

True/False Circle the best answer

1. Narrow girths tend to be more comfortable than wide ones.
2. An elastic wrap may be used over a braided tail as a finishing bandage.
3. A Kimblewick/Kimberwick bit may have slotted bit rings.
4. A horse with Cushing’s syndrome sheds its winter coat more rapidly than most horses.
5. One good reason to hand-rub the horse’s legs is to detect any heat or swelling.
6. Unusual irritability around the girth area is often a sign of ulcers or Lyme disease.
7. A horse cannot actually get his tongue over the bit.
8. Girths should be fastened on the first two, or the first and third, billet straps.
9. Thin tails tend to look better with a natural point.
10. The drop noseband aids with control of the horse.
11. When training the mane to lie on one side, it’s best to shorten the mane before training it.
12. An unbraided fringe of mane at the withers gives the impression of a straight shoulder.
13. A horse should not be turned out in bad fly conditions with his tail tied up.
14. Hackamores should only be used by experienced riders.
15. Most drying and cracking of hooves is due to overuse of hoof polish.
16. Grooming is most effective when done after exercise.
17. A horse’s tail hair will tend to stretch and break if brushed when it’s wet.
18. A horse’s mane tends to be thickest at the middle of the neck.
19. Once a stain has penetrated the tail’s hair shaft it is permanent.
20. A breastplate is most likely to be necessary on a lean, fit horse.
21. A polo tail is another name for a mud knot.
22. It is important not to dampen the bandage or the tail when applying a travel tail bandage.
23. Allowing a hot horse to drink may cause cramps.
24. Egg butt snaffle bits prevent the bit from pinching the horse’s lips.
25. Packing the hoof with a prepared clay such as White Rock helps to dry out the feet.
26. All Pelham bits are used with double reins.
27. Metal mane and tail combs are not recommended for grooming mane and tail hair.
28. The object of a gag snaffle is to lower the head and encourage flexion.
29. If a bridle path is too long, it gives the impression of a shorter neck.
30. Allowing a hot horse to drink may cause colic.
31. A long mane looks best if kept at one length.
32. Horses accept bathing from a hose better if you start with a trickle of water and work down from the neck.
33. An unfit horse cools more slowly than a fit horse.
34. When taking braids out, it helps to wet the mane thoroughly first.
35. To hand-rub a horse’s knee or shin, face toward the front.
36. Hoof polishes last longer than oil dressings.
37. In very hot or humid weather, a very hot horse needs to cool down slowly.
38. A slightly shorter mane looks better when the hunter is unbraided.
39. The roller snaffle bit encourages the horse to play with the bit.
40. Knob braids on a horse’s mane are generally the most secure.
41. A horse’s shedding out process is influenced by lengthening daylight as well as warmer temperatures.
42. Using human hair products on a horse too frequently may dry the skin and hair.
43. A scalloped mane looks best when the mane and neck are the same color.
44. Both sweat glands and sebaceous glands are contained in the horse’s epidermis.

Fill in the Blanks with the correct word or phrase

1. An accurate assessment of the horse's age by looking at its teeth is possible only up to the age of _____.
2. The most formal end to a horse's tail braid is a _____.
3. Cross-ties should be placed at _____ height.
4. A horse is most likely to lean on which kind of bit: _____.
5. The channel between a saddle's two panels is called a _____.
6. All bitless bridles act on the horse's _____ and _____.
7. A drop noseband should be used only with a _____ bridle.
8. The best places to apply hoof dressing are _____ and _____.
9. A _____ tail is one that is cut off squarely at the bottom of the skirt.
10. The _____ and _____ are a combination of cavesson and drop noseband.
11. The purpose of rubber stops on the reins is to _____.
12. _____ is the waxy substance secreted by the skin of the sheath.
13. A _____ keeps the saddle from sliding forward.
14. When a horse's upper jaw is longer than the lower, he is said to have a _____.
15. A good average number of braids on a show hunter's neck is about _____.
16. Horses have three blind spots. Two of them are: _____ and _____.
17. A horse should be cooled out for how long before being fed grain or shipped: _____.
18. A horse has _____ incisors on the lower jaw.
19. Massaging the horse's legs with a mild liniment is called _____.
20. Another name for the snaffle bit of a double bridle is a _____.
21. Patterns made high on a horse's hip are called _____.
22. The only leg wraps that do not require sheet cotton, leg quilts, or other padding are: _____.
23. When a horse shakes its head when being ridden, the most likely culprit is: _____.
24. Braiding with rubber bands is less desirable for two reasons: _____ and _____.
25. A running martingale used with a double bridle is placed on the _____ reins.
26. Uneven wear on the incisors may be a sign that the horse is _____.
27. Another name for excess granulation tissue is _____.
28. The tongue contains _____ which discharge fluid that helps to start the digestive process.
29. Braids on a show hunter's neck are universally fastened with _____ today.
30. The shiny, varnish-like outer layer of the hoof is called the _____.
31. Tail hairs grow at approximately _____ a month.
32. The purpose of an Irish martingale is to: _____.
33. _____ is adding a layer of straw under a horse's sheet.
34. The function of the pelham bridle's lip strap is to _____.
35. A fleece- or felt-lined strap to keep the horse's throttle slimmed down is called a _____.
36. The most common problem in a horse's mouth is: _____.
37. _____ protect the underside of the hind fetlock joints.
38. Galvayne's groove is a small furrow that appears at the top of the horse's _____ at about 10 years of age.
39. A horse's rhythmically swinging tail denotes: _____.
40. The horse's _____ elevates when food passes into the oesophagus, blocking the air flow.
41. Standing bandages should be wrapped in which direction: _____ on the left front leg, and _____ on the right front leg.