

How a horse moves its feet and legs at a walk, trot, etc. -HH 8	Action
The lower leg bone below knee or below hock, and above the fetlock joint. - HH 8	Cannon
The horny growths on inside of horse's leg; also called night eyes. - HH 8	Chestnuts
Lacking refinement; rough, harsh appearance. -HH 8	Coarse
Structure, form, and symmetrical arrangement of parts as applied to a horse. -HH 8	Conformation
Long, sloping pasterns throwing fetlocks low. -HH 8	Coon footed
Region of the lumbar vertebrae, loin, or space between last rib and hip. -HH 8	Coupling
Hocks close together, feet wide apart. - HH 9	Cow-hocked
Upper, curved part of neck, peculiar to stallions. - HH 9	Crest
Part of the back just in front of the base of the tail. - HH 9	Croup

Downward rotation of toe of coffin bone inside hoof due to chronic founder or laminitis. -HH 9	Dropped Sole
A horny growth behind fetlock joint. -HH 9	Ergot
Top profile of neck concave like a female sheep's neck. -HH 9	Ewe-necked
The muscular part of the hind leg above the hock. -HH 9	Gaskin
Having short, steep croup. -HH 9	Goose-rumped
Too much belly. - HH 9	Paunchy
The top of the horse's head just back of the ears. - HH 9	Poll
Fineness of texture; freedom from coarseness. -HH 9	Quality
Thin, sharp, arched back. - HH 9	Roached back
A horse with a very flexible neck, hard to rein. - HH 9	Rubberneck
With a curved, crooked hock when viewed from the side. -HH 9	Sickle-hocked

Flat ribbed. - HH 9

Slab sided

A horse that holds its head too high and its nose out. -HH 9

Stargazer

Having a pleasing, graceful, alert, general appearance. - HH 9

Stylish

Healthy, active, vigorous. - HH 9

Thrifty condition

Protruding under jaw. - HH 9

Undershot

Depends upon the function a horse is to perform. - HH 9

Type

Both the _____ and _____ of muscle are important. -HH9

Quantity and Quality

When the forequarter and hindquarter appearing to be of nearly equal size and development it is said to be _____. -HH 9

Balanced

When all the parts of a horse blend together well and the muscling is long and tapering. - HH 9

Smoothness

The form and proportion of the various parts of the body. - HH 9

Conformation

The masculinity of the stallion and femininity of the mare. - HH 12	Sex Character
A “scuffing” on the inside of the diagonal forefeet and hind feet; generally confined in pacers. - HH 13	Cross-firing
A noticeable pause in the flight of the foot, as though the stride were completed before the foot reaches the ground. - HH 13	Dwelling
Striking forefoot with the toe of hind foot. - HH 13	Forging
Striking fetlock or cannon with the opposite foot; most often done by base-narrow, toe-wide, or splay-footed horse. - HH 13	Interfering
A defect detected when the animal favors the affected foot. The load on the ailing foot in action is eased and a characteristic bobbing of the head occurs as the affected foot strikes the ground. -HH 13	Lameness
Throwing the front feet outward as they are picked up, most common in toe-narrow or pigeon-toed horses. - HH 13	Paddling
Perceptible extension of the stride with little flexion. - HH 13	Pointing

Heavy contact with ground instead of desired light, springy movement. - HH 13

Pounding

Excessive lateral shoulder motion; characteristic of horses with protruding shoulders. - HH 13

Rolling

The hairline at top, if the hindfoot hits toe of forefoot as it breaks over. - HH 13

Scalping

The inside of diagonal fore and hind pastern make contact; sometimes seen in fast-trotting horses. -HH 13

Speedy cutting

Excessive flexing of a hind leg; most easily detected when a horse is backed. - HH 13

Stringhalt

A short, quick, choppy stride, a tendency of horses with short, straight pasterns and straight shoulders. - HH 13

Trappy

A twisting of the striding leg around in front of supporting leg, which results in contact like that of a rope-walking artist. - HH 13

Winding or Rope walking

An exaggerated paddling particularly noticeable in high-going horses. - HH 13

Winging

An abnormality which may detract from the appearance of a horse, but does not affect serviceability. - HH 13

Blemish

An abnormality that interferes with the usefulness of the horse. - HH 13

Unsoundness

Conformation includes what four things?
-HH 8

Type, Muscling, Balance, and Structural Smoothness

When all the parts of a horse blend together well and the muscling is long and tapering, then the horse has _____. -HH 9

Smoothness

True or False: Each of the light horse breeds has the same characteristics about the head.
-HH 10

False

True or False: A broad forehead with great width between the eyes is desired. -HH 10

True

The eyes should be what size? -HH 10

Large

The ear should be what size? -HH 10

Medium to Small

The head should join the neck at about a ____ angle. -HH 10

45 Degrees

The shoulder should be set at an angle of about _____ from the withers to point of shoulder. -HH 10

45 Degrees

True or False: Low, flat withers hold a saddle well. -HH 10

False

The pastern and hoofs are set at a _____ degree angle to the ground. -HH 10

45 Degree

The back should be what length? -HH 10

Short

The _____ should be short and very strongly muscled because it supports the weight of the saddle and rider, and lifts the forequarters when the horse is in motion. -HH 10

Loin

The bones of the legs should be what shape? -HH 11

Flat

From the rear view, the hocks should point what direction? -HH 11

Straight Back

_____ is indicated by cleanness of the bone and head, general body smoothness, and stylishness. -HH 11

Quality

True or False: Geldings show excessive masculinity. -HH 12

False

The usefulness of a horse depends on their ability to _____. -HH 12

Move Well

True or False: Excess lateral movement of the feet reduces efficiency and detracts from coordination. -HH 12

True

True or False: A horse that stands crooked usually moved crooked. -HH 12

True

A horse that _____ will usually paddle or wing out. -HH 12

Toes in (Pigeon Toed)

A horse that _____ will usually dish or wing in. -HH 12

Toes out (Splay-Footed)

True or False: Lateral movement of the hocks is desirable. -HH 12

False