

## C2 WRITTEN TEST

### NAME THE NUTRIENT (Put the right essential nutrient in the space provided)

1. **PROTEINS** are essential nutrients for growth, repair, and maintenance of the horse's body. These are also known as the "building blocks" of cells. (You might also make a case for answering 'amino acids', which are the building blocks of protein.)
2. **FATS/ FATTY ACIDS/ LIPIDS** produce extra energy especially when carbohydrates are not enough. Small amounts are used in digestion, especially of vitamins. Found in oils.
3. **VITAMINS** are vital for body functions. These can be found in hay, grain, sunlight, and are often fed in supplements. (More correctly, the body produces vitamin D when it is exposed to the sun.)
4. **WATER** is needed for life and vital functions as it is an essential part of every cell. Horses need 12 or more gallons this substance each day.
5. **CARBOHYDRATES** are starches and sugars that are used for energy. Cellulose (plant fiber) is used for digestion. (So is hemi-cellulose. Lignin, the other type of structural carbohydrate, cannot be digested.)
6. **MINERALS** are needed to build and maintain tissue, especially bones. These also trigger body functions.

### NUMBERS PLEASE ( /10)

1. 36 is how many teeth that female horses usually have.
2. 206 or 207 bones are in a horse's body.
3. 4 Horsemen of the Apocalypse.
4. 2 whole bones that are in a horse's foot.
5. 2 beats in the gait of pacing.
6. 1 is the amount of points given for an elimination in Prince Phillip Games.
7. 13 regions of Canadian Pony Club
8. 10 is the number of tetanus/rabies shots a horse should receive over a 10 year span. Tetanus is caused by the Clostridium bacteria found normally in the horse's gut. Horse's have very poor immunity to tetanus, and very few horse's recover from it. If you vaccinate for nothing else, always vaccinate for tetanus. Keep your own shots up to date too. (about every 10 years.)
9. 2:1 is the correct calcium phosphorus ratio for mature horses
10. 15 penalty points are added to the worst score when a rider is eliminated at the show jumping phase at National Rally

### TRIVIA ( /30)

1. The right side of the horse is also known as the OFF SIDE.
2. Name the 2 of the 4 members on the Canadian Show Jumping Team in the 2008 Olympics. This year, qx will most likely be about the upcoming World equestrian games, to be held in Kentucky. Para-dressage is the new sport added- what are the others?

3. PACING is the gait used in harness racing.
4. The INFUNDIBULUM/MARK is a dark depression on the tables of the teeth.
5. GALVAYNE'S GROOVE is the vertical groove usually appears on the upper corner incisor at 10 years of age.
6. TUSHES/CANINES are teeth that are usually only found in male horses.
7. AZOTURIA/TYING UP,/MONDAY MORNING DISEASE/SET FAST Often affects fit horses given a day of rest, causes severe muscle cramping.
8. WIND PUFFS /WIND GALLS are swellings just above and on either side of the fetlocks.
9. PLAINTING is the type of movement is associated with base narrow conformation.
10. SIDE BONE is ossification of the lateral cartilages.
11. BORUM is a very hard steel alloy that is welded onto the shoe to provide traction.
12. ALUMINUM is the most common material used to make racing plates. (Aluminum is very light, so doesn't add any weight to slow the horse down- the disadvantage is that it is not very strong.)
13. CURB is another name for a sprain of the plantar ligament. (Where's the plantar ligament?)
14. A,D,E,K are the 4 fat soluble vitamins. (It's important to know which vitamins are fat soluble, because they are stored in the bodies fat, and so can build up over time and become toxic. Water soluble vitamins on the other hand, are simply eliminated if you feed too much. Name some water soluble vitamins.)
15. PARROT MOUTH is another name for a horse with an overshot jaw. (What's the opposite?)
16. \_SYNOVIAL FLUID is the fluid that fills joint capsules. (Also bursae and tendon sheaths)
17. The two bits in a double bridle are the BRIDOOON and the CURB.
18. \_GEORGE MORRIS wrote the book Hunter Seat Equitation.
19. \_BOTS/BOT FLIES are parasites that lay their eggs on the hair of the pony's legs, chin, and shoulder.
20. The SKIN is the largest organ in a horse's body. (What are it's functions?)
21. A BULLFINCH is a specialty fence that consists of a large hedge with a thin screen of twigs extending up from it. The horse is supposed to jump the lower part and jump through the greenery.
22. B.C.L.M. is the region that is holding National Quiz 2009. (Where's 2010?)
23. LIGAMENTS connect bones to bones. (Or sometimes organs to organs.)
24. RENVERS is also known as haunches out.
25. When longing, **SIDE REINS** may be used to help a horse find contact with the bit, influence the position of the head and neck, and to develop self carriage.
26. To CHOP is to come upon a fox suddenly and kill it.
27. A RIOT is said to occur if hounds are supposed to be hunting rabbit, but take after a fox instead. (Or anything they are not supposed to be hunting.)
28. GAMGEE is cotton wool enclosed in gauze.
29. A JENNET/HINNY is what you get when you cross a horse stallion and a donkey mare. This is very confusing- here's what Wikiperdia, and several other

sources say about it: “The **Mule** is a cross between a jack (a donkey stallion)) and a mare. **Hinnies** are just the opposite - a stallion horse crossed to a donkey jennet. For all purposes, hinnies and mules are classified and shown together under the general term Mule. A mule or hinny may be a male (horse mule or horse hinny) or a female (mare mule or mare hinny). Sometimes horse mules (the males) are called Johns, and the mares are called Mollies. . So there are two kinds of mules, the mule (which has a mare mother, and the hinny, which has a jennet (or jenny donkey mother.)

30. THE CECUM is a large fermentation chamber that is located between the small and large intestines. Bacteria here break down cellulose, and produce vitamins.

31. The EPIGLOTIS is the small flap of skin that covers the windpipe when swallowing.

32. FLAT SOLES cause weight to be carried on the sole instead of the wall, which makes the feet tender.

33. The pastern is also known as the FIRST PHALANX. (Almost. The bones of the pastern are the long and short pastern bones, the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> phylanges. The 3<sup>rd</sup> phalanx is the coffin bone.

34. FEATHER EDGED shoes have the inside quarter beveled and angled, to reduce the possibility of interfering and to limit the damage if a horse strike itself.

35. The CLINCHER is a special tool that bends and flattens the clinches into the hoof wall.

## C2 ORAL QUESTIONS

1. On a double bridle the lip strap passes through this parts of a curb chain. ***The Fly link.***

2. What is another name for a hanging cheek snaffle? **Baucher**

3. This mineral that acts with vitamin E. Its deficiency may lead to white muscle disease in foals. **Selenium (Most of the soil West of the Rockies is low in selenium, so most of our grain has selenium added. Be careful with selenium- too much can be toxic. The accidental addition of large amounts of selenium to a supplement caused the deaths of several Polo Ponies last year.)**

4. 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 (Horses who have been infected may survive and go on to be ‘inapparent carriers)**

5.What is the test done to detect the above disease? **Coggins (To find those carriers)**

6.At what age do horses usually have all permanent teeth in wear? **5 years**

7.What is this called? **Full mouthed**