

AFA CERTIFIED FARRIER (CF) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Name two parts of the coffin bone (P3).**
 - A. navicular tubercle and articular surface
 - B. semi lunar crest and extensor process
 - C. proximal phalanx border
 - D. solar margin and articular surface
- 2. In a rocker toe shoe, how is the ground surface prepared?**
 - A. Ground surface rocked to thickness of shoe
 - B. Ground surface left flat and unmodified
 - C. Ground surface thicker than shoe
 - D. Ground surface thinner than shoe
- 3. Which ligaments specifically connect the splint bones to the cannon bone in young horses?**
 - A. Collateral ligaments
 - B. Pastern ligaments
 - C. Capsular ligaments
 - D. Interosseous ligaments of the splints
- 4. Which term describes the area near the ends of long bones where bone growth occurs?**
 - A. Physis
 - B. Diaphysis
 - C. Metaphysis
 - D. Epiphysis
- 5. How many arteries and veins does the horse's hoof have?**
 - A. 2 pairs
 - B. 3 pairs
 - C. 4 pairs
 - D. 5 pairs

6. Which statement best describes the primary benefit of a half round shoe?

- A. Easy breakover
- B. Prevents injury in limb interference
- C. Provides traction
- D. Increases breakover time

7. Which bone is rotated or sunk in founder?

- A. Coffin bone
- B. Navicular bone
- C. Sesamoid bone
- D. Cannon bone

8. A bruise in the seat of the corn is called what?

- A. Bruise
- B. Seat lesion
- C. Corn
- D. Lameness

9. In the hind limb, the SFDT inserts at the point of which joint?

- A. Stifle
- B. Tarsus
- C. Hock
- D. Cannon bone

10. Pedal osteitis is a listed cause of corns?

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not listed
- D. Not applicable

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Name two parts of the coffin bone (P3).

- A. navicular tubercle and articular surface
- B. semi lunar crest and extensor process**
- C. proximal phalanx border
- D. solar margin and articular surface

Identifying named landmarks on the coffin bone shows two clear features: the extensor process and the semi lunar crest. The extensor process is a projection on the dorsal surface where the distal extensor tendon attaches, giving the tendon a point of leverage over the bone. The semi lunar crest is a curved ridge near the proximal edge that helps define the articular area with the joint above and with the navicular region, making it a distinct, recognizable feature of P3. These two parts are specific and commonly cited as key landmarks on the coffin bone. The other options point to structures not on the coffin bone. The navicular tubercle is on the navicular bone, not P3. The proximal phalanx border belongs to the bone above (P2). The solar margin is a part of P3 too, but the extensor process and semi lunar crest are the most distinct, well-defined features used to describe P3 in anatomical references.

2. In a rocker toe shoe, how is the ground surface prepared?

- A. Ground surface rocked to thickness of shoe**
- B. Ground surface left flat and unmodified
- C. Ground surface thicker than shoe
- D. Ground surface thinner than shoe

A rocker toe shoe relies on a curved, rolling toe to ease breakover, and that effect only works if the hoof's ground surface is shaped to match the shoe. By rocking the ground surface to the thickness of the shoe, you create a matching rocker profile that lets the shoe sit and roll smoothly as the hoof progresses. If you leave the ground surface flat, the rocker won't engage properly; if it's thicker or thinner than the shoe, the rocker geometry is off, leading to unstable contact and impaired breakover.

3. Which ligaments specifically connect the splint bones to the cannon bone in young horses?

- A. Collateral ligaments
- B. Pastern ligaments
- C. Capsular ligaments
- D. Interosseous ligaments of the splints**

Interosseous ligaments of the splints connect the splint bones to the cannon bone. These ligaments run from the cannon bone to the medial and lateral splint bones (the second and fourth metacarpal/metatarsal) and hold them in place, which is especially evident in young horses before these bones fully ossify. This role is distinct from collateral ligaments that stabilize joints, capsular ligaments that are part of the joint capsule, or the pastern ligaments associated with the pastern joints.

4. Which term describes the area near the ends of long bones where bone growth occurs?

- A. Physis**
- B. Diaphysis
- C. Metaphysis
- D. Epiphysis

Growth occurs at the cartilaginous growth plate, called the physis, which sits near the ends of long bones between the epiphysis (the end part) and the metaphysis (the region just inward from the end). This plate contains proliferating cartilage cells that continually divide and are gradually replaced by bone through endochondral ossification, allowing the bone to lengthen during development. As growth finishes, the physis closes and becomes an epiphyseal line. The shaft is the diaphysis, and the area just beneath the growth plate is the metaphysis, which participates in growth but is not where the growth zone itself is located.

5. How many arteries and veins does the horse's hoof have?

- A. 2 pairs
- B. 3 pairs
- C. 4 pairs**
- D. 5 pairs

The hoof has a richly vascularized network with paired vessels on both sides of the digit, so there are four arterial-venous pairs reaching the hoof. Each side hosts its own arterial trunk with a matching vein running with it, and these pairs supply and drain the hoof wall, sole, and laminae from medial and lateral aspects. This arrangement provides redundancy in blood flow, helping keep the hoof well perfused even if one path is compromised. In practice, the major contributors are the palmar digital arteries on each side and their accompanying veins, with additional dorsal branches contributing to the supply.

6. Which statement best describes the primary benefit of a half round shoe?

- A. Easy breakover**
- B. Prevents injury in limb interference
- C. Provides traction
- D. Increases breakover time

The main idea here is breakover—the moment the hoof rotates from heel to toe during the step. A half-round toe shapes the front of the shoe with a smoother, more rounded transition, so the toe can roll off the ground with less resistance. That smoother toe-off makes the breakover quicker and easier, reducing the leverage and effort required from the hoof and pastern as the horse pushes off. In practical terms, this helps horses that need a lighter, more efficient push-off and can be especially helpful when the toe tends to drag or when a faster transition is beneficial. Traction isn't the primary purpose of this shoe shape; traction comes from other features and conditions of the shoe and ground. Nor does it aim to increase breakover time—the design is meant to shorten the time and effort of breakover by promoting a natural, smooth roll. While any shoe can influence limb clearance to some extent, the half-round toe is used mainly to facilitate easier breakover, not specifically to prevent limb interference.

7. Which bone is rotated or sunk in founder?

- A. Coffin bone
- B. Navicular bone
- C. Sesamoid bone
- D. Cannon bone

Founder's effect centers on the coffin bone, the distal phalanx inside the hoof. In laminitis, inflammation weakens the laminae that suspend this bone from the hoof wall, so the coffin bone can rotate toward the sole or even sink lower within the hoof capsule. This rotation or sinking is the hallmark change in founder. The navicular bone sits behind the coffin bone and is more linked to navicular disease, not the rotation or sinking seen in founder. The sesamoid bones are at the fetlock joint, and the cannon bone is the long weight-bearing bone of the lower leg—neither is the bone that typically rotates or sinks in founder.

8. A bruise in the seat of the corn is called what?

- A. Bruise
- B. Seat lesion
- C. Corn
- D. Lameness

The seat of the corn is a specific location on the sole just inside the hoof wall, where bruising from concussion or pressure occurs. A bruise in that spot is called a corn. This term uniquely identifies both the location and the lesion, whereas a general bruise or lameness aren't the precise terms for this condition. So the best answer is corn.

9. In the hind limb, the SFDT inserts at the point of which joint?

- A. Stifle
- B. Tarsus
- C. Hock
- D. Cannon bone

The hind limb superficial digital flexor tendon ends at the point of the hock. This placement fits its role of helping flex the lower joints and contributing to the limb's flexor mechanism as the leg bears weight. It travels down the back of the leg and attaches in the hock region rather than on the cannon bone or higher up at the stifle, which is why the point of the hock is described as its insertion site.

10. Pedal osteitis is a listed cause of corns?

A. True

B. False

C. Not listed

D. Not applicable

Pedal osteitis can change how the hoof bears weight and concentrates pressure on a small area of the sole. Corns are bruises in the sole where pressure is focused, often under the toe or heel. When the coffin bone is inflamed or its integrity altered, this can predispose the area to bruising, making a corn more likely. Because many farriery references list pedal osteitis as a cause of corns, it is the correct answer. The other options would imply it isn't listed, which contradicts those references.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://afacf.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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