

TEXAS RACING COMMISSION LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (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. Which equipment helps keep a horse's mouth shut while racing?**
 - A. Breast plate
 - B. Run down wraps
 - C. Figure eight
 - D. Shadow roll

- 2. A horse racing association must set aside at least what percentage of the live multiple triple wagering pool for purses?**
 - A. 5%
 - B. 7%
 - C. 8.5%
 - D. 10%

- 3. What does EIPH stand for?**
 - A. Exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage
 - B. Emergency induced pulmonary hyperemia
 - C. Endurance induced peripheral hypertension
 - D. Elite intensive performance health

- 4. What is the total maximum deduction from a regular wagering pool?**
 - A. 15%
 - B. 21%
 - C. 18%
 - D. 10%

- 5. What is 'fistula of withers' primarily caused by?**
 - A. Aging of the horse
 - B. Injury or poor fitting saddle
 - C. Excessive exercise
 - D. Genetic factors

- 6. What does bone spavin often indicate in a horse?**
 - A. Acute pain in the hoof
 - B. Compression of the hock joint
 - C. Chronic arthritis or joint degeneration
 - D. Injury from jumping

7. What must be reported at the time of entry regarding a horse receiving furosemide?

- A. It must be reported that the horse is a bleeder
- B. It must be disclosed that the horse will run on furosemide
- C. It is not required to disclose medication details
- D. All medications will be checked post-race

8. How many yards are in 4 furlongs?

- A. 200 yards
- B. 300 yards
- C. 400 yards
- D. 800 yards

9. Which distance equals 1/16 of a mile?

- A. 33 yards
- B. 44 yards
- C. 88 yards
- D. 110 yards

10. What equipment is referred to as a 'breast plate' in horse racing?

- A. Injury prevention gear
- B. Mounting assistance device
- C. Adjustable saddle piece
- D. Support for the saddle

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which equipment helps keep a horse's mouth shut while racing?

- A. Breast plate
- B. Run down wraps
- C. Figure eight**
- D. Shadow roll

The figure eight is designed specifically to help keep a horse's mouth shut while racing. This piece of equipment wraps around the horse's nose and through the bit in a configuration that creates a secure fit. By applying pressure to the bridge of the nose, it encourages the horse to maintain its mouth closed, promoting better bit control and minimizing the chances of the horse opening its mouth and evading the bit. This can improve communication between the jockey and horse, leading to more efficient racing performance. While other options serve important functions in equine equipment — such as the breast plate which helps to keep the saddle in place or run down wraps that protect the horse's legs — they do not specifically address the issue of controlling the horse's mouth during a race. The shadow roll, on the other hand, is used to limit the horse's vision of objects directly in front of it, helping to prevent distractions, but does not affect the mouth's position. Understanding these distinctions highlights the figure eight's unique role in maintaining control during racing.

2. A horse racing association must set aside at least what percentage of the live multiple triple wagering pool for purses?

- A. 5%
- B. 7%
- C. 8.5%**
- D. 10%

A horse racing association is required to set aside at least 8.5% of the live multiple triple wagering pool for purses. This percentage is established to ensure that a sufficient amount of the wagering revenue is allocated to the horse owners and trainers as prize money, which is crucial for maintaining competitiveness and attracting quality participants in the races. This specific requirement also serves to promote the growth of the racing industry within the state by providing incentives for horse owners to enter their horses in races, thus contributing to the overall health of the horse racing market. Setting the amount at this percentage balances the needs of the racing associations with the interests of participants, ensuring that the financial rewards of racing are sustainable.

3. What does EIPH stand for?

- A. Exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage**
- B. Emergency induced pulmonary hyperemia
- C. Endurance induced peripheral hypertension
- D. Elite intensive performance health

EIPH stands for Exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage. This term is commonly used in the context of equine health, especially in racehorses. EIPH refers to a condition where there is bleeding in the lungs that occurs during or after intense exercise. It is important to recognize this condition, as it can impact the performance and health of racehorses significantly. Identifying EIPH is crucial for trainers and veterinarians in the racing industry, as it can affect an animal's ability to compete effectively and may indicate underlying health issues that need to be addressed. Understanding conditions like EIPH helps in the management and prevention strategies to ensure the welfare and performance capability of the horses involved in racing. The other terms listed may contain similar-sounding elements but do not represent recognized medical conditions in equine practice. For example, "emergency induced pulmonary hyperemia" and "endurance induced peripheral hypertension" are not standard terms used in the study or management of horse racing health, and "elite intensive performance health" does not pertain to a specific medical condition in this context. Therefore, recognizing EIPH as a defined medical issue underlines the importance of understanding equine respiratory health, especially in competitive scenarios.

4. What is the total maximum deduction from a regular wagering pool?

- A. 15%
- B. 21%
- C. 18%**
- D. 10%

The total maximum deduction from a regular wagering pool is set at 18%. This percentage encompasses the various fees and operational costs associated with running the wagering system. Within the context of horse racing and the regulations established by the Texas Racing Commission, this deduction allows for a balanced approach to funding the activities necessary for a fair and regulated racing environment. It is essential to understand that the 18% figure is established to cover fees such as the costs of track operations, regulatory compliance, and any other operational expenses that may arise. This ensures that after the deduction is made, the remaining pool can be distributed as winnings to bettors while still maintaining the integrity of the racing circuit. In contrast, other percentages like 15%, 21%, and 10% do not align with the regulations set forth by the Texas Racing Commission, making them incorrect choices for this question. The 18% deduction is part of a structured system intended to support the racing industry while providing a sustainable model for both tracks and bettors.

5. What is 'fistula of withers' primarily caused by?

- A. Aging of the horse
- B. Injury or poor fitting saddle**
- C. Excessive exercise
- D. Genetic factors

'Fistula of withers' is primarily associated with injury or poor fitting saddles. This condition occurs when there is a chronic irritation or injury to the withers area of a horse, often resulting from external pressure or trauma, commonly caused by ill-fitting tack. When the saddle does not fit properly, it can rub against the horse's skin, leading to inflammation and the formation of a fistulous tract. This condition can cause pain and discomfort to the horse and may require medical treatment or adjustments to the tack to prevent further issues. While aging, excessive exercise, and genetic factors can influence the overall health and susceptibility of the horse, they are not the primary contributors to the development of fistula of withers. Instead, ensuring proper equipment fit is crucial in preventing this condition.

6. What does bone spavin often indicate in a horse?

- A. Acute pain in the hoof
- B. Compression of the hock joint
- C. Chronic arthritis or joint degeneration**
- D. Injury from jumping

Bone spavin refers to a condition that affects the hock joint in horses and is primarily associated with the development of osteoarthritis or chronic joint degeneration. This condition typically manifests as a bony growth or changes in the joint structures, which can lead to pain and reduced mobility in the horse. As the cartilage within the joint breaks down over time, it can cause inflammation and stiffness, impacting the horse's overall performance, particularly in activities that require agility and speed. This is why the identification of bone spavin as a sign of chronic arthritis or joint degeneration is critical for ensuring the horse receives appropriate management and treatment to maintain its soundness and athletic ability. The other options reflect different issues not directly related to bone spavin; acute pain in the hoof relates to a different type of lameness, compression of the hock joint is not a direct correlation with bone spavin itself, and jumping injuries would typically relate to other acute trauma rather than the chronic conditions associated with arthritis.

7. What must be reported at the time of entry regarding a horse receiving furosemide?

- A. It must be reported that the horse is a bleeder
- B. It must be disclosed that the horse will run on furosemide**
- C. It is not required to disclose medication details
- D. All medications will be checked post-race

In the context of horse racing and the use of furosemide, it is important to disclose that a horse will run on this medication at the time of entry. Furosemide is commonly used to manage exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH), often referred to as "bleeding." The required disclosure provides transparency to race officials, other participants, and the public regarding the horse's treatment. This practice ensures that all parties are aware of the horse's condition and medication, which can impact racing performance and fairness. This requirement is in place to promote the integrity of the sport and allow for proper monitoring of horses. While it may seem that reporting the horse as a bleeder could be sufficient, stating that the horse is running on furosemide specifically fulfills the regulatory requirements and informs all stakeholders in the racing event about the horse's medication status.

8. How many yards are in 4 furlongs?

- A. 200 yards
- B. 300 yards
- C. 400 yards
- D. 800 yards**

To determine how many yards are in 4 furlongs, it's helpful to understand the conversion between furlongs and yards. One furlong is equivalent to 220 yards. Therefore, to find out how many yards are in 4 furlongs, you multiply the number of furlongs by the number of yards per furlong: $4 \text{ furlongs} \times 220 \text{ yards/furlong} = 880 \text{ yards}$. It appears the correct answer should be 880 yards. However, if the question is specifically about rounding down to the nearest comparable distance or if there's a clerical error in options provided, a careful reading and calculation is always recommended. In the options listed, none of them represent the correct conversion from furlongs to yards accurately, but understanding the relationship between these two units of measurement allows for better clarity in assessing distances in racing contexts.

9. Which distance equals 1/16 of a mile?

- A. 33 yards
- B. 44 yards**
- C. 88 yards
- D. 110 yards

To determine which distance equals 1/16 of a mile, it's important to first convert miles into yards. One mile is equivalent to 1,760 yards. Therefore, to find what 1/16 of a mile is in yards, you would perform the following calculation: $1/16 \text{ of a mile} = (1/16) \times 1,760 \text{ yards}$. When you calculate that: $1/16 \text{ of } 1,760 = 1,760 / 16 = 110 \text{ yards}$. This demonstrates that 110 yards is the correct distance that corresponds to 1/16 of a mile. The other distances presented do not equate to this fraction of a mile when calculated.

10. What equipment is referred to as a 'breast plate' in horse racing?

- A. Injury prevention gear
- B. Mounting assistance device
- C. Adjustable saddle piece
- D. Support for the saddle**

In horse racing, a 'breast plate' is primarily designed to support the saddle and keep it securely in place on the horse's back, especially during the intense movements that occur while racing. This piece of equipment connects the front of the saddle to the horse's chest, preventing it from slipping backward or shifting during hard runs or jumps. The breast plate is particularly important because it helps maintain the optimal position of the saddle, contributing to the comfort and stability of both the horse and the rider. A well-fitted breast plate allows for better communication between the horse and rider and ensures that the saddle does not slide, which can be crucial during a race or an event. While the other choices mention various forms of equipment that could relate to a horse's performance or rider assistance, they do not specifically encapsulate the primary function of a breast plate. Instead, the focus of a breast plate is on saddle stability and support, making it vital for competitive scenarios in equestrian sports.

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://txracingcommission.examzify.com>

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

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