

Equine Science Test
Biology, Anatomy, Conformation, Teeth and Measurement

1. The scientific name of the horse is _____.
2. _____ is the physical or outward appearance of an animal.
3. The genetic make-up of an animal is known as it's _____.
4. Name five systems of the horse and give a function of each.

5. _____ connect bone to bone, while _____ connect muscle to bone.
6. _____ are body tissue that _____ and _____ contract when stimulated to produce bodily movement.
7. Name the three types of muscle and tell where each might be found.

8. _____ is the act of taking in _____ and removing _____ . We call this breathing.
9. Horses can only breathe through their _____.
10. What is circulation?
11. What are three of the functions of blood?
12. _____ move blood away from the heart, while _____ transport blood back to the heart.
13. The digestive system of the horse is approximately _____ feet long.
14. _____ is the process that takes in food, _____ it down, collects beneficial _____, and excretes any _____.

15. A unique feature of the horse is that it cannot _____.
16. _____ is the first milk that the mother gives and contains needed _____.
17. Foals should suckle within _____ after birth.
18. _____ is the general body form and shape of the horse.
19. Regardless of the month in which the foal is born, its age is determined as of _____.
20. Mares have _____ permanent teeth and males have _____.
21. The _____ ligament allows the horse to sleep standing up.
22. The suspensory ligament forms a sling around the _____ joint providing support and keeping it from collapsing to the ground.
23. Most of the horse's weight is carried on its _____ legs.
24. A horse's thrust and power come from his _____.
25. A horse's front legs reach out to carry his weight and absorb _____.
26. Name one conformation fault found in the following areas of the horse's body.
- A. Head or Neck:
 - B. Chest or Shoulder:
 - C. Back, Topline, or Barrel:
 - D. Hind Quarters:
27. At _____ years of age, a horse is said to have a full mouth.
28. A horse's front teeth are called _____ and are used to _____ grass.
29. A horse's back teeth are called _____ and are used to _____ feed.
30. Horse's teeth grow _____ their life.

31. _____ teeth are small vestigial teeth that can grow in front of the molars and should be removed, because they can interfere with the bit.
32. A hook appears on the corner upper incisor at ages ____ and ____.
33. Which indicate the teeth of a younger horse, cups or dental star?
34. _____ groove appears on the top of the corner incisor at about 10 years of age. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ way down by 15 and all the way down by _____.
35. A horse's teeth should be _____ once a year to reduce sharp points due to uneven wear.
36. The term _____ _____ refers to the conformation where the upper teeth extend beyond the lower teeth.
37. Why is conformation so important?
38. Label 15 parts of the horse on attached picture.
39. Label cranial, caudal, dorsal, ventral, dorsal leg, palmer leg, proximal, and distal on the parts picture.
40. Label the conformation defects of the horse on the attached picture.
41. Name the joints of the front and rear legs of the horse and the corresponding joints of the human arm/hand and leg/foot.

42. How many bones are there in the horse's body?
43. Horses are measured in _____.
44. A _____ is _____ inches.
45. A horse should be measured at the highest point of the _____.
46. A horse that is 15.3 hands tall is how many inches tall?
47. If a horse is 66 inches tall, how many hands is this horse?
48. "Bone" is measured around the _____ leg, just below the _____.
49. True or False. The measurement of bone actually includes the tendons as well.
50. For what reasons might you need the weight of your horse? Give two.

51. What are two vital organs that a large heart girth gives room for?
52. Good bone in a horse is at least _____ to _____ inches.
53. Draw and label the parts of the hoof.