# Horse Evaluation CDE Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide


**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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

**1. The estimated water intake of a 1000# horse doing heavy work in moderate temperatures is how many gallons per day?**

**A. 8-10**

**B. 12-15**

**C. 15-20**

**D. 5-7**

**2. What color is associated with the Palomino horse?**

**A. Black with white mane**

**B. Chestnut with black mane**

**C. Gold with white mane and tail**

**D. Bay with white markings**

**3. Which disease in horses is caused by a neurotoxin from Clostridium tetani?**

**A. Tetanus**

**B. Botulism**

**C. EHV-1**

**D. Strangles**

**4. Which of the following nutrients does not contain carbon?**

**A. Vitamins**

**B. Minerals**

**C. Proteins**

**D. Carbohydrates**

**5. White from coronet to knee or hock is known as a ____ leg marking.**

**A. Pastern**

**B. Half Stocking**

**C. Full Stocking**

**D. Ankle**

**6. What is the main purpose of using mirrors in horse stabling?**

**A. To enhance vision**

**B. To eliminate kicking**

**C. To curtail weaving behavior**

**D. To aid in feeding**

**7. What equine term is used to describe the condition of having low blood sugar?**

**A. Hypoglycemia**

**B. Hyperglycemia**

**C. Dehydration**

**D. Malnutrition**

**8. The large pouch between the small and large intestines is called what?**

**A. Cecum**

**B. Duodenum**

**C. Rectum**

**D. Colon**

**9. Which area is NOT considered part of the horse's topline?**

**A. Withers**

**B. Crest**

**C. Loin**

**D. Back**

**10. What protozoa causes Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis?**

**A. Cryptosporidium**

**B. Toxoplasma**

**C. Sarcocystis neurona**

**D. Giardia**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. The estimated water intake of a 1000# horse doing heavy work in moderate temperatures is how many gallons per day?

**A. 8-10**

**B. 12-15**

**C. 15-20**

**D. 5-7**

**The estimated water intake for a 1000-pound horse engaged in heavy work during moderate temperatures is typically around 12 to 15 gallons per day. Horses that are under significant physical stress, such as during heavy exercise or intense work, have increased hydration needs to compensate for fluid loss through sweat and respiration. In moderate temperatures, the horse's metabolism functions optimally, allowing it to maintain physical performance. In this context, a water intake of 12 to 15 gallons supports hydration, helps maintain optimal body temperature, and ensures proper physiological function. While lower amounts may meet the needs of horses not under heavy work or faced with extreme temperatures, the demands of heavy labor necessitate a greater volume of water to support stamina and recovery. Thus, selecting the range of 12 to 15 gallons reflects an understanding of these factors in equine hydration needs.**

## 2. What color is associated with the Palomino horse?

**A. Black with white mane**

**B. Chestnut with black mane**

**C. Gold with white mane and tail**

**D. Bay with white markings**

**The color associated with the Palomino horse is gold with a white mane and tail. This breed is characterized by its striking golden coat, which is reminiscent of the color of a gold coin, along with its light-colored mane and tail that typically appear white or very light cream. The combination of these features gives the Palomino a distinctive and visually appealing appearance that is easily recognizable. The other options describe horses with different colorations that do not match the specific traits of a Palomino. For instance, a black horse with a white mane, a chestnut horse with a black mane, and a bay horse with white markings each represent other equine colors or breeds, but they do not correspond to the specific characteristics of a Palomino, which is primarily defined by its golden coat and light mane and tail.**

## 3. Which disease in horses is caused by a neurotoxin from Clostridium tetani?

**A. Tetanus**

**B. Botulism**

**C. EHV-1**

**D. Strangles**

**Tetanus is the disease caused by a neurotoxin produced by the bacterium Clostridium tetani. This neurotoxin affects the nervous system, leading to symptoms such as muscle stiffness and spasms, which can become severe and potentially fatal if not treated. Clostridium tetani is commonly found in the environment, particularly in soil and feces, and the bacteria enter the horse's body typically through wounds. The correct identification of tetanus is significant in horse management because it emphasizes the importance of vaccination. Horses are susceptible to tetanus, but vaccination can effectively prevent the disease. In contrast, the other diseases listed have different causes and clinical signs. Botulism is related to a different bacterium, Clostridium botulinum, which produces a toxin that can cause paralysis; equine herpesvirus type 1 (EHV-1) is a viral infection affecting respiratory and reproductive systems; and strangles is a bacterial infection caused by Streptococcus equi that primarily affects the respiratory system and is characterized by swelling of lymph nodes. Understanding the distinction between these diseases is crucial for proper diagnosis and management in equine health.**

## 4. Which of the following nutrients does not contain carbon?

**A. Vitamins**

**B. Minerals**

**C. Proteins**

**D. Carbohydrates**

**The correct option indicates that minerals are the nutrients that do not contain carbon. Minerals are inorganic compounds that arise from geological processes and consist of elements such as calcium, phosphorus, potassium, and others. Unlike organic nutrients, which are based on carbon structures, minerals are typically crystalline or ionic in nature, making them essential for various bodily functions without any carbon component. In contrast, all other listed nutrients — vitamins, proteins, and carbohydrates — have carbon as a fundamental component of their molecular structure. Vitamins, while varying in structure, almost all contain carbon in addition to hydrogen, oxygen, and sometimes nitrogen. Proteins are made up of amino acids that contain carbon along with other elements, forming the basis of their complex structures. Carbohydrates primarily consist of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen atoms, with their formulas evidencing a clear carbon presence. Thus, minerals distinctly stand out as the only group among these nutrients that lacks any carbon content.**

## 5. White from coronet to knee or hock is known as a ___ leg marking.

**A. Pastern**

**B. Half Stocking**

**C. Full Stocking**

**D. Ankle**

**A white marking that extends from the coronet band (the area at the top of the hoof) to the knee or hock is referred to as a full stocking. This type of marking covers a significant portion of the leg, contributing to the horse's overall appearance and often serving as a distinctive identifying characteristic for the animal. This term is commonly used in equine identification and judging, as leg markings can indicate breed standards or help in distinguishing individual horses. Understanding these markings is essential for trainers, judges, and those involved in horse evaluation, as they can impact the horse's assessment in various equestrian disciplines. In contrast to a full stocking, other types of markings describe less extensive white areas, such as pasterns, which are limited to the area around the fetlock; half stockings, which cover a portion of the leg up to the middle; or ankle markings, which only cover a smaller section near the coronet or just above the hoof.**

## 6. What is the main purpose of using mirrors in horse stabling?

**A. To enhance vision**

**B. To eliminate kicking**

**C. To curtail weaving behavior**

**D. To aid in feeding**

**Using mirrors in horse stabling primarily serves to curtail weaving behavior. Weaving is a common stable vice where horses repeatedly shift their weight from one front foot to the other while swaying their necks and heads. This behavior can be a manifestation of stress, boredom, or anxiety due to confinement or lack of stimulation in their environment. By incorporating mirrors into the stable, horses can see their reflections and may become more engaged with their surroundings. The mirrors can create an illusion of additional space and activity, helping to alleviate some of the boredom that may lead to weaving. This visual stimulation can encourage more natural behaviors, providing a sense of companionship and reducing the anxiety that often leads to such vices. While enhancing vision might seem beneficial, mirrors primarily assist in reducing stress-related behaviors rather than improving visibility. Similarly, while one might think mirrors could deter kicking or aid in feeding, these functions are not the primary or intended use of mirrors in stabling conditions. Thus, the use of mirrors focuses on improving the overall mental well-being of the horse, directly addressing weaving behaviors.**

## 7. What equine term is used to describe the condition of having low blood sugar?

**A. Hypoglycemia**

**B. Hyperglycemia**

**C. Dehydration**

**D. Malnutrition**

**The term that describes the condition of having low blood sugar is hypoglycemia. This condition occurs when blood glucose levels fall below normal, which can lead to a variety of symptoms such as weakness, confusion, and in severe cases, loss of consciousness. In horses, maintaining balanced blood sugar is crucial for energy and overall health, especially in performance or working horses that rely on consistent energy levels. Hyperglycemia, on the other hand, refers to high blood sugar levels and is not synonymous with hypoglycemia. Dehydration relates to a lack of sufficient fluids in the body and does not specifically address blood sugar levels. Malnutrition refers to the lack of proper nutrition or imbalance in nutrient intake, which can lead to various health issues, including potential blood sugar problems, but it is not directly defined as low blood sugar. Therefore, hypoglycemia is the precise term for low blood sugar conditions, making it the correct choice.**

## 8. The large pouch between the small and large intestines is called what?

**A. Cecum**

**B. Duodenum**

**C. Rectum**

**D. Colon**

**The large pouch located between the small and large intestines is known as the cecum. This structure is a critical part of the digestive system in horses and other mammals, acting as a junction point where the contents from the small intestine enter before moving into the large intestine. The cecum plays a vital role in the fermentation and breakdown of fibrous materials, which is essential for the horse's ability to extract nutrients from its herbivorous diet. In horses, the cecum is particularly large, accommodating the fermentation process necessary for digesting cellulose from plant materials. This function is key to the horse's overall digestive health, making the cecum an important anatomical feature in equine physiology. The other options refer to different parts of the gastrointestinal tract that do not fit the description given. The duodenum is the first section of the small intestine. The rectum is the final section of the large intestine, and the colon is a major part of the large intestine following the cecum. Each plays its own role in the digestive process, but only the cecum serves as the specific pouch mentioned in the question.**

## 9. Which area is NOT considered part of the horse's topline?

**A. Withers**

**B. Crest**

**C. Loin**

**D. Back**

**The correct answer is the crest, which is not considered part of the horse's topline. The topline of a horse refers to the area extending from the withers to the dock of the tail and includes the back, loin, and withers as integral parts of its structure. The withers are located at the highest point of the horse's back, while the back runs along the spine, and the loin connects the back to the croup. In contrast, the crest is the arched part of the neck and is primarily involved in the horse's overall profile and the appearance of the neck rather than being part of the topline itself. Understanding the anatomy of the horse is crucial for evaluation purposes, particularly in contexts such as assessment for conformation, fitness, and overall health. Recognizing what constitutes the topline helps in identifying a horse's suitability for various disciplines and its potential performance capabilities.**

## 10. What protozoa causes Equine Protozoal Myoencephalitis?

**A. Cryptosporidium**

**B. Toxoplasma**

**C. Sarcocystis neurona**

**D. Giardia**

**Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis (EPM) is primarily caused by the protozoan parasite Sarcocystis neurona. This parasite infects horses and can lead to serious neurological conditions as it invades the central nervous system, resulting in clinical signs such as ataxia, weakness, and behavioral changes. Sarcocystis neurona is specifically adapted to affect equines, and it is often transmitted through ingestion of infected sporocysts found in the feces of opossums, which are considered a primary host for this parasite. Understanding the life cycle and transmission of Sarcocystis neurona is crucial for managing and preventing EPM in horses. The other protozoa listed do not typically cause EPM in horses. Cryptosporidium primarily affects the gastrointestinal tract of a variety of species, Toxoplasma is known for its effects on cats and other mammals, while Giardia predominantly causes intestinal issues in various animals, including humans. This distinct specificity of Sarcocystis neurona for equines establishes its significance as the causative agent of EPM, making it the correct answer.**

# 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://horseevalcde.examzify.com**

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