

## Horse Bowl Questions

1. How often should you feed your horse?  
A. Twice a day.
2. Harsh or cruel treatment will gain your horse's respect.  
A. False.
3. What should you always use when working around horses?  
A. Caution.
4. Never stand directly behind or in front of a horse  
A. True.
5. The first choice of a frightened horse is to what?  
A. Run away.
6. How much distance should you keep between your horse and the horse in front of you?  
A. At least one horse length.
7. What should you always check before you mount your horse?  
A. The cinch/girth.
8. Is it okay to tie your horse with the reins?  
A. No.
9. Is a mare a male or female?  
A. Female.
10. You can wrap the lead rope around your wrist or hand.  
A. False.
11. It's OK to ride without a helmet if you're just practicing.  
A. False.
12. When approaching a horse, what should you always consider?  
A. The horse's limited field of vision.
13. What type of knot should you use to tie your horse?  
A. A quick release knot.
14. What side of your horse should you be on when leading?  
A. the horse's left.
15. Should you lead a horse by the reins when they are over the horse's neck?  
A. No.
16. Is a stallion male or female?  
A. Male.
17. You should push a horse away from you to turn.

A. True.

18. What is the term for getting on your horse?

A. Mounting.

19. What is the term for the horse's right side?

A. Off side.

20. What should you use to clean a horse's hoof?

A. A hoofpick.

21. What should you do before approaching your horse?

A. Speak to him so he knows you're there.

22. The near side is which side of the horse?

A. The left side.

23. How should you comb the mane and tail?

A. Start at the bottom and work towards the top.

24. How should the curb strap/noseband of the bridle be adjusted?

A. So that two fingers can be inserted between the strap and the horse.

25. How often should you shoe or trim your horse?

A. Every 6-8 weeks.

25. A hand is equal to how many inches?

A. 4 inches.

26. What is the term for the equipment you use for riding?

A. Tack.

27. What is the correct basic seat and hand position when riding a horse?

A. A steady, secure, relaxed seat, with quiet hands.

28. What are aids?

A. The way the rider signals the horse to tell it what to do.

29. Name the four natural aids.

A. Hands, voice, legs, weight/seat.

30. Name an artificial aid.

A. Crops, Bats, spurs, whips.

31. What is another name for a horse shoer?

A. Farrier.

32. What are the five basic horse coat colors?

A. Bay, brown, white, black, and chestnut.

33. When a rider rises up and down with the beats of the trot, he is what?  
A. Posting.
34. What is the clipped area behind the ears called?  
A. The bridle path.
35. When riding, your eyes should be looking down to be sure your horse is behaving.  
A. False.
36. Saddling is done from the near/left side.  
A. True.
37. When riding properly, your heels should be higher than your toes.  
A. False.
38. Squeezing with your legs tells your horse to do what?  
A. Go forward.
39. What are the four major gaits?  
A. Walk, trot/jog, canter /lope, and gallop.
40. Horses learn to obey because of what?  
A. Reward and punishment.
41. How long can a horse pay attention to reward or punishment?  
A. Three seconds.
42. A baby horse of either sex is a:  
A. Foal.
43. A horse that will never be taller than 14'2 hands high is what?  
A. A pony.
44. When cooling out a hot horse, you should immediately give him plenty of cold water.  
A. False.
45. How many beats is the walking gait?  
A. A four beat gait.
46. When a rider is in balance with his horse, his center of gravity is where?  
A. Right over the horse's center of gravity.
47. What is a horse with a gold body color, white mane and tail called?  
A. Palomino.
48. An untrained or inexperienced horse is called what?  
A. Green.
49. An altered/castrated male horse is called what?  
A. Gelding.

50. What breed is known as "The Father of Breeds?"  
A. The Arabian.
51. What breed do small spots all over the body or in a blanket over the hips characterize?  
A. The Appaloosa.
52. What is a wide stripe of white down the face called?  
A. A blaze.
53. A spot of white on the muzzle is called a:  
A. Snip.
54. What does it mean when a horse lays his ears flat back?  
A. He is feeling angry.
55. Name the two primary classes of feeds.  
A. Roughages and concentrates.
56. All bits are meant to communicate with and control the horse by what?  
A. Pressure.
57. It is ok to run or trot on pavement.  
A. False.
58. What is the ideal degree of slop to the shoulder?  
A. 45 degrees.
59. What is the average temperature of the horse?  
A. 101 degrees.
60. In an equitation class, is the rider or the horse being judged the most?  
A. Rider.
61. What is the name of the area below the fetlock joint, above the coronet band?  
A. Pastern.
62. What breeds are considered cold-blooded breeds?  
A. Draft breeds.
63. Which type of bit multiplies the pressure the rider puts on the reins?  
A. The Curb, a leverage bit.
64. Which type of bit puts the same amount of pressure on the mouth as the rider uses on the reins?  
A. The Snaffle, a direct pressure bit.
65. What is the specific three beat gait when the right hind leg pushes off and the left front leg is leading?  
A. Left lead canter/lope.
66. When a horse is on one lead in his front legs and on the other lead in his hind legs, he is said to be what?  
A. Cross cantering.

67. A change of gait is called what?  
A. A transition.
68. A horse should canter with the inside leg leading on a turn or circle.  
A. True.
69. A horse should not be fed grain when he is hot and tired.  
A. True.
70. All snaffle bits are mild bits.  
A. False.
71. It is not normal for a horse to try to boss or pick on other horses.  
A. False.
72. What is the system of rank all horse groups have?  
A. Pecking order.
73. If a horse does the same thing two or three times in a row, he is learning what?  
A. A habit.
74. What is the most common fatal horse illness?  
A. Colic.
75. A horse should be checked for parasites and dewormed at least how often?  
A. Every 2 months.
76. The best way to handle a horse that shies is to punish him.  
A. False.
77. What is the vice called when a horse braces his teeth on something arches his neck and gulps in air?  
A. Cribbing.
78. What is the growth behind the fetlock joint called?  
A. Ergot.
79. Horses have short memories.  
A. False.
80. Any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty, but does not affect the usefulness is called what?  
A. Blemish.
81. Which is considered "soft", the bog spavin or the bone spavin?  
A. Bog spavin.
82. What is another name for Equine Encephalomyelitis?  
A. Sleeping sickness.
83. What is the term for the way a horse is put together?  
A. Conformation.

84. A serious defect that affects a horse's usefulness is called what?  
A. An unsoundness.
85. What is the best type of front leg conformation?  
A. A long sloping shoulder, with short cannons.
86. What is the horse's normal temperature?  
A. Between 99 and 101 degrees.
87. A horse that is relaxed, flexible, and can bend and turn easily is said to be what?  
A. Supple.
88. A horse traveling with his weight mostly on his front legs is what?  
A. On the forehand.
89. When a horse is collected, his balance is shifted to the rear.  
A. True.
90. What is the condition that can occur when horses are kept idle and fed too much grain?  
A. Azoturia.
91. Swelling at or near the fetlocks; a blemish that indicates hard work.  
A. Windpuffs.
92. Degeneration of the small bone within the hoof is called what?  
A. Navicular Disease.
93. What is a calcified lump on the inside of the cannon bone called?  
A. Splint.
94. Which piece of equipment can be used to help with a horse who has a problem throwing its head?  
A. A martingale.
95. What are games on horseback called?  
A. Gymkhana.
96. What is the term used when the horse changes leads without interrupting the canter?  
A. A flying change.
97. When working on your horse's head position, you must first teach him what?  
A. How to flex his jaw and give to the bit.
98. What are the flying insects that lay small yellow eggs on the hair?  
A. Bot flies.
99. What can live part of its life cycle in your horse's digestive tract, damaging his health and making him thin, weak, and unhealthy?  
A. Internal parasites or worms.
100. What is the infection found in the frog of horses, recognized by a wet, black discharge, and a very foul odor?  
A. Thrush.