

## Past Education Questions and Answers

### 2005

**January Question:** Name six (6) grooming tools used daily to maintain a clean and healthy horse?

**Answer:** Hoof pick, mane comb, curry comb, body brush, dandy brush (for legs only), soft brush/sponge (for face), scissors, sponge, towel, water brush.

Reference: *Complete Book of Horses and Riding* by Judith Draper, Debby Sly, Sarah Muir and Kit Houghton, pages 460-461

**February Question:** List seven parts of a close contact saddle.

**Answer:** Skirt, pommel, cantle, billets, billet guards, stirrup bar, tree.

**March Question:** There are 29 different points (parts) of a horse. List at least 10 points.

**Answer:** Poll, crest, mane, withers, back, loin (coupling), croup (rump), dock, gaskin (second thigh), hock, pastern, hoof, stifle, flexor (back) tendons, heel, flank, chest, elbow, chestnut, knee, coronet, fetlock, ergot, cannon bone (shin), forearm, breast, shoulder, muzzle, forelock.

Reference: *Horse and Pony Care* by Jane Kidd

**April Question:** What is cribbing? What can be done to control it?

**Answer:** Cribbing, stump sucking, and wind blowing describe a horse that sucks on the top of an object such as a fence post or the door to his stall. The horse then pulls his neck muscles up and back as he takes in a gulp of air. He will usually make a grunting noise at the same time. Some horses crib by resting their incisors on a fixed object without grasping it. Others may rest their chin on some object and swallow air. Cribbing damages the digestive tract and the incisor teeth and makes a horse's weight difficult to maintain. There are several methods of controlling cribbing of a horse. The most effective method is the use of a cribbing strap.

Reference: *How To Be Your Own Veterinarian* by Ruth B. James, DVM

**May Question:** How many gallons of water will a stabled horse drink daily?

**Answer:** Eight (8) gallons of water is an average amount for the stabled horse, although the amount may vary from as little as five (5) to as much as ten (10) gallons of water a day.

Reference: *Complete Book of Horses and Riding* by Judith Draper, Debby Sly, Sarah Muir and Kit Houghton

**June Question:** There are several signs a horse will show when it is not feeling well. List two symptoms an ailing horse will display.

**Answer:** A change in the horse's eating habits, behavior changes, nasal discharge, coughing, watery manure, and an above normal temperature. A horse's normal body temperature is

101.5 Fahrenheit.

Reference: *Complete Book of Horses and Riding* by Judith Draper, Debby Sly, Sarah Muir and Kit Houghton

**July Question:** What are the symptoms and causes of thrush? How is it treated to correct the condition?

**Answer:** Thrush can be detected by a very unpleasant smell coming from the hoof's frog. The frog may be moist and have a black discharge. Thrush may be caused from dirty bedding and a failure to pick out the hooves regularly. The affected area of the frog must be opened out to expose it to the air and is treated with antiseptics.

Reference: *Complete Book of Horses and Riding* by Judith Draper, Debby Sly, Sarah Muir and Kit Houghton

**August Question:** Horses need healthy teeth to survive, and it is the owner's responsibility to provide regular dental examinations. How often should the horse's teeth be examined?

**Answer:** Any horse above age 7 years should have its teeth examined at least once a year.

Reference: *How To Be Your Own Veterinarian (Sometimes)* by Ruth B. James, DVM, page 252

**September Question:** True or False: Horses should be fed grass clippings from yards which have been cut with a lawn mower.

**Answer:** False. (Horses should not be fed grass clippings from lawn mowers because gasoline, oil, etc. in the mowed grass can harm the horse)

Reference: *The U.S. Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Basics for Beginners/ D Level*, page 186

**October Question:** Where does a person place the measuring stick on a horse/pony when measuring its height? How many inches are in a hand?

**Answer:** To measure the height of a horse/pony, have the animal stand on solid level ground. Place the arm of the measuring stick at the highest point of the withers, making sure that the measuring arm is level.

There are four inches in one hand.

Reference: *The U.S. Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Basics for Beginners/Level D*, page 235

**November Question:** Name the four (4) types of releases that can be used by a rider while jumping.

**Answer:** There are four releases that a rider can use while jumping: Basic release, crest

release, short release and automatic release.

Reference: *The U.S. Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Basics for Beginners/Level D*, page 112

**December Question:** What is the purpose of the heel of our riding boots?

**Answer:** Riding with a heel on your shoe prevents your foot from sliding through the stirrup.

Reference: *The U.S. Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Basics for Beginners/Level D*, dress and turnout section

## 2006

**January Question:** When does OHJA begin to accumulate 2006 points for members?

**Answer:** November 1, 2005

**February Question:** The buckles of a girth are attached with elastic on one end and leather on

the other end. Which end of the girth is attached to the saddle under the rider's right leg?

**Answer:** The leather end of the girth is under the rider's right leg.

**March Question:** Name at least five symptoms of colic.

**Answer:** Paw at the ground; stop eating; nip at its stomach; lay down, roll and refuse to get up; sweat.

**April Question:** Where can we find a windpuff on a horse? What does a windpuff look like?

**Answer:** A windpuff will develop on the front and hind legs toward the rear of the fetlock. There can be an occasion where a windpuff will be under the pastern. A windpuff will

look like a fluid-filled swelling varying from a quarter to a silver-dollar in size.

Reference: *How To Be Your Own Veterinarian (Sometimes)* by Ruth B. James, DVM

**May Question:** How many fingers should fit under the noseband and throat latch for a proper fit?

**Answer:** Two fingers slip under the noseband and four fingers under the throat-latch for a proper fit.

Reference: *Practical Horseman's Book of Riding, Training, & Showing Hunters & Jumpers*, page 5

**June Question:** Based on a 12 foot cantering stride, the distance for a one stride combination would be 24 feet, and the distance for a two stride combination would be 36 feet. What would be the distance measured for a four stride combination?

*Answer:* 60 feet

**July Question:** Name at least 5 common equine vaccinations.

*Answer:* 1. Flu-Rhino (could also be counted as two separate vaccines)

Tetanus

West Nile

Eastern

Western

Encephalomyelitis

Strangles

Potomac Horse Fever

Rabies

Reference: Columbia Equine Hospital

**August Question:** Name five (5) rein aids.

*Answer:* 1. Direct rein (to maintain straightness)

2. Indirect rein (to create a bend or turn the horse)

3. Leading rein (to guide the horse; this is often used when training young horses)

4. Neck rein (to have the horse yield away from the pressure of the rein; often used in western riding or upper level flatwork)

5. Pulley (to make a quick stop; the inside rein is pressed into the neck while the rider performs an upward pull with the outside rein)

Reference: Shelley Campf

**September Question:** What is a horse's normal body temperature, pulse and respiration rate when at rest?

*Answer:* When at rest, a horse's normal body temperature is 100.5, its pulse is 36-42 beats per minute, and it should inhale 8 to 12 times per minute.

Reference: *The Pony Club Quiz Book No. 1*

**October Question:** (a) Name five parts of the foot visible on the underside of an unshod hoof. (b) From where does the wall of the hoof grow?

*Answer:* (a) Wall (outer shell extending from the bottom of the foot to the coronet); white line (narrow band where the sole meets the wall); sole (area protecting the sensitive inner structures and helping support weight); bar (part of wall providing strength at the heel); frog (V-shaped area which allows the rear of the foot to grip, spread with weight and absorb shock); heel.

(b) Coronet

Reference: *The Ultimate Book of the Horse and Rider* by Debby Sly, Sarah Muir, Judith Draper and Kit Houghton; *The Pony Club Quiz Book No. 1*

**November Question:** (1) Who may compete in an OHJA medal class? (2) How many points must you accumulate in OHJA medal classes to qualify to compete in the medal finals? (3) If you have not won an OHJA medal class but you have accumulated more than 10 points, are you still eligible to compete in OHJA medal classes?

**Answer:** (1) Junior and amateur members in good standing with OHJA who have not yet accumulated enough points during the current show season to qualify for the medal finals. (2) A participant must accumulate at least 10 points to qualify to compete in the medal finals. (3) Yes. Riders who accumulate 10 points without winning a qualifying class may continue to compete until they win a qualifying class. Once a rider has won a qualifying class, the rider is no longer eligible to compete in a medal class until the medal finals competition.

Reference: *OHJA Rules & Bylaws*

**December Question:** Name the types and number of teeth normally found in an adult horse's mouth.

**Answer:** Types of teeth:

- \* Incisors (12): Front teeth used to tear off grass.
- \* Molars and premolars (24): Back teeth used to grind food.
- \* Canine teeth (4): Smaller, pointed teeth found just behind the incisors; usually found only in male horses, although a few mares do have canine teeth.
- \* Wolf teeth (1-4): Small, extra premolars found in some horses. A wolf tooth may be removed if it touches the bit and causes discomfort.

A male horse has 40 teeth, including 4 canines. Mares usually have 36 teeth. (no canines)

Reference: *The U.S. Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship, Intermediate/C Level*, pages 212-213

## 2007

**January Question:** Name three artificial and three natural aids.

**Answer:** Natural aids include your seat, legs, hands and voice. Artificial aids include crops, spurs and dressage whips.

Reference: *U.S. Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship, Intermediate/C Level Edition*, pages 8-10

**February Question:** Which of the rider's hands (inside or outside):

Regulates speed and pace?

(b) Allows and controls the bend?

(c) Asks for direction?

**Answer:** (a) Outside, (b) Outside, (c) Inside.

Reference: *The Pony Club Quiz Book No. 1*, page 13, question 158

**March Question:** After tacking your horse, name at least four equipment checks to make before mounting for a ride.

**Answer:** Make sure (1) the girth is secure, (2) your stirrup irons are down, (3) your stirrup leathers are the correct length, (4) the saddle flaps are lying smoothly, (5) the reins are not twisted around the bit rings, (6) the bridle is centered and (7) the bridle keepers are in place.

Reference: *The Pony Club Quiz Book No. 1*, page 10, question 92

**April Question:** Name at least three indications that a horse needs reshoeing.

**Answer:** (a) The clenches have risen and are protruding from the hoof wall, (b) the shoe has been lost, (c) the shoe is loose, (d) the hoof is long and misshapen, and (e) the shoe has worn thin.

Reference: *EQUIS* by Vanessa Britton

**May Question:** Name five parts of a snaffle bridle.

**Answer:** Browband, headpiece (crownpiece), throatlatch, cheekpieces, cavesson noseband, bit, reins, keepers.

**June Question:** What is the purpose of the Junior Equestrian Fund (JEF)? Name two requirements in order to qualify for a JEF award.

**Answer:** (JEF's purpose) JEF was established to give money to young riders, twenty-one (21) years of age and under, who compete at Medal Finals or in other Finals classes, including the Young Rider and USET. Two requirements to qualify for a JEF award include (1) actively participating in the current year's JEF fundraising activities and (2) submitting a formal application to the OHJA board of directors.

Reference: *2007 OHJA Rules and Bylaws: RULE III, Section B (Rules, page 2)*

**July Question:** How many points must a rider accumulate in medal classes to qualify to participate in the Medal Finals? How many points are accumulated for winning the following awards: 1<sup>st</sup> place? 2<sup>nd</sup> place? 3<sup>d</sup> place? 4<sup>th</sup> place? 5<sup>th</sup> place?

**Answer:** To qualify for the Medal Finals, riders must accumulate ten (10) points in medal classes. Points are accumulated toward the Medal Finals as follows: (a) 1<sup>st</sup> – 10 points; (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> – 6 points; (c) 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4 points; (d) 4<sup>th</sup> – 3 points; and (e) 5<sup>th</sup> – 2 points.

Reference: *2007 OHJA Rules and Bylaws, Rule V – YEAR END DIVISION AWARDS, Equitation Division Specifications: OHJA Medal Classes (page 9)*

**August Question:** Name three (3) products commonly used when treating an abscess.

**Answer:** Some products commonly used when treating an abscess include hoof testers, poultice, Epsom salts, ichthammol, iodine, Magna-Paste, soaking bucket, disposable diapers, duct tape.

**September Question:** According to USEF rules, what is the rule regarding the use of helmets (“protective headgear”) at USEF recognized competitions?

**Answer:** All riders in Hunter, Jumper and Hunt Seat Equitation classes when jumping is required and when jumping anywhere on the competition grounds must wear properly fastened protective headgear which meets or exceeds ASTM/SEI standards for equestrian use and carries the SEI tag. The headgear must be properly fitted with its harness (i.e., chin strap!) secured.

Reference: *2007 USEF Rule Book*, General Rule 318

**October Question:** What is a bone spavin? What part of the horse does it affect?

**Answer:** A bone spavin is a bony growth within the lower [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hock\\_%28zoology%29"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hock_%28zoology%29) \o "Hock (zoology)" hock joint of a [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horse) \o "Horse" horse. It is caused by [HYPERLINK "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osteoarthritis"](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osteoarthritis) \o "Osteoarthritis" osteoarthritis/degenerative joint disease.

**November Question:** Name at least five types of snaffle bit cheekpieces. (Example: Loose ring) Additionally, name at least five types of snaffle mouthpieces. (Example: French link) If you use a snaffle bit on your horse’s bridle, which type of bit do you use?

**Answer:** Types of snaffle bits include loose ring, boucher, eggbutt, dee ring, full cheek, half cheek, elevator and gag snaffle bits. Types of snaffle mouthpieces include french link, mullen, jointed, roller, slow twist, corkscrew, twisted wire, Waterford, segunda, Dr. Bristol.

**December Question:** None

## 2008

**January Question:** During lateral work, a horse moves sideways as well as forward. What are some goals of lateral work? Name at least six examples of lateral movements.

**Answer:** Lateral work is used to improve straightness and balance and help make the horse more responsive to leg aids. It may also help strengthen and supple the horse on both sides. Examples of lateral movements include leg-yielding, shoulder-in, haunches-in, haunches-out, turn on the forehand, turn on the haunches, pirouette and half-pass.

Reference: *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Advanced Horsemanship*, pgs. 74-88

**February Question:** Bits and bridles work on specific pressure points on the horse’s

head. Name at least five possible pressure points.

*Answer:* Tongue, bars of the mouth, nose, roof of the mouth, poll, corners of the lips, chin groove (area touched by the curb chain).

*Reference:* *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Advanced Horsemanship*, pgs. 424-425

**March Question:** Which of the following statements pertaining to hunter competitions are true:

When a horse makes two faults at one obstacle, only the major fault will be counted.

(Exception: Refusals count in addition to the major obstacle fault.)

- b. When an obstacle is composed of several elements in the same vertical plane, a fault at the top element is the only one penalized.
- c. At a combination, the faults committed at each obstacle are considered separately. In case of a refusal or runout at one obstacle in a combination, the competitor may rejump the previous as well as the following obstacles.
- d. Circling once upon entering the ring and once upon leaving is permissible.
- e. In cases of broken equipment, the competitor may either continue without penalty or stop and correct the difficulty, in which case he will be penalized 3 faults. In case of a loss of a shoe, the rider may either continue without penalty or be

eliminated.

*Answer:* All of the above statements are true!

*Reference:* *USEF 2008 Rule Book*, Hunter Division Chapter, pgs. HU7-HU8 (Topic: Judging)

**April Question:** (1) If a horse is transferred to a new owner or lessee after the start of the membership year, who receives any applicable year end division award for the horse?

(2) Can a horse accumulate points in both the Open and Local systems during the same membership year?

*Answer:* (1) If a horse has been transferred to a new owner or lessee after the start of the membership year, the owner or lessee of record with OHJA as of the close of that membership year shall receive any applicable year end division award if no transfer reflecting the new owner or lessee has been recorded with OHJA prior to November 30<sup>th</sup>.

(2) A horse, regardless of rider, can only accumulate points in one system. No horse can accumulate points in both the Open and Local systems during the same membership year.

*Reference:* *2008 Bylaws of the Oregon Hunter Jumper Association*, Article III, Section B: Horse Registration (*Bylaws*, page 2)

**May Question:** Describe the difference between the half-seat and two-point jumping positions.

*Answer:* In the half-seat position, the rider's seat is in the saddle. In the two-point position, the rider's seat is slightly out of the saddle with the rider dropping his weight down into his heel to ease his weight on the horse's back. In both positions, the rider's

hip angle is somewhat closed.  
Reference: April 2008 Jeff Cook Clinic

**June Question:** Describe the difference between a simple lead change and a flying lead change.

*Answer:* During a simple lead change, the horse is brought back to a walk or trot for two or three steps before starting the canter on the opposite lead. During a flying lead change, the horse changes both front and hind leads together in the air while cantering while maintaining his rhythm, balance and forward movement.

Reference: *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Advanced Horsemanship*, 1996 Edition, pg. 72; *USA Equestrian: Hunter Seat Equestrian Manual*, pg. 13

**July Question:** What is a Coggins test?

*Answer:* A Coggins test is a blood test that detects antibodies formed when a horse is infected with Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA). This blood disease, caused by a virus, is usually transmitted when a fly or mosquito bites an infected horse and then bites another horse, transferring the infected blood to the second horse. Many states require a negative Coggins test for interstate travel. Because there is no effective treatment, horses that test positive for the disease should be quarantined or kept separated from healthy horses.

Reference: *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Intermediate/C Level Edition*, pages 218-219

**August Question:** What is a bowed tendon?

*Answer:* A bowed tendon is a tendon that has been overstretched during exercise or other activity. Tendon fibers are torn when the bowed tendon occurs, resulting in pain, heat and swelling. Scar tissue later forms, creating a thickening or “bow” in the tendon.

Reference: *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Intermediate Horsemanship/C Level*, 1995 Edition, page 326

**September Question:** A new “third tier” system will become effective for the 2009 competition year. (1) Name the three tiers of the new system; (2) At which shows can competitors of each system accumulate points? (3) In which system can out-of-state competitors accrue points?

*Answer:* The rule and bylaw change will create the following tiers:

The *open system* will include “A” circuit competitors who compete both within and outside Oregon/SW Washington. Out-of-state members can only accrue points in the open system. The *regional system* will include “A” circuit competitors who compete exclusively within Oregon/SW Washington. Regional system members cannot accrue points at horse shows outside the Oregon/SW Washington area but can accrue points at any USEF-rated show or at OHJA regional system show that is not USEF-rated.

The *local system* will include grassroots competitors who generally do not compete at USEF-rated shows. Local system members can accumulate points at local system shows,

regional system shows and at USEF “B-” and “C-” rated open system shows within Oregon/SW Washington.

**October Question:** What is a poultice?

*Answer:* A poultice is a medication that draws infection or inflammation from wounds (such as puncture wounds) or reduces inflammation (pain, heat and swelling) that may accompany a sprain or bruise. A hot poultice is used to increase circulation. A cold poultice is used to decrease heat and inflammation.

*Reference:* *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Advanced Horsemanship*, 1996 edition, pgs. 402-403.

**November Question:** What is impulsion?

*Answer:* Impulsion is the activation of the horse’s hindquarters, which sends the horse forward and energizes its movements. With impulsion, the horse’s energy is contained within parameters established by the rider. The rider, without creating a faster pace or longer stride, uses impulsion to get the horse to carry himself.

*Reference:* *Anne Kursinski’s Riding and Jumping Clinic* by Anne Kursinski with Miranda Lorraine, pgs. 119, 134

**December Question:** What is suppleness with regard to a horse?

*Answer:* Suppleness is the horse’s ability to smoothly shift its balance forward, backward and laterally. A supple horse is pliable and bends easily without tension or resistance. Spiraling in and out on a circle is an exercise to improve suppleness.

*Reference:* *USPC Manual of Horsemanship: Advanced Horsemanship*, p. 25.

## 2009

**January Question:** According to the 2008 Oregon Hunter Jumper Association Rules, define the following: (1) Baby green hunter, (2) Pre-green working hunter.

*Answer:* (1) A *baby green hunter* is a horse or pony in its first year of showing, regardless of age. Cross-entry into the pre-green division is permitted but uses up one (1) year of the horse’s “pre-green” status. (2) A *pre-green working hunter* is a horse in its first two consecutive years of showing, regardless of age, that has never shown at or above 3’6”. A pre-green horse status may not be reinstated.

*Reference:* 2008 Oregon Hunter Jumper Association Rules, Rule V—Year End Division Awards (Hunter Division Specifications)

**February Question:** In the jumper division (according to USEF rules), what restrictions are placed on the use of martingales?

*Answer:* (a) For classes offering less than \$1000 in prize money, there are no martingale

restrictions.

(b) For classes offering \$1000 to \$4999 in prize money, only standing or running martingales used in the conventional manner are permitted.

(c) For classes offering \$5000 or more in prize money (and all classes restricted to young horses), only running martingales used in the conventional manner are permitted.

Reference: *USEF 2009 Rule Book*, Jumper Division subchapter JP-1, Subject—Tack and Attire (pg. JP7)

**March Question:** In hunter over fences classes held in a ring according to USEF rules, when does the competitor's performance begin and end?

*Answer:* When the class is held in a ring, the performance starts as the competitor enters and ends when he leaves the ring.

Reference: *USEF 2009 Rule Book*, Hunter Division subchapter HU-5, Subject—Judging: Performance (pg. HU-15)

**April Question:** What is leg-yielding?

*Answer:* Leg-yielding is a diagonal movement in which the horse moves away from the rider's leg and rein aids. It is laterally applied (on the same side) while the rider continues to provide support with the opposing leg and rein. The horse should be slightly bent away from the direction of the movement. Leg-yielding is used to help make the horse more supple, obedient and responsive to the rider's aids and to increase its engagement and collection.

Reference: *Reflections on Riding and Jumping*, by William Steinkraus, 1997, p. 73.

**May Question:** (1) Name the two reins used on a Pelham bridle. (2) According to USEF hunter seat equitation rules, which rein should be carried on the outside?

*Answer:* (1) Snaffle and curb rein; (2) The snaffle rein should be carried on the outside, and the curb rein should be carried on the inside.

Reference: *USEF 2009 Rule Book*, subchapter EQ-2, Subject—Position (pg. EQ7)

**June Question:** Describe the difference between a simple lead change and a flying lead change.

*Answer:* During a simple lead change, the horse is brought back to a walk or trot for two or three steps before starting the canter on the opposite lead. During a flying lead change, the horse changes both front and hind leads together in the air while cantering while maintaining his rhythm, balance and forward movement.

Reference: *The United States Pony Club Manual of Horsemanship: Advanced Horsemanship*, 1996 Edition, pg. 72; *USA Equestrian: Hunter Seat Equestrian Manual*, pg. 13.

**July Question:** (1) According to USEF rules, at what age can a horse or pony receive a "permanent" measurement card?

*Answer:* (1) An animal must be measured each competition year until it reaches the age of

six. Animals five years and under will be issued a temporary measurement card designating the year measured. Animals six years and older will be issued a standard measurement card which does not have to be renewed. The animal may be presented for measurement with or without shoes, regardless of how it is shown.

Reference: *USEF 2009 Rule Book*, Hunter Division subchapter HU-10, Subject—Measurement (pg. HU24)

***August Question:*** What are the signs of insulin resistance in a horse?

***Answer:*** The following are signs of insulin resistance: (1) Abnormal fat deposits, especially above the eyes, behind the shoulder blades and along the horse's crest and hindquarters; (2) excessive thirst and urination; (3) increased hunger; (4) lack of energy and muscle tone; (5) abnormal weight gain or loss; and (6) chronic laminitis.

Insulin is a hormone required to transport glucose (sugar) from the bloodstream into the tissues. The pancreas releases insulin in response to elevations in glucose: Insulin needs increase when a horse digests foods high in carbohydrates and decrease during periods of exercise and physical activity.

Insulin resistance, a failure of the body to properly respond to insulin, can be diagnosed by testing blood insulin and glucose levels. Healthy weight, adequate exercise and a diet moderate in sugar and starch help prevent/control insulin resistance.