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**DISTRICT ROUNDUP
1998 - 1999 HORSE BOWL CONTEST
JUNIOR DIVISION**

FIRST ROUND

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1

Q: Where did the horse originate?

Horse Science

A: North America (Great plains)

2

Team B Contestant #1

Q: The horse was reintroduced to North America by (blank)?

Horse Science

A: Spaniards

2

Team A Contestant #2

Q: The horse had its beginning about (blank) million years ago.

Horse Science {The Horse}

A: Fifty-eight (58) {60 Million}

2 {4}

Team B Contestant #2

Q: Name the original ancestor of the horse

Horse Science

A: Eohippus

2

Team A Contestant #3

Q: When were horses reintroduced to North America?

Horse Science {The Horse}

A: The Sixteenth (16th) Century {17th}

2 {7}

Team B Contestant #3

Q: How tall was the original horse?

Horse Science

A: 12 inches

2

Team A Contestant #4

Q: In Horse Judging, how do you get the opportunity to give your opinion to the judge?

Horses and Horsemanship

A: By giving oral reasons on how you placed the class.

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Team B Contestant #4

Q: What is the tissue called that moves the skeleton?

A: Muscle

Horse Judging Leaders Manual

3

Toss Up Questions

Q: The horse has what type of vision?

A: Monocular

Horse Science

3

Bonus Attached

Q: At rest, which legs, front or rear, support more weight

A: Front

Horse Science

4

BONUS

Q: What percent more do the front legs support?

A: 9% to 10%

Horse Science

4

Q: T/F: A horse can see separate objects at the same time.

A: True.

Horse Science

3

Q: Can a horse see what he is eating?

A: No.

Horse Science

3

Bonus Attached

Q: T/F: A horse's front legs are attached by joints to the main skeleton.

A: False

Horse Science

4

BONUS

Q: How are the horse's front legs attached to the rest of the body?

A: By muscles and tendons.

Horse Judging Manual; Horse Science

5; 4

Q: Where is the horse's center of gravity located?

A: At a point about six inches behind the elbow.

Horse Science

4

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Q: Length of neck plays an important part in length of (blank). Horse Science
A: Stride 7

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Is the sidebone a blemish or an unsoundness? 10
A: Unsoundness

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Name three blemishes of the front legs 10
A: Shoe boil or capped elbow, splint, quarter or sand crack,
contracted feet, thrush

Q: How many inches make a hand? Horses and Horsemanship
A: 4 46

Q: What is a fistula? Horse Science
A: An inflamed swelling of the withers 10

Q: Is navicular disease an unsoundness or a blemish? Horse Science
A: Unsoundness 10

Q: How many incisors are there in the upper jaw of the stallion? Horse Science
A: 6 12

Q: Which teeth are used for determining the age of a horse? Horse Science
A: Incisors 12

Q: How many teeth does a mare have? Horse Science {The Horse}
A: 36 {38} 12 {92}

Q: What is the scientific name for the egg? Horse Science
A: Ovum 16

Q: What is the placenta commonly called? Horse Science
A: Afterbirth 16

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Q: T/F: Grasses are higher in protein, energy, vitamins and minerals than concentrates. Horse Science
26
A: False

Q: What is the scientific study of how characteristics are passed from parents to offspring? Horse Science
20
A: Genetics

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: What is a cataract? 10
A: A cloudy or opaque appearance of the eye.

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Is a cataract an unsoundness or a blemish? 10
A: Unsoundness

Q: How long is the small intestine? Horse Science
A: 70 feet 23

Q: What does mastication mean? Horse Science
A: Chewing 23

**JUNIOR
SECOND ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1 Anatomy
Q: How many ribs does a horse have? 5
A: 18 pairs

Team B Contestant #1 Anatomy
Q: What term describes the period when a tooth breaks through
the gum? 9
A: Eruption

Team A Contestant #2 Horse Science
Q: What is the original home of the horse? 2
A: Great Plains of North America

Team B Contestant #2 Horse Science
Q: How many toes did the original horse have on front and hind
feet? 2
A: 4 on the front and 3 on the hind.

Team A Contestant #3 Horse Science
Q: What is monocular vision? 3
A: The ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time.

Team B Contestant #3 Horse Science
Q: Cannon, pastern and foot action is controlled by (blank) and
(blank). 7
A: ligaments and tendons

Team A Contestant #4 Horse Science
Q: What is the area between the loin and the tail head called? 8
A: Croup (rump)

Team B Contestant #4 A: Parrot mouth
Q: What is it called when the lower jaw is shorter than the upper
jaw?

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Horse Science
10

Toss Up Questions

Q: Is a ringbone a blemish or an unsoundness? Horse Science
A: Unsoundness 10

Q: All carbohydrates are made up of what three elements? Horse Science
A: carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. 26

Q: Name two common areas where ruptures or hernias occur. Horse Science
A: Umbilical and scrotal 11

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Displaced patella of the stifle joint is called (blank). 11
A: Stifled

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Name 4 unsoundnesses of the rear limbs. 11
A: Stifled, stringholt, throughpin, bog spavin, bone spavin (or jack spavin), curb, cocked ankle. (capped hock also acceptable)

Q: Can canine teeth be found in a gelding? Horse Science
A: Yes 12

Q: Length of stride is best evaluated from what position of view? Horse Judging Manual
A: Side 12

Q: The width between a horse's eyes affects (blank). Horse Judging Leaders
A: His field of vision Manual
32

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: A foal has how many total teeth? 12
A: 24

BONUS crown, fang
Q: Name 4 parts of a horse's tooth.
A: Cup, cement, central enamel, ivory, pulp, enamel, neck,

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Horse Science
12

Q: At what age is a horse normally referred to as being "smooth mouthed"? Horse Science
14
A: 12 years

Q: What does it mean if a horse has a "full mouth"? Horse Science
15
A: The horse has a complete set of permanent incisors.

Q: How many horses are used in a class for horse judging? Horse Judging Manual
15
A: 4

Q: Where is the pituitary gland located? Horse Science
16
A: At the base of the brain

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Pregnancy is also known as what? 19
A: Gestation

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Gestation requires how many days? 19
A: 340 (300 - 400)

Q: What is an ovary Horse Science
16
A: A female organ that produces eggs.

Q: The unborn animal as it develops in the uterus is known as Horse Science
16
(blank)?
A: Fetus

Q: How many ovaries does a mare have? Horse Science
16
A: 2

Q: Can a horse vomit? Horse Science
24
A: No.

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Q: Compared to other farm animals, is the horses stomach larger,
smaller or about the same size? Horse Science
24
A: Smaller

Q: Where does bile come from? Horse Science
24
A: Liver

Q: How long is the large color? Horse Science
25
A: 10 to 12 Ft.

Bonus Attached Horses and Horsemanship
Q: What is the written record of the ancestry of an animal called? 2
A: Pedigree

BONUS Horse Science
Q: What is the origin of the word horse? 2
A: It comes from the Anglo Saxon word "hors" meaning
swiftness.

33

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**JUNIOR
THIRD ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1	Horse Science
Q: What is the solid mass formed in the follicle on the ovary after the egg has left?	16
A: Corpus luteum	

Team B Contestant #1	Anatomy
Q: What is the labial surface of a horse's teeth?	9
A: Surface toward the lips.	

Team A Contestant #2	Horse Judging Manual
Q: What are the five categories of judging a halter horse?	2
A: Balance, muscling, structure, quality and travel	

Team B Contestant #2	Horse Judging Manual
Q: What are the two criteria in which muscle are evaluated	3
A: Quantity and quality	

Team A Contestant #3	Horse Science
Q: During digestion, proteins are broken down into (blank)	27
A: Amino acids	

Team B Contestant #3	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: Why is wash a poor substitute for regular grooming?	29
A: It removes the protective oil of the hair and skin.	

Team A Contestant #4	Horse Science
Q: Why would size of nostrils be important?	6
A: Large ones would allow for maximum air intake. (The horse cannot breath through its mouth.)	

Team B Contestant #4	Horse Science
Q: Where should a rider's weight be positioned to offer the greatest stability ans least interference with a horse's motion?	5
A: As near as possible over the horse's center of motion.	

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Toss Up Questions

Q: What is forging?	Horse Science
A: Striking the undersurface of the front foot with the toe of the rear foot.	7

Q: Should withers be high and well defined or rounded?	Horse Science
A: High and well defined.	7

Q: What is the proper slope of the pastern?	Horse Science
A: 45 degrees	8

Q: What condition causes the hoof to turn up, and develop rough, deep rings in the hoof wall?	Horse Science
A: Founder	10

Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: Age can best be determined by examining the (blank) and (blank) of the incisor teeth.	12
A: Wear and slant.	

BONUS	Horse Science
Q: What is smooth mouth?	13
A: Refers to smooth biting surface of the upper and lower incisors after the cups have disappeared at 12 years or older.	

Q: What does a follicle contain?	Horse Science
A: An egg	16

Q: How do nutrients pass from the mare to the fetus?	Horse Science
A: From the mare into the placenta and then through the navel cord to the fetus.	16

Q: Is the confirmation of a horse considered in a showmanship at halter class?	Horse Judging ManualL
A: No	119

Q: What is the male parent or father called?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: sire	2

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Bonus Attached

Q: T/F: Violation of PRCA rules will result in disqualification.

A: True

Humane Facts

3

BONUS

Q: Name the 7 events in a PRCA sanctioned rodeo.

A: Saddle bronc riding, bareback riding , bull riding, calf roping, steer roping, team roping and steer wrestling.

Humane Facts

5 - 7

Q: What is the main energy nutrient?

A: Carbohydrate

Horse Science

26

Q: What are two things to look at when buying hay?

A: Leafiness, color, odor, and dust

Horse Science

30

Q: What type of disease can be spread from one animal to another by direct or indirect contact?

A: Contagious

Horse Science

37

33

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**JUNIOR
FOURTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1	Humane Facts
Q: How thick is a horse's skin?	9
A: 5 mm (.2 inch)	

Team B Contestant #1	Humane Facts
Q: T/F: All team roping cattle shall be protected by horn wraps in a PRCA event.	15
A: True	

Team A Contestant #2	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules
Q: What is the ownership deadline for competing in district and State 4-H horse shows excluding futurity program?	2
A: May 1st	

Team B Contestant #2	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules
Q: In state and district shows how many horses can a 4-H owner enter in the qualifying classes?	3
A: 1	

Team A Contestant #3	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules
Q: In pole bending how far from the starting line is the first pole?	13
A: Twenty one (21) feet	

Team B Contestant #3	Humane Facts
Q: What is the minimum weight of steers used in steer wrestling?	7
A: 450 pounds	

Team A Contestant #4	Humane Facts
Q: Animals used in team roping cannot weigh more than how much?	7
A: 700	

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Team B Contestant #4

Q: What is the term for an acquired habit that is annoying, or may interfere with the horse's usefulness, such as cribbing.

A: vice

Horses and
Horsemanship
48

Toss Up Questions

Q: One who is trained and skilled in the treating of diseases and injuries of animals is called what?

A: Veterinarian

Horses and
Horsemanship
48

Q: What is the port of a bridle?

A: The part of the mouthpiece of a bit curving up over the tongue.

Horses and
Horsemanship
47

Q: Which side is the off side?

A: The right side of the horse.

Horses and Horsemanship
47

Q: One who rides a horse without control, letting the horse go as he wishes is known as (blank).

A: Passenger

Horses and
Horsemanship
47

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

A: Lead

Horses and Horsemanship
47

Q: The top of the horse's head just behind the ears is called the (blank).

A: Poll

Horses and Horsemanship
47

Bonus Attached

Q: Which Indian tribe developed the Appaloosa?

A: Nez Perce

Horses and
Horsemanship
45

BONUS

Q: Prior to World War II the horse's principal role was as a (blank)

A: War machine

Horse Science
2

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Q: How often should an unshod horse have their hooves trimmed?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: At least once a month (4-6 weeks)	36

Q: Name three grooming aids.	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Curry comb, sweat scraper, body brush, dandy brush, grooming cloth, mane and tail comb, hoof pick. (also allow other items not listed)	23

Q: What are the three natural gaits of the horse?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Walk, trot and gallop.	16

Q: Which gait is known as the foundation gait?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Walk	16

Bonus Attached	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: Name the five basic horse coat colors.	Horse
A: Bay, Black, Brown, Chestnut, and White	6

BONUS	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: In addition to the five basic horse coat colors what are the five major variations to these colors?	{The Horse}
A: Dun (Buckskin), Grey, Palomino, Pinto, Roan {Dilutions, Grey, Roan, Paint}	6 {81}

Q: The female parent in horses is referred to as the (blank).	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Dam	2

Q: What is the common name for tetanus?	Horse Science
A: Lockjaw	38

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Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: An animal's ability to resist or repel disease producing organisms is known as what?	37
A: Immunity	
BONUS	Horse Science
Q: What is the difference in infectious and contagious diseases?	37
A: Contagious diseases can be transmitted from one animal to another. Infectious disease is caused by the presence of a foreign organism in or on a horse that leads to symptoms	
Q: What are the three forms of roughage?	Horse Science
A: Dry, silage, pasture	29
Q: What nutrient is both a lubricant and regulates body heat?	Horse Science
A: Water	28
Bonus Attached	Horse Science {The
Q: How many teeth does a stallion or gelding have?	Horse}
A: 40 {42}	12 {92}
BONUS	Horse Science
Q: What is another name for canine teeth?	12
A: Tushes	
Q: T/F: Positioning and timing are more important to the steer wrestler than sheer strength.	Humane Facts
A: True	4
Q: What is a follicle?	Horse Science
A: A bubble like structure on the ovary which contains the egg.	16
Q: Why is the mare called polyestrous?	Horse Science
A: Because she cycles continuously throughout the breeding season in the absence of conception.	18

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**JUNIOR
FIFTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1
Q: How long is a chukker?
A: 7 1/2 minutes

Horses and
Horsemanship
45

Team B Contestant #1
Q: What is the name of the hollow tube which extends from the
horse's mouth to its anus?
A: Alimentary canal

Horse Science
23

Team A Contestant #2
Q: Fat has (blank) times more energy per gram than
carbohydrate.
A: 2.25

Horse Science
26

Team B Contestant #2
Q: Normally a horse voids how much feces per day?
A: Thirty-three to fifty pounds (33 - 50) per day

Horse Science
25

Team A Contestant #3
Q: Which side is the near side
A: The left side of the horse.

Horses and
Horsemanship
47

Team B Contestant #3
Q: Is the trot a lateral or diagonal gait?
A: Diagonal

Horses and
Horsemanship
16

Team A Contestant #4
Q: T/F: A 1993 - 1994 survey indicates that the injury rate for
animals in a PRCA rodeo is less than 1 in 2,000.
A: True

Humane Facts
4

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Team B Contestant #4
Q: What is the minimum weight of a calf that will be used in the calf roping event?
A: 220 pounds

Humane Facts
7

Toss Up Questions

Q: How long is the large intestine?
A: 29 feet

Horse Science
23

Q: What is the hormone that initiates lactation and stimulates milk secretion?
A: Prolactin

Horse Science
16

Q: The response of the Periosteum to injury may result in undesirable bone growth, name them?
A: splints, spavins and ringbones

The Horse
90 3rd

Q: Where does the Galvayne's Groove appear?
A: At the gum line of the upper corner incisor

The Horse; Anatomy
93; 9

Q: At what ages does the Galvane"s groove appear and disappear?
A: Appears at 10 years and disappears at 30 years of age

The Horse
93

Q: Abnormally upright foot with high heel and short toe, resulting from inability to straighten the coffin bone is called what?
A: Club Foot

Dictionary of The Horse
18

Bonus Attached
Q: What piece of equipment is used to urge cattle and horses to move?
A: Electric prod

Humane Facts
9

BONUS
Q: According to Humane Facts, what are the three controversial pieces of equipment used in rodeos?
A: Flank strap, electric prod, and spurs.

Humane Facts
8 - 9

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Q: What is the average length of the estrous cycle? A: 22 days	Horse Science 18
<hr/>	
Q: What are the first three things to consider when balancing a ration for your horse? A: Age Weight and type of work?	Horse Science 32
<hr/>	
Q: Name two digestive processes. A: Mechanical, secretory, chemical, microbiological	Horse Science 23
<hr/>	
Q: Which gland is located at the base of the brain and secretes hormones which regulate the body? A: Pituitary gland	Horse Science 16
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Bonus Attached Q: Why is muscling important to the horse? A: Muscle is used to move the skeleton.	Horse Judging Manual 47
<hr/>	
BONUS Q: A well balanced horse will divide into three equal parts; name those parts. A: Front shoulder, middle barrel, and rear hip	Horse Judging Manual 2
<hr/>	
Q: The horse is most useful between what ages? A: 3 to 15 years	Horse Science 12
<hr/>	
Q: Much of the reproductive process is regulated by which gland? A: Pituitary	Horse Science 16
<hr/>	
Q: What does crow hop mean? A: Mild bucking motions	Horses and Horsemanship 46
<hr/>	
Q: Properly adjusted bridle that just raises the corners of the mouth places the bit where? A: One the bars of the mouth.	Horses and Horsemanship 26

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Q: T/F: PRCA rules prohibit the use of sharpened spurs. A: True	Humane Facts 9
<hr/>	
Bonus Attached Q: T/F: Only the horses needed during actual competition in the event will be allowed in the boxes during a timed event. A: True	Humane Facts 17
BONUS Q: How much would a PRCA member be fined for each the 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd mistreatment of an animal offense? A: \$250, \$500, \$750	Humane Facts 14
<hr/>	
Bonus Attached Q: Where does the adsorption of the majority of nutrients occur? A: Small intestine	Horse Science 23
BONUS Q: Name the 5 nutrients required by the horse. A: 1) fats and carbohydrates or energy, 2) proteins, 3) vitamins, 4) minerals, 5) water	Horse Science 26
<hr/>	
Q: Abnormal growth in the periosteum is termed as what? A: Extosis	The Horse 90 3 rd
<hr/>	
Q: What structure prevents the horse from breathing through its mouth? A: Soft palate	Dictionary of the Horse; Horse Science 66; 24

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**JUNIOR
SIXTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1 Dictionary of the Horse
Q: What is the dominant horse in the herd called? 50
A: Alpha horse

Team B Contestant #1 The Horse
Q: How many bones make up the skeleton of the horse? 90
A: 205 bones

Team A Contestant #2 Horse Science
Q: How long does the bot larva stay in the horse's stomach? 44
A: 10 - 11 months

Team B Contestant #2 Horse Science
Q: What disease is the inflammation of the small navicular bone? 10
A: Navicular disease

Team A Contestant #3 Horse Science
Q: Describe stringhalt. 11
A: A nervous disorder characterized by excessive jerking of the hind leg.

Team B Contestant #3 Horse Science
Q: What is the first part of the digestive tract? 23
A: Mouth

Team A Contestant #4 Horses and
Q: How often should a horse be shod? Horsemanship
A: Every 4 to 6 weeks 38

Team B Contestant #4 Horses and
Q: What is an unbanded stray? Horsemanship
A: Maverick 47

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Toss Up Questions

Q: Which of the energy-rich grains is safest and easiest to feed? A: Oats	Horse Science 31
<hr/>	
Q: What disease is characterized by high temperature and swelling of lymph nodes which usually abscess? A: Strangles or distemper	Horse Science 38
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Q: What is dressage? A: Advanced exercises and training in horsemanship.	Horses and Horsemanship 46
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Q: T/F: The American Veterinary Association recognizes PRCA guidelines in it's position statement on the welfare of animals in spectator events. A: True	Humane Facts 2
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Bonus Attached Q: T/F: PRCA Rodeos have seven events. A: True	Humane Facts 4
<hr/>	
BONUS Q: Name 3 of the roughstock events in a PRCA Rodeo. A: Saddle bronc riding, bareback riding and bull riding.	Humane Facts 4
<hr/>	
Q: What is the energy rich feed with protein vitamins and mineral supplements? A: Concentrate	Horse Science 29
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Q: Which vice is known as biting or setting teeth against the manger or some other object while sucking air? A: Cribbing	Horses and Horsemanship 45

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Bonus Attached
Q: What is the term for the lateral movement of the horse without forward or backward movement.
A: Side Step, side pass or traverse.

Horses and Horsemanship
48

BONUS
Q: Name the five gait of the five-gaited horse.
A: Walk, trot, canter, slow gait and rack.

Horses and Horsemanship
46

Q: How long of a fast does it take to completely empty a horse's stomach?
A: 24 hours

Horse Science
24

Q: How many muscles control each ear?
A: 10

The Horse
121

Bonus Attached
Q: How many incisors are in each upper and lower jaw?
A: Six

Horse Science
12

BONUS
Q: What are the different kinds of teeth horses have?
A: Incisors, premolars, molars, and canines or tushes in males
wolf teeth}

Horse Science {The
Horse}
12, 23; {92}

Q: What is the passageway to the respiratory system called?
A: Nasal Cavity

The Horse
90

Q: Is thrush and unsoundness or a blemish?
A: Blemish

Horse Science
10

Q: T/F: No sore , lame, sick or injured animal or animal with defective eyesight is permitted in the draw at a PRCA event.
A: True.

Humane Facts
13

Q: In Horse Judging, how do you get an opportunity to give your opinion to the judge?
A: By giving oral reasons on how you placed the class.

Horses and
Horsemanship
14

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Q: Where do the muscles that control leg movements terminate? Horse Science
A: At the knee. 7

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: What is the function of accessory glands in the male reproductive system? 17
A: To produce fluids to nourish and preserve the sperm.

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Name two accessory glands in the male reproductive system. 17
A: Prostate, Seminal vesicles, Cowper's Gland

Q: The bony socket that surrounds and protects the eye, is called what? The Horse
A: Orbital cavity 90 5th

Q: Good bucking horses can cost how much money? Humane Facts
A: Up to \$15,000 10

Q: Where is the horse's "center of motion" located? Horse Science
A: Approximately over the 15th vertebra. 5

Q: What is the key to carbohydrates? Horse Science
A: Carbon 26

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**JUNIOR
SEVENTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1
Q: What is a vertical crack on the side of a hoof called?
A: Quarter crack or sand crack.

Horses and
Horsemanship
38

Team B Contestant #1
Q: When loping, the horse's independent moving front leg is known as the (blank)
A: Lead

Horses and
Horsemanship
16

Team A Contestant #2
Q: The elimination of digestive residue is (blank).
A: Defecation

Horse Science
23

Team B Contestant #2
Q: What is deglutition?
A: Swallowing

Horse Science
23

Team A Contestant #3
Q: Teeth that are smallish and white with a distinct neck are called what?
A: Temporary or milk teeth

Horse Science
13

Team B Contestant #3
Q: Mares that exhibit no outward signs of estrus during the winter months are said to be (blank)
A: Anestrous

Horse Science
18

Team A Contestant #4
Q: What is colostrum?
A: First Milk

Horse Science
19

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Team B Contestant #4
Q: What does the term optic refer to? Dictionary of the Horse
A: Eye 50

Toss Up Questions

Q: Bones are held together by? The Horse
A: Ligaments 90

Q: If material is not digested in the small intestine, where does it
pass to? Horse Science
A: Large intestine 25

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Where is navicular disease usually found? 10
A: Front feet

BONUS Horses and
Q: Name three parts of the hoof. Horsemanship
A: Toe, quarter, white line, heel, wall, frog, sole, and buttress 37

Q: What is a stirrup cover called? Horses and Horsemanship
A: Tapadera 48

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Where is progesterone secreted from? 16
A: Corpus luteum (Hypertrophic cells of the corpus luteum)

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Progesterone performs what function in the mare? 16
A: Inhibits the action of estrogen and aids the development of
the uterus for implantation and nutrition of the embryo

Q: What is feces? Horse Science
A: The waste matter of digestion. 25

Q: If a horse has difficulty in breathing and/or lung damage it is
said to have (blank). Horse Science
A: Heaves 11

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Q: What is the membrane by which the fetus is attached to the uterus? Horse Science
16
A: Placenta

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Which part of the digestive system lies between the small intestine and large colon? 25
A: Cecum (blind gut)

BONUS Horse Science
Q: Name five major parts of the alimentary canal. 23
A: Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, anus

Q: What would the sex genes of a stallion be? Horse Science
A: XY 22

Q: In the reproductive system, what is the infundibulum? Horse Science
A: The funnel like membrane that surrounds the ovary. 16

Q: What nerve is responsible for conveying the sense of smell? The Horse
A: The olfactory nerve 90-91

Bonus Attached The Horse
Q: The skeletal system of the horse is made up of 2 sections; name them? 90 1st
A: Trunk and Limbs

BONUS The Horse
Q: What parts of the horse does the trunk consist of? 90
A: Skull, Spinal column, ribs and breastbone.

Q: Overfeeding, severe concussion or disease, and abnormal management can cause what hoof condition? Horse Science
A: Founder 10

Q: Name the venereal disease of a mare's vagina and or uterus? The Horse
A: Metritis (CEM or contagious Equine Metritis) 603

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Q: What 2 things determine the speed of the horse?	The Horse
A: Stride frequency and stride length.	169

Q: Which of the ribs are considered the true ribs?	The Horse.
A: The first 8 are true ribs	97

Q: How many cervical vertebrae does a horse have?	Horse Science
A: Seven (7)	6

Q: Where are the Parotid glands located?	The Horse
A: Below the ear	96

Q: What is the make up of a horse's saliva?	Horse Science
A: 99% water and 1% inorganic salts and proteins.	23

Q: When the forequarter and hind quarter appear to be of nearly equal size and development the horse is said to exhibit what?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Balance	10

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**JUNIOR
EIGHTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1	Horse Science
Q: What are bowed tendons and where are they found?	10
A: They are enlarged, stretched flexor tendons behind the cannon bones.	

Team B Contestant #1	Horse Science
Q: What is bog spavin and where is it found?	11
A: Meaty, soft swelling occurring on inner front part of hock.	

Team A Contestant #2	Horse Science
Q: It is estimated a horse secretes how much saliva in 24 hours?	23
A: 10 Gallons	

Team B Contestant #2	The Horse
Q: Which bones act as levers and aid in the support of weight and locomotion?	90
A: Long bones	

Team A Contestant #3	The Horse
Q: What covers the bones at the points of articulation?	90
A: Thick, smooth cartilage	

Team B Contestant #3	Humane Facts
Q: T/F: Bucking horses are born, not made, and the flank strap cannot make the horse a champion buckler.	8
A: True	

Team A Contestant #4	Humane Facts
Q: T/F: A veterinarian is not required to be present or on call for a PRCA event.	13
A: False	

Team B Contestant #4	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules
Q: How many poles make up the Pole Bending pattern?	13
A: Six (6)	

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Toss Up Questions

Bonus Attached	Horses and horsemanship
Q: What is the term that describes the male parent?	2
A: Sire	
<hr/>	
BONUS	Horse Science
Q: What is the path of the sperm from the testicle to the exterior?	17
A: Epididymis, vas deferens, urethra	
<hr/>	
Q: The offspring of a stallion is called a what?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Get	2
<hr/>	
Q: What is the material leaving the stomach and entering the small intestine called?	Horse Science
A: Chyme	24
<hr/>	
Q: Which nutrients act as fuel?	Horse Science
A: energy (fats and carbohydrates)	26
<hr/>	
Q: What is the name of the stomach opening into the intestine?	Horse Science
A: Pylorus	25
<hr/>	
Q: What is another name for Equine Botulism?	Your Horse's Health/botulism.h
A: Forage Poisoning	
<hr/>	
Q: T/F: In the PRCA sanctioned rodeos the use of sharpened rowels is allowed.	Humane Facts
A: False	9
<hr/>	
Q: What is the wooden or metal frame of a saddle called?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Tree	48

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Bonus Attached	The Horse
Q: Name the four classifications of bones.	90
A: Long, short, flat, and irregular	
BONUS	The Horse
Q: Name the chief function of each type of bone.	90
A: Long bone - levers, Short - absorb concussion, irregular - these are spinal cord bones that protect the central nervous system, flat - enclose cavities that contain vital organs.	
Q: What is the name of the habit in which a horse rolls his food into a ball and drops it on the ground due to injured teeth or tongue?	Dictionary of the Horse
A: Quidding	59
Q: What is a bone spavin and where is it usually found?	Horse Science
A: Bony growth usually found on inside lower point of hock.	11
Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: What is the one-way action from the pharynx to the stomach called?	24
A: Peristalsis	
BONUS	Horse Science
Q: Name two of the glands secreting juices into the small intestine which influences digestion.	24
A: Pancreas, liver and intestinal glands.	
Q: Which hormone comes from the pituitary gland and causes follicle growth?	Horse Science
A: Follicle Stimulating Hormone	16
Q: What is thrush?	Horse Science
A: Disease of the frog	10
Q: In pole bending how far apart, in feet, are the poles positioned?	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules
A: Twenty one (21)	13

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Q: What are small finger-like projections that increase the surface area of the small intestine? Horse Science
25
A: Villi

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: Where is prolactin produced? 16
A: Anterior Pituitary

BONUS Horse Science
Q: What are the two main functions of the corpus luteum? 16
A: Produces hormone to help maintain pregnancy. Prevents other follicles from developing.

Q: Which nutrients act as bricks and mortar of the body? Horse Science
A: Protein 27

Q: The bones of the upper jaw that carry the upper teeth are called what? The Horse
A: Maxillae 92 1st

Q: T/F: PRCA require flankstraps to be lined with sheepskin. Humane Facts
A: True 8

Q: Why is a low center of gravity important? Horse Judging ManualM
A: It allows a horse to shift weight more easily to perform athletic maneuvers. 2

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**JUNIOR
NINTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: When referring to foot action what is meant by height?	18
A: The amount of elevation in the stride, determined by the radius of the arc.	

Team B Contestant #1	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: What is the term for any mark or deformity that diminishes the beauty, but does not affect the horse's usefulness?	45
A: Blemish	

Team A Contestant #2	Horse Science
Q: The important digestive action in the large intestine is due to (blank)	25
A: Bacteria	

Team B Contestant #2	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: What is the horny growth behind the fetlocks joint called?	46
A: Ergot	

Team A Contestant #3	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: The horny inside of a hoof is called (blank).	47
A: Laminae	

Team B Contestant #3	Horse Judging Manual
Q: Which should be wider when viewed from the rear, the stifle or the top of the hip?	8
A: Stifle	

Team A Contestant #4	Humane Facts
Q: What does PRCA stand for?	2
A: Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association	

Team B Contestant #4	Humane Facts
Q: Name the three roping events of rodeo.	6
A: Calf roping, steer roping, and team roping.	

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Toss Up Questions

Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: What are the units of inheritance?	20
A: Genes	
<hr/>	
BONUS	Horse Science
Q: What are thread like structures that appear in pairs or twins in body cells?	20
A: Chromosomes	
<hr/>	
Q: What does TDN stand for?	Horse Science
A: Total Digestible Nutrients	28
<hr/>	
Q: The main tube of the respiratory system is called (blank).	Horse Science
A: Trachea or wind pipe	46
<hr/>	
Q: What is the hormone from the pituitary gland that regulates the corpus luteum in the female and testosterone secretion in the male?	Horse Science
A: Luteinizing Hormone	16
<hr/>	
Q: Is a wind puff considered an unsoundness or a blemish?	Horse Science
A: Unsoundness.	10
<hr/>	
Q: The offspring of a mare are called her what?	Horse and Horsemanship
A: Produce	2
<hr/>	
Q: What are acceptable spurs for saddle bronc riding and bareback riding at PRCA events	Humane Facts
A: Acceptable spurs have rowels that are blunt and are about one eighth inch thick. The rowels do not lock.	9
<hr/>	
Q: What kind of bones enclose the cavities containing vital organs?	The Horse
A: Flat Bones	90 2nd
<hr/>	
Q: Where in the mouth are the canine teeth located?	Horse Science
A: In the interdental space between the incisors and molars.	12

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Bonus Attached Dictionary of the Horse
Q: What pituitary hormone triggers or induces milk production? 58
A: Prolactin

BONUS Horse Science
Q: What is the path of the egg after it is released? 18
A: Infundibulum, oviduct, uterus

Bonus Attached Horse Science
Q: How long into the pregnancy does the placenta attach itself to 19
the wall of the uterus?
A: Six weeks

BONUS Horse Science
Q: What are the three phases of the estrous cycle? 18
A: Diestrus, proestrus, estrus

Bonus Attached Your Horse's Health
Q: What is the common name for encephalomyelitis? 4
A: Sleeping Sickness

BONUS Dictionary of The Horse
Q: The term for being unable to move or communicate is what? 16
A: Catatonic

Q: What is the clinical term for mechanical reduction or chewing 4
of food into finely divided particles and mixes the food
with saliva 23
A: Mastication

Q: Is tetanus caused by a virus or bacteria? Your Horse's Health
A: Bacteria 4

Q: What do you call the opening of the esophagus into the 4
stomach? 24
A: Cardia

Q: A sire's offspring are referred to as what? Horses and
A: Get Horsemanship
2

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-
- Q: Name the horse that originated in Ireland and is famous for its jumping ability? The Horse
65
A: Connemara
-
- Q: The toothed wheels on spurs are called (blank). Horses and
A: Rowels Horsemanship
47
-
- Q: How are bones connected together? The Horse
A: By ligaments 90
-
- Q: What type of bones enclose the cavities containing vital organs? The Horse
A: Flatbones 90
-
- Q: If you knock over a pole in pole bending what is the penalty? Texas 4-H Horse Show
A: 5 seconds Rules
13

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**JUNIOR
TENTH ROUND**

Individual Questions

Team A Contestant #1
Q: What is the common term for parturition?
A: Birth

Horse Science
19

Team B Contestant #1
Q: An adult horse's body is approximately (blank) water.
A: 50% or 1/2

Horse Science
28

Team A Contestant #2
Q: What is a slow trot called?
A: Jog

Horses and
Horsemanship
21

Team B Contestant #2
Q: What is the canter?
A: A 3 beat gait; a moderate, easy collected gait

Horses and
Horsemanship
45

Team A Contestant #3
Q: T/F: The PRCA goes to great lengths to ensure the proper care, handling and treatment of all animals involved in PRCA sanctioned rodeos.
A: True

Humane Facts
2

Team B Contestant #3
Q: As the horse ages the chewing surface of the teeth change from oval to what shape?
A: Triangular

The Horse
93

Team A Contestant #4
Q: The hinged lower jaw is called what?
A: Mandible

The Horse
92 1st

Team B Contestant #4
Q: What is a "cooled out" horse?
A: One that is neither hot to the touch or breathing hard

Horses and
Horsemanship
27

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Toss Up Questions

Q: Name the type of bones that protect the central nervous system?	The Horse
A: Irregular bones	90

Q: What is the horny growth on the inside of the horse's leg called?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Chestnuts, night eyes	45

Q: Name the 3 passages found in the facial portion of the skull.	The Horse
A: Orbital cavity, Nasal Cavity, Oral cavity	90

Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: An acute disease rapidly overcomes the resistance of a horse and requires rapid response. What type of disease persists and is long term?	37
A: Chronic	

BONUS	Horse Science
Q: What is it called when a horse assumes a sitting dog position after a strenuous workout?	38
A: Azoturia or Monday Morning Sickness	

Q: The speed of a horse is determined by what?	The Horse
A: Stride frequency and stride length	169

Q: How can a rider shift the center of gravity?	Horse Science
A: By shifting his weight from side to side or front to rear.	5

Q: Potomac Horse Fever has been confirmed in how many states?	Your Horse's Health
A: 32	13

Q: Is the comparative term "TYPIER" a negative or positive description of a horse being judged?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Positive	14

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Bonus Attached	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: Which gait has the most beats - walk, trot or gallop?	16
A: The walk (four beats)	
<hr/>	
BONUS	Horses and Horsemanship
Q: Name the four natural aids used in riding.	20
A: Voice, hands, legs and weight	
<hr/>	
Q: What is the term given to acute abdominal pain which may be caused by a great variety of disorders?	Horse Science 46
A: Colic	
<hr/>	
Q: When cleaning out your horse's hoof with a hoof pick, should you work toe to heel or heel to toe?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Heel to toe	28
<hr/>	
Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: What is the most important factor which affects the nutrient level of grasses?	29
A: Stage of maturity	
<hr/>	
BONUS	Your Horse's Health
Q: When and where was Potomac Horse Fever first recognized?	12
A: 1979 in Maryland next to the Potomac River.	
<hr/>	
Q: Tight barns which are too warm and humid increase chances of what type of health problem?	Horse Science 35
A: Respiratory problems	
<hr/>	
Q: What is a ring of rope, rawhide or metal on a lasso through which the loop slides called?	Horses and Horsemanship
A: Honda	45
<hr/>	
Bonus Attached	Horse Science
Q: The cecum is also known as a functional (blank)?	25
A: Appendix	
<hr/>	
BONUS	Horse Science
Q: Name 4 parts of the large intestine.	25
A: Cecum, Large colon, small colon, and rectum.	

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Q: What is the familiar name for the disease caused by the
streptococcus equi bacteria? Your Horse's Health
6
A: Strangles

Q: What is the art of riding horseback called? Horse and Horsemanship
A: Equitation 46

Q: What do you call the inflammation of a ligament? Dictionary of The Horse
A: Desmitis 23

Q: What is the internal parasite affecting man and some animals,
including the horse? Dictionary of The Horse
A: Fluke 30

Q: Is a sweeny considered a blemish or an unsoundness? Horse Science
A: Unsoundness 10

Q: What is the distal sesamoid bone better known as? Dictionary of The Horse
A: the Navicular bone 24

33

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**JUNIOR
TIEBREAKERS**

Q: What is another term for a bone spavin? A: Jack spavin	Horse Science 11

Q: What is the star-shaped or circle like structure near the center of the wearing surface of the permanent incisors. A: Dental Star	Horse Science 14

Q: Which mineral carries oxygen in the blood? A: Iron	Horse Science 28

Q: Filing of rough, irregular teeth to give a smoother grinding surface is called (blank). A: Floating	Horses and Horsemanship 46

Q: What is the rising and descending of the rider with the rhythm of the trot? A: Posting	Horses and Horsemanship 47

Q: If the foal carries the sex genes XX will it be male or female? A: Female	Horse Science 22

Q: What are the three main types of feed? A: Roughages, Concentrates, and mixed feeds.	Horse Science 29

Q: Name the two types of cell division. A: Mitosis and Meiosis	Horse Science 20

Q: How many cones in the stakes race? A: 2	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules 14

Q: In Western Pleasure which gait is not asked for walk, jog, counter canter, or lope? A: Counter Canter	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules 12

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Q: An animal capable of shedding disease causing organisms is known as a (blank).	Horse Science 37
A: Carrier	

Q: T/F: In the timed event classes the wearing of a hat is mandatory.	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules 9
A: False	

Q: In the hunter horsemanship class when horses are worked on the rail they should execute a reverse in which direction?	Texas 4-H Horse Show Rules 17
A: Away from the rail	

Q: Excessive dragging of a calf in calf roping is defined as:	Humane Facts 17
A: Five feet or more	

Q: How much does a healthy hoof grow per month?	Horses and Horsemanship 36
A: three eighths (3/8) to one half (1/2) inch	

Q: What is the correct term for someone trained in horse shoeing?	Horses and Horsemanship 46
A: Farrier	

Q: What is gymkhana (jim-kah-na)?	Horse and Horsemanship 46
A: A program of games on horseback	

Q: What is a cross between a male donkey and a female horse?	Horses and Horsemanship 47
A: Mule	

Q: Under PRCA rules, where is the only place a cattle prod can be used to aid in moving the livestock?	Humane Facts 18
A: On hip and shoulder areas	

Q: What nerve is responsible for the sense of smell?	The Horse 92
A: Olfactory nerve	

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Q: T/F: Showmanship at halter is considered a halter class. Horse Judging Leaders
A: False Manual
119

Q: At what age is the Galvayne's Groove 1/2 way down the The Horse
incisor? 93
A: 15 years of age

Q: What is a jack? Horses and
A: A male donkey Horsemanship
47

Q: What is the fifth gait requested of the American Saddle Horses and
Horse? Horsemanship
A: Rack 18