

A collection of horses. -HS 4

Cavy

Biting or setting teeth against manger or some other object while sucking air. -HS 4

Cribbing

A third eyelid or membrane in front of eye, which removes foreign bodies from the eye.
-HS 4

Haw

Applied to a horse that is sensitive about the head; jerks away when touched. -HS 4

Headshy

A horse that refuses to leave a group of other horses. -HS 4

Herd Bound

Standing with a front leg extended more than normal, a sign of lameness. -HS 4

Pointing

The combination of what three characteristics have made it possible for man to obtain performance from the horse far beyond what is possible with any other animal? -HS 4

- 1) **Anatomical Structure and Function**
- 2) **Speed and Endurance**
- 3) **Fear of being Hurt**

The horse evolved in how many stages to its present form? -HS 4

Three

The original ancestor of the horse was _____. He was _____ inches high with _____ toes on each front foot and _____ toes on each hind foot. -HS 4

Eohippus, 12 inches high, four front toes, three back toes

What was the second stage of the horse?
How tall was it? And had how many toes on
each foot? -HS 4

**Mesohippus, 24 inches high, three toes on
each foot**

Which toe of mesohippus was the largest?
-HS 4

The middle toe.

An acquired habit that is annoying, or may
interfere with the horse's usefulness, such as
cribbing. -HS 4

Vice

What was the third and final stage of the
horse? -HS 4

Equus

What are areas not in the eyesight of the
horse called? What are two examples of
those areas? -HS 5

**Blind Spots
Directly behind its hindquarters
Directly below its head**

The _____ serve primarily to support
the horse at rest. -HS 6

Front Feet

At rest, the front feet and legs support
_____ % more weight than the hind
legs. -HS 6

9 - 10 %

True or False: A healthy horse at rest does
not shift its weight from one front foot to
another. -HS 6

True

True or False: The back feet grow faster
than the front feet. -HS 7

True

The horse's center of gravity is located where? -HS 6

Six inches behind the elbow

The horse's center of motion is located where? -HS 7

**Approximately over the 15th vertebra.
About 10 inches behind the center of gravity.**

Fossil remains have established that the horse originated in _____. -HS 4

North America

Horses did not return to North America until brought by the _____ in the _____ century. -HS 5

Spaniards, 16th

The name eohippus or _____ is derived from the Greek word Eos. -HS 5

Dawn horse

As far as behavior is concerned. The _____ is the most important feature of the horses physical makeup. -HS 5

Eye

The ability to see separate objects with each eye at the same time is _____. -HS 5

Monocular Vision

The horse uses _____ when looking at the same things with both eyes at once. -HS 5

Binocular Vision

The horse cannot use Binocular Vision when an object is closer than _____. -HS 5

4 Feet

True or False: The horse can see directly below it, so it can see what it is eating. -HS 5

False

True or False: A grazing horse can see almost all the way around its body. -HS 5

True

The horse is _____ between its front legs. -HS 6

Suspended

How can the horse alter its center of gravity? -HS 7

Raising, lowering, or extending its head.

How can the rider shift the center of gravity? -HS 7

By shifting weight from one side to the other or from front to rear.

True or False: The horse's center of motion is rather fixed. -HS 7

True

To capitalize on the horses _____, signals or cues and punishment in training must be used in proper sequence. -HS 7

Power of Association