

Rodeo Queen Horsemanship Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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. How many circuits is the U.S. divided into within the PRCA?**
 - A. 10**
 - B. 12**
 - C. 15**
 - D. 20**
- 2. Who qualifies as a PRCA permit holder?**
 - A. A contestant who has won their first \$1000**
 - B. A PRCA contestant who has not yet won their first \$1000**
 - C. A member who has participated for more than five years**
 - D. A veteran competitor in the PRCA**
- 3. What is Tetanus commonly referred to as?**
 - A. Lockjaw**
 - B. Horse flu**
 - C. Strangles**
 - D. Equine encephalitis**
- 4. What is the recommended action for a horse experiencing nervous system issues?**
 - A. Increase stimulation from other horses**
 - B. Put the horse in a stall with minimal objects**
 - C. Provide a full range of food options**
 - D. Expose the horse to bright lights**
- 5. How many gold tour rodeos are there in the PRCA?**
 - A. 6**
 - B. 12**
 - C. 4**
 - D. 8**
- 6. How often should a horse be dewormed?**
 - A. Every month**
 - B. Every 2 months**
 - C. Every 3 months**
 - D. Every 6 months**

- 7. Who looks after the health and welfare of rodeo livestock?**
- A. Rodeo organizers**
 - B. PRCA officials**
 - C. Veterinarians recognized by PRCA**
 - D. Rodeo contestants**
- 8. Which rough stock event does not have a mark-out rule?**
- A. Bull Riding**
 - B. Bareback Riding**
 - C. Saddle Bronc Riding**
 - D. Steer Wrestling**
- 9. What is the role of a flank man in rodeo events?**
- A. A person responsible for coordinating livestock movements**
 - B. One who ensures the safety of the riders**
 - C. A person in the bucking shoot familiar with the flank needed for animals to buck**
 - D. A skilled rider who demonstrates advanced techniques**
- 10. In what year was the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) founded?**
- A. 1960**
 - B. 1975**
 - C. 1980**
 - D. 1990**

Answers

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How many circuits is the U.S. divided into within the PRCA?

- A. 10**
- B. 12**
- C. 15**
- D. 20**

The Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) divides the United States into 12 distinct circuits. Each circuit represents a geographic region and is composed of various rodeo events and activities throughout the year. These circuits help organize competitions and promote rodeo participation at a local and regional level. Understanding the structure of circuits is crucial for contestants as it affects their points accumulation toward qualifications for larger events like the National Finals Rodeo (NFR). Keeping track of the circuit system is particularly important for competitors in strategizing their participation and earning qualifications based on their performances in circuit rodeos.

2. Who qualifies as a PRCA permit holder?

- A. A contestant who has won their first \$1000**
- B. A PRCA contestant who has not yet won their first \$1000**
- C. A member who has participated for more than five years**
- D. A veteran competitor in the PRCA**

A PRCA permit holder is specifically defined as a contestant who is eligible to compete but has not yet achieved a certain milestone in their earnings. The criterion for being classified as a permit holder is that the individual has not yet won their first \$1,000 in prize money at PRCA-sanctioned events. This status allows new or emerging contestants to participate in rodeos, providing opportunities to gain experience and earn money before fully committing to a competitive career within the PRCA. The other options do not align with this definition. Winning \$1,000 or having participated for more than five years wouldn't qualify an individual as a permit holder; instead, it suggests they have surpassed the earning threshold needed to graduate to full membership status. Similarly, simply being a veteran competitor does not inherently indicate current eligibility as a permit holder, as it lacks the specific focus on earnings.

3. What is Tetanus commonly referred to as?

- A. Lockjaw**
- B. Horse flu**
- C. Strangles**
- D. Equine encephalitis**

Tetanus is commonly referred to as "Lockjaw" because one of the hallmark symptoms of the disease is the involuntary tightening of the jaw muscles, which can hinder the ability to open the mouth fully. This symptom occurs due to the effects of a toxin produced by the bacteria *Clostridium tetani*, which causes muscle spasms and stiffness throughout the body. Using the term "Lockjaw" helps to convey the severity of the condition and its characteristic impact on muscle control, which is crucial for effective communication, especially in veterinary contexts. In contrast, the other terms relate to different diseases affecting horses: "Horse flu" refers to equine influenza, which is a viral respiratory infection; "Strangles" is a bacterial infection that affects the lymph nodes of horses, leading to abscess formation and respiratory issues; and "Equine encephalitis" pertains to viral diseases that affect the horse's brain, causing neurological symptoms.

4. What is the recommended action for a horse experiencing nervous system issues?

- A. Increase stimulation from other horses**
- B. Put the horse in a stall with minimal objects**
- C. Provide a full range of food options**
- D. Expose the horse to bright lights**

Placing a horse with nervous system issues in a stall with minimal objects is the recommended action because it helps create a calm and less stimulating environment. Horses can become easily overwhelmed by their surroundings, especially if they are experiencing anxiety or stress related to their nervous system. A clutter-free space reduces visual distractions, allowing the horse to feel more secure and relaxed. This approach also minimizes the risk of accidents or injuries, as an anxious horse may be more prone to reacting unpredictably in an environment with numerous objects. By controlling the environment and removing potential stressors, you can help the horse regain a sense of calmness, which is essential for managing and addressing nervous system issues effectively. Enhancing the horse's environment with stimulation or exposure to bright lights can exacerbate anxiety, and offering a variety of food options does not directly address the underlying nervous system challenge.

5. How many gold tour rodeos are there in the PRCA?

- A. 6**
- B. 12**
- C. 4**
- D. 8**

The correct answer is that there are six gold tour rodeos in the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA). Gold tour rodeos represent some of the highest levels of competition within the organization, showcasing top rodeo athletes and their skills. These events are typically held at various prestigious locations and offer significant prize money and points towards qualifying for the National Finals Rodeo. The structure of gold tour rodeos is essential for maintaining the competitive spirit and providing opportunities for cowboys and cowgirls to demonstrate their abilities at an elite level. This specific number reflects the current organization and scheduling of events as recognized and sanctioned by the PRCA, which can change over time. Understanding this distinction is crucial for those involved in rodeo, as it impacts competition strategy, planning, and the overall landscape of professional rodeo.

6. How often should a horse be dewormed?

- A. Every month**
- B. Every 2 months**
- C. Every 3 months**
- D. Every 6 months**

The recommendation for deworming frequency can depend on various factors, including the horse's age, living conditions, and the specific deworming products used. Every two months is a commonly accepted practice for routine deworming in many regions, particularly in environments where parasites are prevalent. This interval allows for effective management of internal parasites, helping to minimize the risk of infestations that could impact the horse's health and performance. Regular deworming helps maintain the horse's overall well-being, as a parasite burden can lead to weight loss, colic, or other health issues. Some horses may require more frequent deworming practices based on individual needs or after veterinary advice, while others might be on a less frequent schedule if they are in a low-risk environment. Therefore, every two months strikes a balance that aligns well with typical management practices aimed at keeping the horse healthy and comfortable.

7. Who looks after the health and welfare of rodeo livestock?

- A. Rodeo organizers
- B. PRCA officials
- C. Veterinarians recognized by PRCA**
- D. Rodeo contestants

The correct choice emphasizes the vital role of veterinarians recognized by the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) in ensuring the health and welfare of rodeo livestock. These veterinarians are specifically trained to understand the unique needs and conditions of the animals involved in rodeo events, which often face stress from competition and transportation. By being recognized by the PRCA, these veterinarians adhere to standards that prioritize animal welfare and safety protocols during events. They are responsible for monitoring the animals before, during, and after competitions, conducting health checks, and providing necessary medical care. Their involvement is crucial for both the ethical treatment of the animals and the integrity of the rodeo itself. Other options, while important in their own right, do not focus specifically on the health and welfare aspect as directly as the veterinarians do. Rodeo organizers and PRCA officials may establish policies or guidelines regarding livestock care, and contestants are concerned with their own performance and handling of the animals, but the specialized knowledge and authority of recognized veterinarians make them the primary caretakers of animal welfare.

8. Which rough stock event does not have a mark-out rule?

- A. Bull Riding**
- B. Bareback Riding
- C. Saddle Bronc Riding
- D. Steer Wrestling

In rodeo, the mark-out rule is a specific regulation that applies to certain rough stock events, which requires the rider to have their horse's front feet on the ground before the animal's front feet hit the ground after the initial jump from the chute. This rule is designed to ensure that the rider demonstrates skill and control during the crucial moments immediately following the animal's departure. In the case of bull riding, there is no mark-out rule. Riders can start their ride as soon as they leave the chute, which allows for greater freedom and flexibility compared to events like bareback riding and saddle bronc riding where the mark-out rule is strictly enforced. This difference reflects the nature of the events, as bull riding is primarily focused on maintaining balance and control for the duration of the ride, rather than performing specific maneuvers immediately after the animal exits the chute. Understanding the distinction of the mark-out rule is essential for competitors and fans alike, as it shapes the strategies and techniques used in the different rough stock events.

9. What is the role of a flank man in rodeo events?

- A. A person responsible for coordinating livestock movements**
- B. One who ensures the safety of the riders**
- C. A person in the bucking shoot familiar with the flank needed for animals to buck**
- D. A skilled rider who demonstrates advanced techniques**

The role of a flank man in rodeo events primarily involves managing the flank strap on bucking animals, which is crucial for prompting the animal to buck effectively during events like bull riding and bronc riding. The flank man is positioned in the bucking chute, where they ensure the flank strap is applied correctly and the animal is set up for the performance. Proper placement of the flank strap not only encourages the animal to buck but also plays a vital part in the safety and welfare of both the animal and the rider. This position requires specific knowledge and skill because if the flank is not applied correctly, it can lead to poor performance, potentially endangering the rider and the animal. The flank man must also be aware of the animal's behavior and be able to respond to its movements, making it an essential role in ensuring the rodeo event runs smoothly and safely.

10. In what year was the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) founded?

- A. 1960**
- B. 1975**
- C. 1980**
- D. 1990**

The Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) was founded in 1936, making the answer provided not aligned with the historical fact. However, it is important to note that 1975 is significant because it was the year of the first televised National Finals Rodeo, which brought greater visibility and popularity to the sport. Understanding the PRCA's founding is crucial as it plays a pivotal role in organizing and promoting professional rodeo events, setting rules and regulations, and ensuring the welfare of both cowboys and livestock involved in competitions. This organizational foundation is essential for the structure and standardization of rodeo activities as we know them today.

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://rodeoqueenhorsemanship.examzify.com>

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