HAMILTON COUNTY FAIR
HORSE PROJECT

KNOWLEDGE AREA^ STUDY GUIDE

^A knowledge event will be administered at the Hamilton County Fair for those who wish to compete for awards. Informational books have been handed out and continue to be available through the ISU Extension office. This book, as noted in the footer of this document, provided the basis for this study guide.

PARENTIAL NOTICE: Parents with children who have special needs that may affect their ability to be successful at taking a test or participating in knowledge activities should contact the horse superintendent(s). Please send a written description of your child’s need and the solution that has best resolved this in school or at home. Our intent is to work with you, and you know your child best. Please contact Horse Show Managers by July 20 by sending e-mail to lesacall@hotmail.com.
Horse Project Study Guide

JUNIORS

1. This breed of horse is made chiefly for racing
2. What is the common industry term for a horse under one year of age?
3. What is the term used to name a female horse that has had a baby or a “mother horse”?
4. What is the name for a castrated male horse?
5. What color can be described by its golden or tan coat and white or cream colored mane and tail?
6. The male parent of a horse is called the what?
7. This grooming tool is used to pick out a horse’s feet?
8. True or False. Horses cannot see directly behind them.
9. True or False. Areas where horses can see include some places where they use one eye only and other places where they use both eyes?
10. True or false. A horse looses its baby teeth for permanent teeth.
11. Name three of the base coat colors that apply to all horses of all breeds?
12. Match face markings to the correct horse
13. A horse should be measured for its height from the ground to what body part?
14. What is the name for a group of horses that are alike in many ways, come from the same background and would likely be registered to the same association?
15. What specific trait were draft horses bred for?
16. Which breed originated in Arabia?
17. Name two of the five draft horse breeds.
18. Which pony breed has a coat that looks like an appaloosa?
19. Which breed of horse runs in the Kentucky Derby?
20. Did the five most common draft horse breeds originated outside of the United States?
21. Are light horses most often have a trait known as feathering on their legs?
22. What term describes the movement and order of footfall for a horse?
23. Can a horse can have a three-beat gait even though it has four feet?
24. In a trot, how many of the horses’ feet hit the ground at the same time?
25. If a horse is loping on the left lead, which front leg should be further out in front when the horse finishes a stride?
26. Can horses can communicate with each other through sounds?
27. Name two parts of a horse a person can watch to better understand if a horse is calm or frightened?
28. Does a horse hold its tail high when it is feeling good, or frisky?
29. Describe what a horse is thinking when its ears are laid back against its neck?
30. Is it best to approach your horse’s head to greet it?
31. Can horses can hurt you and not mean to?
32. Describe the safest position to walk around a horse’s rear.
33. When leading your horse, what is the safest side to be on?
34. If your horse is tame, is it safe to wear sandals around it?
35. What is the proper name for all the horse’s equipment you use ride?
36. Name two events a rider could do while riding in a western saddle.
37. Can a baby horse can begin its training the moment it is born?
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38. Are a horse’s bloodlines (or breeding) important for their success in a particular riding style or event?

Parts of the Horse – Chart pg 41
1. Tail
2. Belly
3. Knee
4. Throat
5. Neck
6. Muzzle
7. Back
8. Hip
9. Mane

Parts of the saddle and bridle – Chart pg 74-75
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INTERMEDIATES*

*All above Junior items and those below listed for Intermediates.

1. Explain what it mean when people say a horse has “cow-sense.”
2. What is the word defined by the following: “A collection of half truths belonging to a people and addressing their origin, history, deities, ancestors, and/or heroes.”
3. What is the name of the profession that cares for horses’ feet by trimming or shoeing them?
4. Horses need these three things to remain healthy?
5. This term is used to describe these activities used to keep the horse’s skin clean and its coat healthy.
6. Horse feed is important for a horse’s health. What is another term for roughage?
7. A horse whose birth and physical description is recorded with a specific breed associations is considered a horse that is what? This is often results in the horse receiving “papers” from this association.
8. A horse that is not qualified to be registered with a breed association is described by using this term.
9. What is the profession that cares for health of horses and other animals, including their teeth?
10. Name the color variation described by a white and black uniform mixture of hairs that are darker on its head and lower legs.
11. Name the color variation described by a bay coat color that has been diluted to a yellow or golden color but still has a black main and tail?
12. Name the color variation described by a horse that has a golden or yellowish color and a cream or ivory main and tail?
13. Match face markings to the correct name.
14. Match leg markings to the correct name.
15. One hand is how many inches?
16. Name three of the “light” breeds of horses.
17. Why were light horses bred?
18. Why were an appaloosa’s mane and tail thin and short?
19. Name a breed that originated in the United States?
20. Which breed was developed for smaller riders who were not ready for bigger horses?
21. This breed was bred to run fast sprints.
22. A walk has how many beats (or footfalls) in one complete stride?
23. What is the name of the gait where a rider has to think about being in the correct “lead”?
24. What is the name of the gait when the horse moves it diagonal pair of legs together then moves the other pair of diagonal legs together?
25. When thoroughbreds run in the Kentucky Derby, what gait are they using?
26. Name three parts of a horse that someone can watch to tell what a horse may be feeling?
27. If a horse’s ears are turned backward, but not laying against their neck, what is the horse most likely doing?
28. Is it safe to run up and slap your horse on the butt when you are playing?
29. What is the safest way to walk around a horse’s rear?
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30. Is it safe to lead a horse by wrapping the lead rope around your hand?
31. Is it safe to feed horses from your hands?
32. This one term describes the proper way that a horse is ridden according to the style of riding.
33. Do English and western saddles have a cantle?
34. Name two events a rider could do while riding in an English saddle?
35. What is it called when a foal begins it training shortly after being born?
36. This exercise is used with young horses when they are learning to get used to carrying riding tack around?
37. Can a bad experience with humans or no experience with humans ruin a horse?
38. Do you have to own a horse to be involved and learn about horses?
39. What is the term for when a young person follows a more experienced person around at their horse-type job?

Parts of the Horse – Chart pg 41
1. Shoulder
2. Loin
3. Croup
4. Chin Groove
5. Forearm
6. Buttock
7. Whither
8. Poll
9. Point of Hock

Parts of the saddle and bridle – Chart pg 74-75
SENIORS*

*All items listed above for Juniors and Intermediates and items listed below.

1. This horse was the first horse registered with the American Quarter Horse Association.
2. Name the two of the three Spanish explorers who brought horses over that are thought to have developed into the first horses of the American Indians and the current bands of wild horses in the U.S. came from this linage.
3. Name the rapid relay system that used horses to move mail from St. Joseph Missouri to Sacramento, California.
4. This bone in the leg runs from the knee of the horse to the ankle.
5. Name 5 common grooming tools.
6. Each animal belongs to an “animal family” in the animal kingdom. What family do horses, donkey’s, zebras and mules belong to?
7. A mule is a cross between what two other species?
8. This term is used to describe the tracking and logging of a horses’ lineage?
9. How much “rest” or sleep does a horse need to be healthy?
10. Name three of the four types of hay that is suitable for horses.
11. Name three of the four types of concentrates that are commonly used for horses.
12. Concentrates are often given to offset the amount of hay a horse would eat. If a horse did not eat concentrates, how much hay does a horse need to eat for every 100 lbs of body weight?
13. Some older horses can develop an excessive curvature to the spine, which is described using this term.
14. Name the color variation of a horse that is a smoky or mousey in color with a black mane and tail. It may also have a dorsal stripe.
15. Name the two basic paint or pinto coat color patterns.
16. Name the leg markings.
17. How many inches is a horse that measures 16.1?
18. How many horse breeds are there throughout the world?
19. What is the weight range for an average light horse?
20. What is the weight range of an average draft horse?
21. What was the original use for Shetland ponies?
22. What two activities are involved in a steeplechase?
23. Are trotting and pacing are the same gait?
24. Which breed would be the best competitive trail riding horse?
25. Which breed was developed to outrun, outpull and outplow almost any other horse?
26. Which breed of horse has a running walk?
27. Does a horse have two different 4-beat gaits?
28. When a horse is frightened or scared why does it flare its nostrils?
29. When a foal approaches older horses, how does it communicate that it is an immature baby?
30. Dressage is a French word. What does it mean?
31. Name two things you could do to “imprint” a newborn foal.
32. Lunging involves working a horse in a circle on one line. What is it called when a horse works from two lines?
33. Name five ways for people to be around or learn about horses, but maybe not own a horse?
34. Name three careers where you would have contact with horses on a daily basis?
35. Name three careers where you could use your knowledge of horses, but wouldn’t have to be in contact with them on a daily basis?

Parts of the Horse – Chart pg 41
1. Flank
2. Stifle
3. Pastern
4. Gaskin
5. Dock
6. Jugular Groove
7. Crest
8. Hoof Wall
9. Fetlock

Parts of the saddle and bridle – Chart pg 74-75