



Texas 4-H
HORSE
Quiz Bowl Supplement



HORSE

TEXAS 4-H QUIZ BOWL

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

NUTRITION

A. Nutrition

Question: What are feces?
Answer: The waste matter of digestion
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 25
Division: Both

A. Nutrition

Question: Name three of the five types of nutrients a horse needs.
Answer: Energy nutrients, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 26
Division: Senior

A. Nutrition

Question: What is the main energy nutrient?
Answer: Carbohydrate
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 26
Division: Both

A. Nutrition

Question: An adult horse's body is about what percentage of water?
Answer: 50 percent, or $\frac{1}{2}$
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 28
Division: Senior

A. Nutrition

Question: What does TDN stand for?
Answer: Total Digestible Nutrients
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 28
Division: Senior

A. Nutrition

Question: What are the three main types of feed?
Answer: Roughages, concentrates and mixed feeds
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 29
Division: Senior

A. Nutrition

Question: It is estimated that a horse secretes how much saliva in 24 hours?
Answer: 10 gallons
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 23
Division: Junior

A. Nutrition

Question: The important digestive action in the large intestine is because of _____.
Answer: Bacteria
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 25
Division: Both

HORSE SAMPLE QUESTIONS

A. Nutrition**Question:** What is the key to carbohydrates?**Answer:** Carbon**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 26**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** All carbohydrates are made up of what three elements?**Answer:** Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 26**Division:** Senior**A. Nutrition****Question:** Fat has how many times more energy per gram than carbohydrate?**Answer:** 2.25**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 26**Division:** Senior**A. Nutrition****Question:** The cecum is also known as a functional _____.**Answer:** Appendix**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 25**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** What is found in green grass and is a good source of Vitamin A?**Answer:** Carotene**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 27**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** Which mineral carries oxygen in the blood?**Answer:** Iron**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 28**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** What makes up most of the blood?**Answer:** Water**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 28**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** What nutrient is both a lubricant and a regulator of body heat?**Answer:** Water**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 28**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****Question:** Which of the energy-rich grains is safest and easiest to feed?**Answer:** Oats**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 31**Division:** Both**A. Nutrition****BONUS****Question:** How much TDN does molasses contain?**Answer:** 54 percent**Source:** "Horse Science"**Page number:** 31**Division:** Both

GENETICS—COLORS AND BREEDING

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: Name the five basic horse coat colors.

Answer: Bay, black, brown, chestnut and white

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 6

Division: Junior

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: In addition to the five basic horse coat colors, what are the five major variations to these colors?

Answer: Dun (buckskin), grey, palomino, pinto and roan

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 6

Division: Junior

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: What is said to be the hardest color to describe, but the easiest to distinguish?

Answer: Bay

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 6

Division: Junior

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: A sire’s offspring are referred to as what?

Answer: Get

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 2

Division: Both

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: What is the male parent or father?

Answer: Sire

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 2

Division: Both

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: The female parent in horses is referred to as the _____.

Answer: Dam

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 2

Division: Both

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: What is the scientific study of how characteristics are passed from parents to offspring?

Answer: Genetics

Source: “Horse Science”

Page number: 20

Division: Both

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: Name the two types of cell division.

Answer: Mitosis and meiosis

Source: “Horse Science”

Page number: 20

Division: Senior

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: What breed describes the ideal color as that of a newly minted coin?

Answer: Palomino

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 7

Division: Both

B. Genetics—Colors and Breeding

Question: What are threadlike structures that appear in pairs or twins in body cells?

Answer: Chromosomes

Source: “Horse Science”

Page number: 20

Division: Both

REPRODUCTION

C. Reproduction

Question: How many ovaries does a mare have?
Answer: 2
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 16
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: What is an ovary?
Answer: A female organ that produces eggs
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 16
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: What is the placenta commonly called?
Answer: Afterbirth
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 16
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: Where is the pituitary gland located?
Answer: At the base of the brain
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 16
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: What is the common term for parturition?
Answer: Birth
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 19
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: The pregnancy process is also known as _____.
Answer: Gestation
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 19
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: Why is the mare called polyestrous?
Answer: Because she cycles continuously throughout the breeding season in the absence of conception
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 18
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: Mares that exhibit no outward signs of estrus during the winter months are said to be _____.
Answer: Anestrous
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 18
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: What is colostrum?
Answer: First milk
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 19
Division: Both

C. Reproduction

Question: The unborn animal as it develops in the uterus is known as the _____.
Answer: Fetus
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 16
Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: What is the scientific name for the egg?

Answer: Ovum

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 16

Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: Much of the reproductive process is regulated by which gland?

Answer: Pituitary

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 16

Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: Gestation requires how many days?

Answer: 340 (300 to 400)

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 19

Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: What are the units of inheritance?

Answer: Genes

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 20

Division: Both

C. Reproduction

Question: What is the term for a mature female horse?

Answer: Mare

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 47

Division: Both

C. Reproduction

Question: What does a follicle contain?

Answer: An egg

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 16

Division: Senior

C. Reproduction

Question: How do nutrients pass from the mare to the fetus?

Answer: From the mare into the placenta and then through the navel cord to the fetus

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 16

Division: Senior

ANATOMY AND CONFORMATION

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: How many teeth does a mare have?

Answer: 36

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 12

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is forging?

Answer: Striking the undersurface of the front foot with the toe of the rear foot

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 7

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is monocular vision?

Answer: The ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 3

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the area between the loin and the tail head called?

Answer: Croup

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 8

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is it called when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper jaw?

Answer: Parrot mouth

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 10

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: How many teeth does a stallion or gelding have?

Answer: 40

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 12

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Teeth that are smallish and white with a distinct neck are called _____.

Answer: Temporary or milk teeth

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 13

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is deglutition?

Answer: Swallowing

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 23

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Movements of stomach and intestines, and elimination of residue are called _____.

Answer: Defecation

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 23

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Can a horse vomit?

Answer: No

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 24

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Does a horse have a gallbladder?

Answer: No

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 25

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Name two parts of a horse's large intestine.

Answer: Cecum, large colon, small colon and rectum

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 25

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: How long is the large colon?

Answer: 10 to 12 feet

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 25

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the capacity of the large colon?

Answer: 80 quarts

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 25

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: The main tube of the respiratory system is called the _____.

Answer: Trachea or windpipe

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 46

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is a slow trot called?

Answer: Jog

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 21

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is a "cooled out" horse?

Answer: One that is neither hot to the touch nor breathing hard

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 27

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Name three parts of the hoof.

Answer: Toe, quarter, white line, heel, wall, frog, sole and buttress

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 37

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the canter?

Answer: A three-beat gait; a moderate, easy, collected gait

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the horny growth on the inside of the horse's leg called?

Answer: Chestnuts, also called night eyes

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the horny growth behind the fetlocks joint called?

Answer: Ergot

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 46

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: How many inches make a hand?

Answer: 4

Source: Horse and Horsemanship

Page number: 46

Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: The horny inside of a hoof is called _____.

Answer: Laminae

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 47

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: The top of a horse's head just behind the ears is called the _____.

Answer: Poll

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 47

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the labial surface of a horse's teeth?

Answer: Surface toward the lips

Source: Anatomy

Page number: 9

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What are the five categories of judging a halter horse?

Answer: Balance, muscling, structure, quality and travel

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 2

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: A well-balanced horse will divide into three equal parts. Name those parts.

Answer: Front shoulder, middle barrel and rear hip

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 2

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What kind of tissue moves the skeleton?

Answer: Muscle

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 3

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What does "quality of muscle" refer to?

Answer: Muscle attachment pattern

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 3

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What are the two criteria in which muscles are evaluated?

Answer: Quantity and quality

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 3

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Which should be wider when viewed from the rear: the stifle or the top of hip?

Answer: Stifle

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 8

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Length of stride is best evaluated from what position of view?

Answer: Side

Source: "Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 12

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: The width between a horse's eyes affects its _____.

Answer: Field of vision

Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"

Page number: 32

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Which gait is known as the foundation gait?

Answer: Walk

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 16

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What are the three natural gaits of the horse?

Answer: Walk, trot and gallop

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 16

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Is the trot a lateral or diagonal gait?

Answer: Diagonal

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 16

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: When loping, the horse's independent moving front leg is known as the _____.

Answer: Lead

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 16

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the term for any mark or deformity that diminishes beauty but does not affect a horse's usefulness?

Answer: Blemish

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What term describes the period when a tooth breaks through the gum?

Answer: Eruption

Source: "Anatomy of the American Quarter Horse"

Page number: ??????

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: When referring to foot action, what is meant by height?

Answer: The amount of elevation in the stride, determined by the radius of the arc

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 18

Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: How many ribs does a horse have?

Answer: 18

Source: "Anatomy of the American Quarter Horse"

Page number: ??????

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Why is a low center of gravity important?

Answer: It allows a horse to shift weight more easily to perform athletic maneuvers.

Source: "4-H Horse Judging Manual"

Page number: 2

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is a vertical crack on the side of the hoof called?

Answer: Quarter crack or sand crack

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 38

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: The horse has what type of vision?

Answer: Monocular

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 3

Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: How are the horse's front legs attached to the rest of the body?
Answer: By muscles and tendons
Source: "4-H Horse Judging Manual"
Page number: 5
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Can a horse see what he is eating?
Answer: No
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 3
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is a cataract?
Answer: A cloudy or opaque appearance of the eye
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where is a horse's center of gravity?
Answer: At a point about 6 inches behind the elbow
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 4
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: At rest, which legs, front or rear, support more weight?
Answer: Front legs
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 4
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where is the horse's center of motion located?
Answer: Approximately over the 15th vertebra
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 5
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where should a rider's weight be positioned to offer the greatest stability and least interference with a horse's motion?
Answer: As near as possible over the horse's center of motion
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 5
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where do the muscles that control leg movements terminate?
Answer: At the knee
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 7
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Cannon, pastern and foot action are controlled by what two things?
Answer: Ligaments and tendons
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 7
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Should withers be high and well defined or rounded?
Answer: High and well defined
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 7
Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Why would size of nostrils be important?
Answer: Large ones allow for maximum air intake.
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 6
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What are bowed tendons and where are they found?
Answer: They are enlarged, stretched flexor tendons behind the cannon bones.
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Is a sidebone a blemish or an unsoundness?
Answer: Unsoundness
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Is a ringbone a blemish or an unsoundness?
Answer: Unsoundness
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Is a cataract an unsoundness or a blemish?
Answer: Unsoundness
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What disease is the inflammation of the small navicular bone usually inside the front foot?
Answer: Navicular disease
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: If a horse has difficulty in breathing and/or lung damage, it is said to have _____.
Answer: Heaves
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Is navicular disease an unsoundness or a blemish?
Answer: Unsoundness
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What condition causes the hoof to turn up and develop rough, deep rings in the hoof wall?
Answer: Founder
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What hoof condition is caused by over-feeding, severe concussion or disease, and abnormal management?
Answer: Founder
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is thrush?
Answer: Disease of the frog
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Is thrush an unsoundness or a blemish?
Answer: Blemish
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Describe stringhalt.
Answer: A nervous disorder characterized by excessive jerking of the hind leg
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is a bog spavin and where is it found?
Answer: A meaty, soft swelling occurring on inner front part of the hock
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is a bone spavin and where is it found?
Answer: A bony growth usually found on the inside lower point of the hock
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS**

Question: What is another term for a bone spavin?
Answer: Jack spavin
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Name two common areas where ruptures or hernias occur.
Answer: Umbilical and scrotal
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: A foal has a total of how many teeth?
Answer: 24
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Age can best be determined by examining what two aspects of the incisor teeth?
Answer: Wear and slant
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Which teeth are used for determining the age of a horse?
Answer: The incisors
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Can canine teeth be found in a gelding?
Answer: Yes
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is another name for canine teeth?
Answer: Tushes
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS**

Question: How many incisors are there in the upper jaw of the stallion?
Answer: Six
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where in the mouth are the canine teeth located?
Answer: In the interdental space between the incisors and molars
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 12
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What does it mean if a horse has a full mouth?
Answer: The horse has a complete set of permanent incisors
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 15
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the interdental space?
Answer: The gum space between the incisor teeth and the molar teeth
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 15
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the star-shaped or circle-like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors?
Answer: Dental star
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 14
Division: Junior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: At what age is a horse normally referred to as being "smooth mouthed"?
Answer: 12 years
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 14
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Length of neck plays an important part in length of _____.
Answer: Stride
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 7
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS**

Question: What is the hollow tube that extends from the mouth to the anus?
Answer: Alimentary canal
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 23
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Mastication is also known as _____.
Answer: Chewing
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 23
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: What is the first part of the digestive tract?
Answer: Mouth
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 23
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where does bile come from?
Answer: The liver
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 24
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation **BONUS**

Question: What is the one-way action from the pharynx to the stomach called?
Answer: Peristalsis
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 24
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Compared to other farm animals, is the horse's stomach larger, smaller or about the same size?
Answer: Smaller
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 24
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Where is the horse's gallbladder located?
Answer: A horse has no gallbladder.
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 25
Division: Both

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Name two of the glands secreting juices into the small intestine that influence digestion.
Answer: Pancreas, liver and intestinal glands
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 24
Division: Senior

D. Anatomy and Conformation

Question: Normally a horse voids how much feces per day?
Answer: 33 to 50 pounds a day
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 25
Division: Both

HORSE HISTORY

E. Horse History

Question: What group registers and records thorough bred horses?
Answer: The Jockey Club
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 2
Division: Both

E. Horse History

Question: The horse was reintroduced to North America by what group of people?
Answer: Spaniards
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 2
Division: Both

E. Horse History

Question: Which Indian tribe developed the Appaloosa?

Answer: Nez Perce

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Both

E. Horse History

Question: Before World War II, the horse's principal role was as a _____.

Answer: War machine

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 2

Division: Junior

E. Horse History

Question: How tall was the eohippus?

Answer: About 12 inches

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 2

Division: Senior

E. Horse History

Question: The horse had its beginnings about ____ million years ago.

Answer: 58

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 2

Division: Junior

E. Horse History

Question: Where did the horse originate?

Answer: North America (Great Plains)

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 2

Division: Both

E. Horse History

BONUS

Question: Name the original ancestor of the horse.

Answer: Eohippus

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 2

Division: Senior

E. Horse History

Question: When did the Spaniards reintroduce the horse to North America?

Answer: The 16th century

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 2

Division: Both

MANAGEMENT

F. Management

Question: How often should a horse be shod?

Answer: Every 4 to 6 weeks

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 38

Division: Junior

F. Management

Question: Name four natural aids used to control the horse.

Answer: Legs, hands, weight and voice

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Senior

F. Management

Question: What is an unbranded stray?

Answer: Maverick

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 47

Division: Senior

F. Management

Question: Filing of rough, irregular teeth to give a smoother grinding surface is called_____.

Answer: Floating

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 46

Division: Junior

F. Management

Question: What is the first stride in the lope or canter called?

Answer: Lead

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 47

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: Which side is the off side?

Answer: The right side of the horse

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 47

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: Which side is the near side?

Answer: Left side of the horse

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 47

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What is the rising and descending of the rider with the rhythm of the trot?

Answer: Posting

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 47

Division: Senior

F. Management

Question: How can a rider shift the center of gravity?

Answer: By shifting his or her weight from side to side or front to rear

Source: “Horse Science”

Page number: 5

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What is a female foal up to 3 years old called?

Answer: A filly

Source: “Horse Judging Manual”

Page number: 14

Division: Junior

F. Management

Question: The horse is most useful between what ages?

Answer: 3 to 15 years

Source: “Horse Science”

Page number: 12

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What term is used when measuring the height of a horse?

Answer: Hand

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 46

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: A well-trained horse should travel at what speed when walking?

Answer: 4 miles per hour

Source: “Horses and Horsemanship”

Page number: 16

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: Horses that are stabled should be groomed how often?

Answer: At least once a day

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 27

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: Why is washing a poor substitute for regular grooming?

Answer: It removes the protective oil of the hair and skin.

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 29

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What is the term for a castrated male horse?

Answer: Gelding

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Junior

F. Management

Question: When cleaning the hoof, in which direction should the hoof pick be used?

Answer: From the heel toward the toe

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 36

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: When should exercised horses be groomed?

Answer: Before leaving the stable or saddling and again when returned to the stable or unsaddled

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 27

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: How often should an unshod horse have its hooves trimmed?

Answer: At least once a month (every 4 to 6 weeks)

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 36

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: How much does a healthy hoof grow per month?

Answer: 3/8 to 1/2 inch

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 36

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What does a farrier do?

Answer: Shoes and trims horses' hooves

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 46

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What is the correct term for a someone trained in horse shoeing?

Answer: Farrier

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 46

Division: Both

F. Management

Question: Which vice is known as biting or setting teeth against the manger or some other object while sucking air?

Answer: Cribbing

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 45

Division: Both

F. Management

BONUS

Question: Name the five gaits of the five-gaited horse.
Answer: Walk, trot, canter, slow gait and rack
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 46
Division: Senior

F. Management

Question: One who rides a horse without control, letting the horse go as it wishes is known as _____.
Answer: A passenger
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 47
Division: Both

F. Management

Question: What is the term for the lateral movement of the horse without forward or backward movement?
Answer: Side step, side pass or traverse
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: ??????
Division: Both

F. Management

Question: One who is trained and skilled in the treating of diseases and injuries of animals is called a _____.
Answer: Veterinarian
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 48
Division: Both

F. Management

Question: Name a material that currycombs are made of.
Answer: Rubber, metal
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 23
Division: Junior

F. Management

Question: Name three grooming aids.
Answer: Currycomb, sweat scraper, body brush, mane and tail comb, hoof pick (also allow other items not listed)
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 23
Division: Junior

F. Management

Question: What is the term for an acquired habit that is annoying, or may interfere with the horse's usefulness, such as cribbing?
Answer: Vice
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 48
Division: Both

F. Management

Question: True neck reining is the response of your horse to the _____ of the rein against the neck.
Answer: Weight
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 20
Division: Both

BREEDS

G. Breeds

Question: What is the written record of the ancestry of an animal called?
Answer: Pedigree
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 2
Division: Senior

G. Breeds

Question: What is a jack?
Answer: A male donkey or ass
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 47
Division: Junior

G. Breeds

Question: What is a cross between a jack and a mare?
Answer: A mule
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 47
Division: Senior

G. Breeds

Question: A Shetland pony is disqualified from registration if it is over what height?
Answer: 46 inches
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 5
Division: Both

SHOWING RULES

H. Showing Rules

Question: How many horses are used in a class for horse judging?
Answer: Four
Source: "Horse Judging Manual"
Page number: 15
Division: Junior

H. Showing Rules

Question: True or false: Showmanship at halter is considered a halter class.
Answer: False
Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"
Page number: 119
Division: Junior

H. Showing Rules

Question: Should an exhibitor wear chaps during a showmanship class?
Answer: No
Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"
Page number: 119
Division: Junior

H. Showing Rules

Question: Is the confirmation of a horse considered a showmanship at halter class?
Answer: No
Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"
Page number: 119
Division: Junior

H. Showing Rules

Question: What are the three gaits performed in a western pleasure class?
Answer: Walk, jog, lope
Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"
Page number: 88
Division: Junior

H. Showing Rules

Question: True or False: The slowest horse in a class should always win.
Answer: False
Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"
Page number: 108
Division: Senior

H. Showing Rules

Question: What is a perfect score in a horse-judging class?
Answer: 50
Source: "Horse Judging Leader Guide"
Page number: 198
Division: Junior

H. Showing Rules

BONUS

Question: What is the fifth gait requested of the American Saddle Horse?
Answer: Rack
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 18
Division: Both

H. Showing Rules

Question: What is gymkhana?
Answer: A program of games on horseback
Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"
Page number: 46
Division: Both

DISEASES

I. Diseases

Question: A displaced patella of the stifle joint is called _____.
Answer: Stifled
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 11
Division: Senior

I. Diseases

Question: What are the two types of equine encephalomyelitis commonly seen in North America?
Answer: Eastern EE and Western EE
Source: "Your Horse's Health"
Page number: 4
Division: Senior

I. Diseases

Question: Where is navicular disease found?
Answer: Front feet
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 10
Division: Junior

I. Diseases

Question: What is the familiar name for the disease caused by the streptococcus equi bacteria?
Answer: Strangles
Source: "Your Horse's Health"
Page number: 6
Division: Senior

I. Diseases

Question: What is the common name for tetanus?
Answer: Lockjaw
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 38
Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: When and where was Potomac horse fever first recognized?
Answer: 1979, in Maryland next to the Potomac River
Source: "Your Horse's Health"
Page number: 12
Division: Junior

I. Diseases

Question: Potomac Horse fever has been confirmed in how many states?
Answer: 32
Source: "Your Horse's Health"
Page number: 13
Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: An animal's ability to resist or repel disease producing organisms is known as what?
Answer: Immunity
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 37
Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: What type of disease can be spread from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact?
Answer: Contagious
Source: "Horse Science"
Page number: 37
Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: What is a means of artificially stimulating the immunity of an animal without actually giving it the disease?

Answer: Vaccination

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 37

Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: An animal capable of shedding disease causing organisms is known as a _____.

Answer: Carrier

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 37

Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: Can a vaccination provide permanent immunity?

Answer: Yes

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 37

Division: Junior

I. Diseases

Question: What is the term given to acute abdominal pain that may be caused by a great variety of disorders?

Answer: Colic

Source: "Horse Science"

Page number: 46

Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: What is the common name for encephalomyelitis?

Answer: Sleeping sickness

Source: "Your Horse's Health"

Page number: 4

Division: Both

I. Diseases

Question: Is tetanus caused by a virus or bacteria?

Answer: Bacteria

Source: "Your Horse's Health"

Page number: 4

Division: Both

TACK AND EQUIPMENT

L. Tack and Equipment

Question: Name the three parts that compose the bridle.

Answer: Reins, bit and headstall

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 24

Division: Junior

L. Tack and Equipment

Question: The toothed wheels on spurs are called _____.

Answer: Rowels

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 47

Division: Junior

L. Tack and Equipment

Question: What is a stirrup cover called?

Answer: Tapadera

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 48

Division: Senior

L. Tack and Equipment

Question: What is the wooden or metal frame of a saddle called?

Answer: A tree

Source: "Horses and Horsemanship"

Page number: 48

Division: Junior

STATE 4-H HORSE SHOW
RULES AND REGULATIONS

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: What is the ownership deadline for competing in district and state 4-H horse shows?

Answer: May 1

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 11

Division: Junior

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: If you knock over a pole in Pole Bending, what is the penalty?

Answer: 5 seconds

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 11

Division: Junior

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: In state and district shows, how many horses can a 4-H owner enter in the qualifying classes?

Answer: One

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 2

Division: Junior

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: How many barrels are in barrel racing?

Answer: Three

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 12

Division: Junior

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: True or False: In the timed event classes, the wearing of a hat is mandatory.

Answer: False

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 7

Division: Both

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: How many poles in the stakes race for 4-H?

Answer: Two

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 12

Division: Junior

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: How many cones are in the stakes race?

Answer: Three

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 12

Division: Junior

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: In Western Pleasure, which gait is not asked for: walk, jog, counter canter or lope?

Answer: Counter canter

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 9

Division: Both

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: How many poles make up the Pole Bending pattern?

Answer: Six

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 11

Division: Both

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: In Pole Bending, how far apart, in feet, are the poles positioned?

Answer: 21

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 11

Division: Both

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: In Western Pleasure, which direction should the horse be reversed toward?

Answer: The center of the arena, away from the rail

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 9

Division: Both

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: In Pole Bending, how far from the starting line is the first pole?

Answer: 21 feet

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 11

Division: Both

M. Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules and Regulations

Question: In the Hunter Horsemanship class, when horses are worked on the rail, they should execute a reverse in which direction?

Answer: Away from the rail

Source: "Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules"

Page number: 14

Division: Both

RODEO

N. Rodeo

Question: What does PRCA stand for?

Answer: Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association

Source: "Humane Facts"

Page number: 4

Division: Senior

N. Rodeo

Question: Name the three roping events of rodeo.

Answer: Calf roping, steer roping and team roping

Source: "Humane Facts"

Page number: 10

Division: Junior

HORSE BOWL REFERENCES

Revised Fall 2002

(This list replaces any list published before August 2002.)

Basic materials:

(Use these to begin the activity and develop interest.)

Anatomy of the American Quarter Horse. American Quarter Horse Association, P.O. Box 200, Amarillo, Texas 79168. Customer inquiry phone number 806-376-4811 (no cost).

Horse Science — TEXAS EDITION. Contact Jeff Howard, Texas 4-H office. (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu (no cost).

Horses and Horsemanship — TEXAS EDITION. Contact Jeff Howard, Texas 4-H office. (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu (no cost).

American Horse Council Youth Leaders Manual — Attn: Lisa Holland, American Youth Horse Council, 4093-A, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40511-8434. (606) 299-9714. (about \$50.00)

Items with an asterisk (*) can be obtained through the Texas Cooperative Extension Faculty Resource Center (<http://tcebookstore.org>) Phone: (979) 845-6573. Fax: (979) 862-1566

They are also available on the Texas 4-H Web site at <http://texas4-h.tamu.edu>

**Texas 4-H Horse Judging Leader's Manual.* (AS 1-2.120). Being revised and updated during fall of 2002. During 2002, contact Jeff Howard for a complimentary photocopy — (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu. During 2003 and later, purchase or download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or download from the Texas 4-H Web site.

**Texas 4-H Horse Judging Manual.* (AS 3-2.051). Being revised and updated during fall of 2002. During 2002, contact Jeff Howard for a complimentary photocopy — (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu. During 2003 and later, purchase or download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or download from the Texas 4-H Web site.

**Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules.* (AS 3-2.043). Focused on current Texas 4-H year. One hard copy distributed to each Texas county during late winter/early spring. Download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or the Texas 4-H Web site.

**Texas 4-H Quiz Bowl Guide.* (AS 3-2.020). Summary of all rules and guidelines of the Quiz Bowl Program. Includes suggestions for starting a group and obtaining equipment.

**Texas 4-H Horse Quiz Bowl Supplement.* (AS3-2.031). 23 pages of sample questions and official reference list.

Advanced materials:

(These are necessary in order to participate in the horse quiz bowl activity competitively at the district level and above. Collectively, they require a financial investment of about \$175 to \$200.)

Horse Industry Handbooks. American Youth Horse Council, 4093-A Iron Works Pike, Lexington, KY 40511-8434 (about \$60.00).

The Dictionary of the Horse - Equus. Contact Jeff Howard, Texas 4-H office — (979) 845-6533 or j-howard@tamu.edu.

Texas Horse Owner's Reference Guide. Contact Pete Gibbs or Brett Scott, Extension Horse Specialists — (979) 845-1562 or p-gibbs@tamu.edu and bdsconfig@ag.tamu.edu (about \$50).

**Texas 4-H Horse Project Teaching Outlines.* (AS 3-2.031). Purchase or download from the Extension Faculty Resource Center or download from the Texas 4-H Web site. These outlines are set up to teach subject matter information from the Texas Horse Owner's Reference Guide. They must be used along with the Guide (\$12).

The Horse. Evans, Borton, et.al. 2nd Edition. W.H. Freeman Co., 660 Market Street, San Francisco, CA 94104. ISBN 0-7167-1811-1. Can also access through online book stores and search engines (about \$50).

Suggested viewing to aid in teaching:

Horse Nutrition and Feeding video series, by Doug Householder, Extension Horse Specialist, retired. Available from the Educational Resource Library. Contact Edna Eisfeldt — (979) 845-2704 or e-eisfeldt@tamu.edu

Other national materials:

Although Texas contest questions will not be drawn from these references, they are used in many national contests. The teams that advance to national contests should use them.

Feeding and Care of the Horse. Williams and Wilkins, 2nd Edition. 351 West Camden Street, Baltimore, MD 21201-2436. (800) 638-0672.

The Coloring Atlas of Horse Anatomy. Kainer and McCracken, Alpine Blue Ribbon Books. P.O. Box 7027, Loveland, CO 80537-0027. (800) 777-7257.

4-H Bowl Score Sheet

Round # _____

Circle: Junior Senior

Captain's Signature: _____ County _____

Captain's Signature: _____ County _____

	TEAM A _____					TEAM B _____			
	Individual Round Points	Toss-up Points	Bonus Points	Team Total		Individual Round Points	Toss-up Points	Bonus Points	Team Points
1.					2.				
3.					4.				
5.					6.				
7.					8.				
9.					9.				
10.					10.				
11.					11.				
12.					12.				
13.					13.				
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28.					28.				
29.					29.				
30.					30.				

**Texas 4-H
Youth
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