

Level 4

Written Test Study Guide

How to Use this Study Guide

The Level 4 CHA Written Test is made up of 4 parts: 10 Multiple Choice Questions, 10 Short Answer Questions, 10 Matching and 10 True/False Questions. Students can miss up to 3 questions and still pass. More than 3 answered incorrectly will require a re-take of the whole test.

Study Guide:

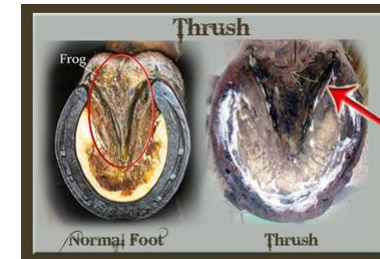
- Read question
- Click to next slide to see answer

The most common fatal horse illness is:

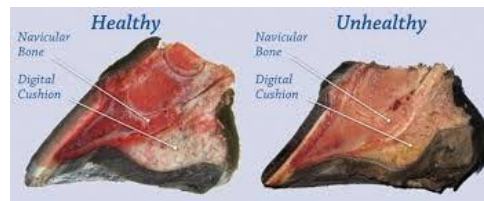
Colic: “upset stomach” in horses



Thrush: hoof fungus



Navicular: bone degeneration in hoof



Heaves: horse asthma



Colic Symptoms



Looking or biting at sides
www.extension.umn.edu



Stretching out
www.acvs.org



Kicking at belly
www.centenarycollege.edu



Excessive rolling
www.thehorse.com



Pawing
www.fineartamerica.com



Lip curl
www.extension.org



Not eating
www.naturohorse.com



Excessive lying down
www.myhorse.co.uk

The most
common fatal
horse illness is:

Colic

What is cross cantering?

What is cross cantering?

When a horse is cantering on one lead in the front and another lead behind.

If a horse is seriously bleeding from
a cut on his heel, you should:



If a horse is seriously bleeding from a cut on his heel, you should:

Apply pressure with a clean pad on the wound.

The underlying cause of many cases
of colic is:

The underlying cause
of many cases of colic
is:

Parasite damage



A horse should be checked for
parasites and dewormed at least:

A horse should be checked for parasites and dewormed at least:

3 times per year

If a horse bucks when you are riding
him you should:



If a horse bucks when you are riding him you should:

Sit up, lift his head and drive him forward.

The best way to handle a horse that
shies is to:



The best way to handle a horse that shies is to:

Return to work as soon as possible without a fuss.

Most dangerous type of parasites is:



Most dangerous
type of parasites is:

Bloodworms (Strongyles)

When a horse is lame on his right
front foot he will:

When a horse is lame on his right front foot he
will:

**Throw his head up when the
right front foot hits the
ground.**

The best type of front leg
conformation is:



The best type of front leg conformation is:

**Long sloping
shoulder with
a short
cannon bone**

A(n) _____ is a condition that makes a horse lame or damages his ability to do useful work.

A(n) _____ is a condition that makes a horse lame or damages his ability to do useful work.

Unsoundness

A(n) _____ is a condition that is unsightly but does not interfere with a horse's ability to work.

A(n) _____ is a condition that is unsightly but does not interfere with a horse's ability to work.

A Blemish

A horse's normal pulse rate is _____
beats per minute.

A horse's normal pulse rate is _____ beats per minute.

30-45 beats per minute

A horse's normal breathing rate is
_____ breaths per minute.

A horse's normal breathing rate is _____ breaths per minute.

8-16 breaths per minute

The best indicator of a horse's
fitness is his _____.

The best indicator of a horse's fitness is his
_____.

Recovery Rate

A horse that is traveling with most of his weight on his front legs is said to be

_____.

A horse that is traveling with most of his weight on his front legs is said to be _____

On the Forehand

When a horse moves with a very steady,
noticeable beat, his gait is said to be

_____.

When a horse moves with a very steady, noticeable beat, his gait is said to be _____.

Rhythmical

A horse that is stiff on one side is
not _____.

A horse that is stiff on one side is not _____.

Supple

A horse's balance is effected by the
rider's _____, _____, and _____.

A horse's balance is effected by the rider's
_____, _____, and _____.

**Hands, legs and body weight
(the rider's natural aids).**

What is conformation?

What is conformation?

**How the horse's
body is put
together.**

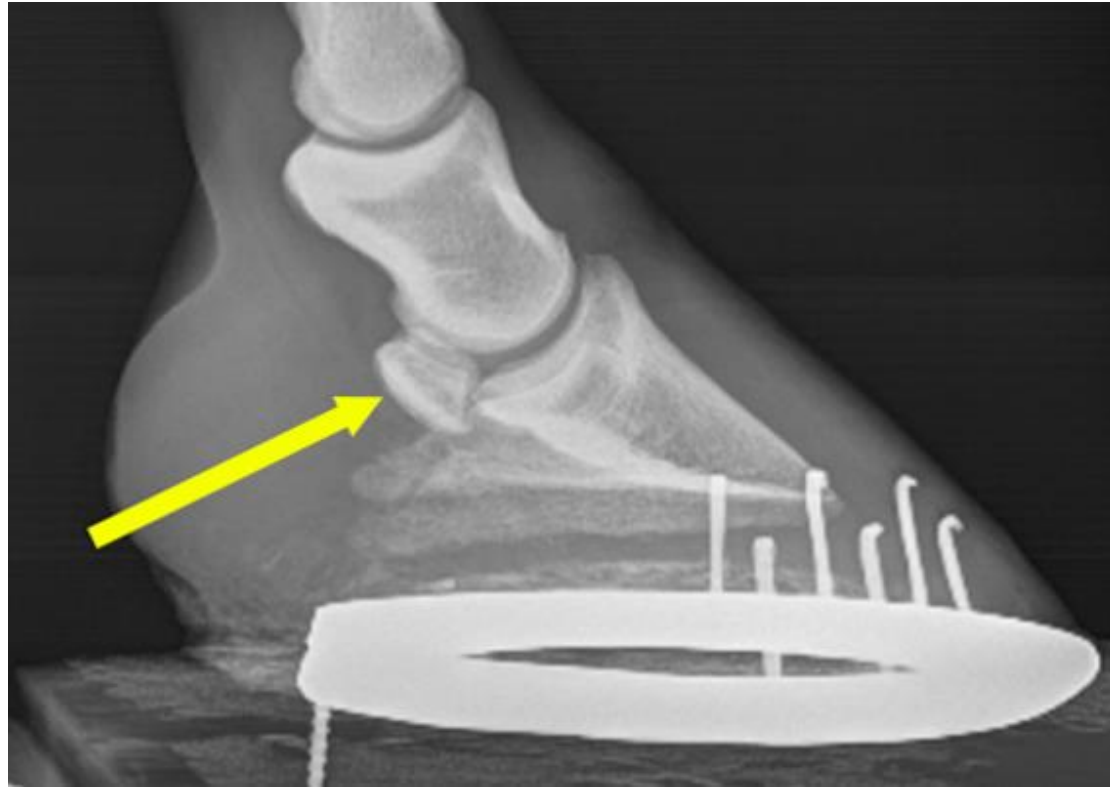


What is *Azoturia*?

What is Azoturia?

**Severe muscle cramping in horses.
Occurs when horses are kept idle
after strenuous exercise, and feed
too much grain.**

What is Navicular Disease?

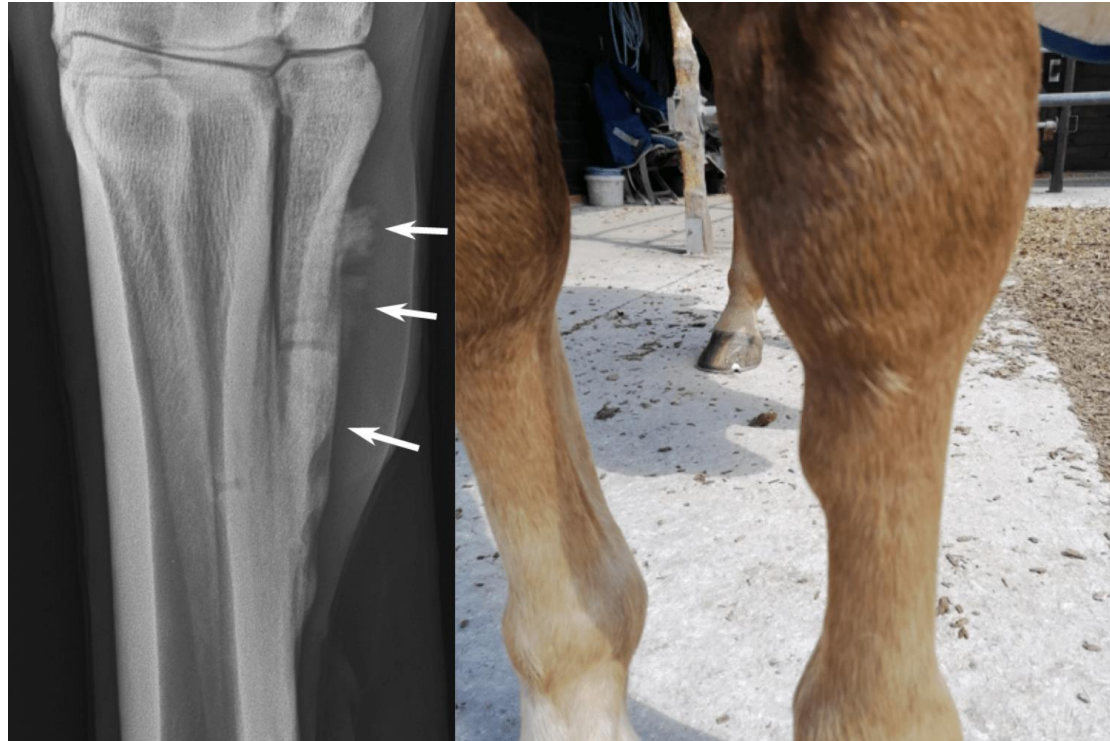


What is Navicular Disease?

**Degeneration
of the small
bone (navicular
bone) of the
hoof**

What is a Splint?

What is a Splint?



Calcified lump on the inside of the cannonbone caused by a break or fracture to the splint bone

What is a Quarter Crack?



What is a Quarter Crack?

**Defect on the
outside wall of the
hoof, can cause
lameness if deep**

What is a Windpuff?



What is a Windpuff?

Swelling on or near
the ankles (often in
the hind legs); a
blemish that indicates
hard work (*check out
Tate's hind legs for
good examples of
windpuffs*)

What is a Bowed Tendon?



What is a Bowed Tendon?

Sprain or strain of the flexor tendons which thickens with scar tissue

What is a Fistula?

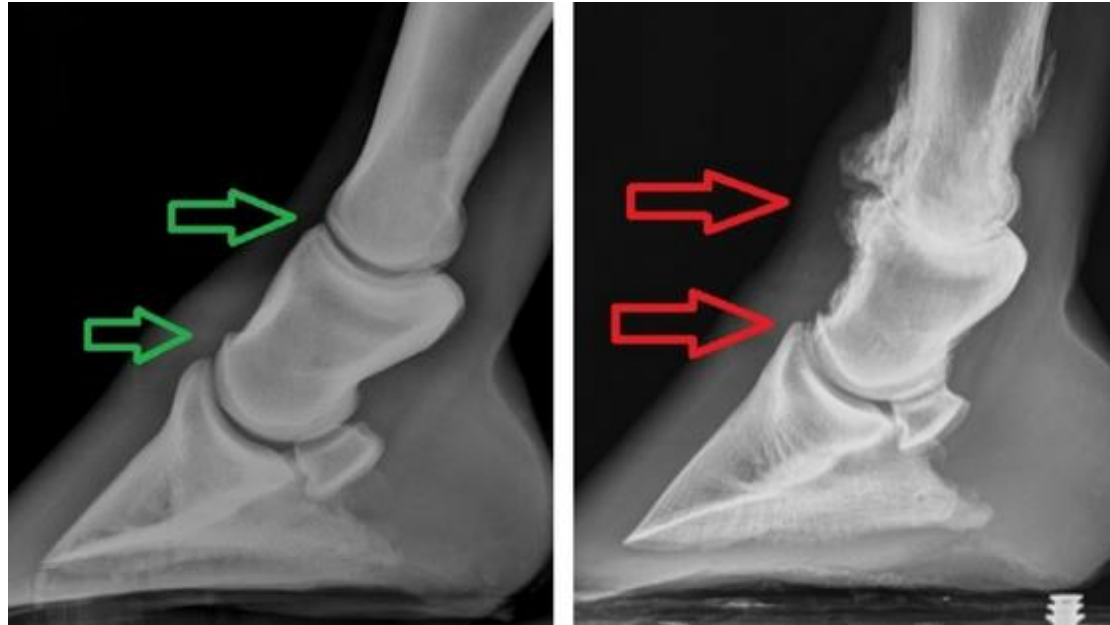


What is a
Fistula?

**Serious sore
caused by a
badly fitting
saddle.**

What is Ringbone?

What is Ringbone?



Arthritis in the bones of the pasterns (high or low) that causes lameness.

What is a Capped Hock?



What is a
Capped Hock?

**Blemish often
acquired by
kicking**

What is a Bone Spavin?

What is a Bone Spavin?

Arthritis in the hock joint causing unsoundness.



What happened when a horse is
Stifled?



What happened when
a horse is Stifled?

The horse's hind leg
locks in position
because of loose
ligaments around the
stifle, often due to poor
conformation (post
legged).