

Eye protruding; horse usually cannot see well. -HS 8

Bug Eyed

The fore part of a horse; the forelegs, head, and shoulders. -HS 8

Forehand

Proper balance or relationship of all parts. -HS 8

Symmetrical

What angle should the shoulders be set at? -HS 9

45 Degrees

What is the weakest part of the topline? -HS 10

Loin

Length and slope of shoulders tends to correspond to length and slope of _____. -HS 11

Pasterns

When points of the hocks turn outward, often a defect in action called _____ occurs. -HS 11

Limber Hocks or Rotating Hocks

_____ horses will paddle or wing out when traveling. -HS 11

Pigeon Toed

A _____ horse will dish or wing in when it moves. -HS 11

Splayfooted or Toe-Wide

The body of a horse can be divided into four areas, what are they? -HS 8

Neck, Forequarters, Body/Truck, Rear Quarters

The horse should be ___ in the forehead and between the eyes. -HS 8

Broad

The horse should be ___ from the eyes to the nostrils and ___ in the jaws. -HS 9

Short, Deep

True or False: The proportion of the head tends to be an indication of body proportions. -HS 9

True

The ear should be what size and carried at at ___ degree angle. -HS 9

Medium, 45

True or False: Small blue eyes are considered strong. -HS 9

False

True or False: The horse cannot force air into the lungs through the mouth. -HS 9

True

All horses have ___ cervical vertebrae. -HS 9

Seven

What part of a horse is ideally described as clean cut and free from thick, meaty or fatty tissue to facilitate movement of the head at the poll and allow easy breathing. -HS 9

Throatlatch

What part of a horse is ideally described as long, lean, and attached high up on the shoulders with prominent withers. -HS 9

Neck

Length of ____ plays an important part in length of stride. -HS 9

Neck

Muscles that control leg movements terminate where? -HS 9

Knee

Cannon, pastern, and foot action is controlled by ____ and _____. -HS 9

Ligaments and Tendons

True or False: A thick neck adds excess weight to the front end which causes increased shock to the front legs because they ordinarily carry more of the body weight of the horse than the rear legs. -HS 9

True

The ____ should be prominent, high, and well defined. -HS 9

Withers

The withers should extend rearward about ____ distance from the point of the shoulder to the rear flanks. -HS 9

One Quarter

The shoulder should be long, flat, and smooth with a ____ degree slope. -HS 9

45

Cannon bones should give the appearance of being ____ when viewed from the side. -HS 10

Flat

What feet should be large, symmetrical, and set at the same angle as the pastern. -HS 10

Front Feet

When viewed from the side, the best combination of length for the various parts of the front quarters calls for a _____ shoulder, _____ arm, _____ forearm, and _____ cannon. -HS 10

Long, Short, Long, Short

Steep shoulders are associated with steep _____, giving a hard, jolting ride because of decreased shock absorption. -HS 10

Pasterns

The _____ and _____ together make up the top line. -HS 10

Back and Loin

The top line must be strong in order to do what three things? -HS 10

Protect internal organs, bear the weight of the rider, and transmit to the front end the propulsion generated by the hind end.

The _____ is a bridge between the rib cage and the hips. -HS 10

Loin

In order for the loin to perform its functions, it must be what? -HS 10

Short and Heavily Muscled

Often weak backs result from weak _____.
-HS 10

Loins

A short back and loin coupled with a desirable shoulder and withers results in a _____ underline. -HS 10

Long

True or False: A long underline insures a large body capacity. -HS 10

False

True or False: Length of underline affects freedom of leg movement. -HS 10

True

A short underline can cause a horse to _____. -HS 10

Forge

Striking the undersurface of the front foot with the toe of the rear foot is _____. -HS 11

Forging

The area from the loin to the tail head is called the _____. -HS 11

Croup or Rump

True or False: The slope of the croup differs with breeds. -HS 11

True

Which part of the gaskin (inner or outer) helps to pull the leg forward and enable propulsion, giving the horse a long, powerful stride. -HS 11

Outer

The best combination of parts of the rear quarter that gives the best stride is a _____ croup, _____ thigh, _____ gaskin, and _____ cannon. -HS 11

Long, Short, Long, Short

True or False: Excess lateral movement of the feet and legs reduces efficiency. -HS 11

True

Properly sloped shoulders and pastern should have a ____ degree angle to them.
-HS 11

45

Short, straight ____ give short straight stride with concussions. -HS 11

Shoulders