tumor on the pituitary gland. It affects metabolism, especially of sugars, and causes a characteristically long, hairy coat that is not shed in summer months. _____
50. The famous racehorse who won the Kentucky Derby last year, but had to be put down due to complications from a broken leg was called _____.

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C2 Written Test- answers

Written Response. Write the correct answer. Do not abbreviate any answer.

1. Another name for a hanging cheek snaffle: Baucher
2. Name the two bits of a double bridle. Curb, bridoon
3. The lip strap passes through this parts of a curb chain. Fly link
4. This training device passes from the girth to the poll, then back to the bit and either back to itself, or back to the reins. It can be used for lunge work, or mounted work. De Gogue
5. Which teeth are not usually found in female horses? Canines/tushes
6. How many teeth do female horses usually have? 36
7. This vertical groove usually appears on the upper corner incisor at 10 years of age. Galvayne's groove
8. When all the cups are worn away, a horse is said to be smooth mouthed
9. This disease is known as swamp fever. It is primarily transmitted by mosquitoes, and there is currently no vaccine available to prevent it. Equine Infectious Anemia
10. What is the test done to detect the above disease? Coggins
11. These external parasites can be of the biting or the sucking variety. They often live in the manes and tails of affected horses, but can be resent over the entire body. lice
12. Quidding is the term used to describe partly chewed food falling from the mouth in damp clumps.
13. Papillomas are commonly called warts
14. Curb is a sprain of the plantar ligament.
15. Which conformation fault predisposes a horse to plantar ligament strains, and the above unsoundness. Sickle hocks
16. A hoof crack originating at the coronet band and working downwards is called a sand crack

17. This tendon runs down the back of the leg passing the navicular bone, which acts as a fulcrum, and attaches to the underside of the coffin bone. Deep flexor/deep digital flexor

18. The first phalanx is also known as the long pastern

19. A large fermentation chamber is located between the small and large intestines. Bacteria here break down cellulose, and produce vitamins. The cecum

20. This paired organ contains many nephrons, and primarily functions in excretion. It is part of the urinary tract. kidney

21. Balancing these two minerals in the diet is very important. Often fed in a 2:1 ratio, too much of one often leads to a deficiency of the other. Calcium& Phosphorus

22. Selenium is a mineral that acts with vitamin E. its deficiency may lead to white muscle disease in foals.

23. This vitamin plays an integral part in blood clotting. Vitamin K

24. In humans, this organ is used for bile storage. Horses do not have this organ. Gall bladder

25. The longest section of the small intestine is known as the jejunum. Most proteins are absorbed here.

26. The small flap of skin that covers the windpipe when swallowing is called the epiglottis

27. This concentrate is very high in phosphorus compared to most other concentrates. bran It is made from the outer husking of wheat.

28. Corn is the most energy dense of the grains.

29. This is the fourth step in hot shoeing. fitting

30. In a foundered horse, which bone has rotated? Coffin.pedal/3rd phalanx

31. Forging occurs when the toe of a hind foot hits the shoe of a front foot.

32. The name of the groove in a shoe that provides a seat for the nail heads. This groove does not extend around the entire shoe, and is only present where the nails are. Fuller/crease/swedge

33. If uneven pressure is applied when bandaging, the tendons may have a rippled appearance after the bandage is removed. This sign of tendon damage is often called cording

34. Three foxes are called a leash.
35. if hounds are supposed to be hunting rabbit, but take after a fox instead, they are said to riot
36. To chop is to come upon a fox suddenly and kill it.
37. The name of a meet held at a private house. Lawn meet
38. Two hounds are called a couple
39. lampas is a swelling of the mucous membranes of the hard palate o the mouth.
40. The name of a 6 meter circle. volte
41. Scope is the term used to describe a horse's athletic ability.
42. A nappy horse who one who is stubborn, willful and obstinate, and unwilling to go in the required direction.
43. This fungal infection of the skin causes the hair to fall out in a characteristic circular pattern. ringworm
44. Gamgee is cotton wool enclosed in gauze.
45. A manege is an enclosed arena or school, usually rectangular, and used for training.
46. What you get when you cross a horse stallion and a donkey mare. Jennet/hinny
47. A horse is said to be half-bred when one parent is a Thoroughbred.
48. This colour horse is more susceptible to melanomas than any other. grey
49. This disease is caused by a tumor on the pituitary gland. It affects metabolism, especially of sugars, and causes a characteristically long, hairy coat that is not shed in summer months. Cushing's
50. The famous racehorse who won the Kentucky Derby last year, but had to be put down due to complications from a broken leg was called Barbaro