

2021 CHJA Horsemanship Exam – Ages 13 and Over - PRACTICE TEST

1. A capped hock typically occurs from damage to which soft tissue structure?
 - a. Superficial digital flexor tendon
 - b. Suspensory ligament
 - c. Achilles tendon
 - d. Deep digital flexor tendon

2. What is the most common cause of tying up (exertional rhabdomyolysis)?

3. The decreased ability of a horse to sweat in response to increased body temperature is called _____.

4. Galloping speed is 14 – 18 MPH. TRUE / FALSE

5. Name two examples of leverage bits. _____

6. A horse has how many incisors?
 - a. 4 in the upper jaw and 4 in the lower jaw
 - b. 6 in the upper jaw and 4 in the lower jaw
 - c. 5 in the upper jaw and 5 in the lower jaw
 - d. 6 in the upper jaw and 6 in the lower jaw

7. Competitors are prohibited from carrying a whip longer than _____ while jumping or schooling over fences.

8. Describe the horse's body position and movement in a shoulder-in. _____

9. Rice bran is useful as a _____ supplement.

10. In a horse with a front limb lameness, the head will bob _____ as the horse's weight comes down on the sound leg.

11. Ringworm can be prevented by following a consistent deworming program. TRUE / FALSE

12. Horses cannot distinguish an object that is less than _____ feet away.

13. Describe a club foot. _____

Answer Key:

1. C: Achilles tendon
2. Overexertion (Other acceptable answers – Dehydration, electrolyte depletion, overfeeding of carbohydrates)
3. Anhidrosis
4. True
5. Curb bit, elevator bit, three-ring bit, gag bit, pelham
6. D: 6 in the upper jaw and 6 in the lower jaw
7. 30 inches (75 cm)
8. The head and neck are softly bent to the inside, with the horse looking away the direction of travel. The shoulder is brought to the inside track at a 30 degree angle. The horse is bent around the rider's inside leg and the haunches remain on the track. The horse moves on three tracks. When viewed from the front, the horse's tracks are: Outside hind leg; inside hind and outside front leg; inside front leg.
9. Fat
10. Downward
11. False
12. Four
13. A club foot is a more pronounced version of a boxy foot, usually characterized as having a hoof angle of greater than 61 degrees. The foot has a high heel and a short toe. The front face of the hoof may have a dished appearance caused by the shearing stresses within the sensitive laminae created by the steep hoof angle.