

CANADIAN PONY CLUB

Prepared by Lois Booy from required reading books to assist upper level members with marking practice tests. If you see any errors or omissions please advise the Regional Test Rep and we will amend the answer key.



B LEVEL WRITTEN/ORAL - ANSWER KEY 2012

References:

CSH	Conditioning Sport Horses
EVM	Equine Veterinary Medicine
HCH	Horse Conformation Handbook
HN	Horsemaster's Notebook
MH	Manual of Horsemanship – 12 th Edition
S	Saddlery
US AB	USPC AB Manual
US C	USPC 'C' Manual
US CMS	USPC Conformation, Movement & soundness
US L&G	USPC Longeing and Ground Training

Total Marks 100 Pass 65 (65%)

PART A - STABLE AND PASTURE

[1] 1. **Why is good ventilation so important in a stable?**

(Horses are healthier and less prone to coughs, colds and allergies. Keeps circulation of fresh air and expels foul air but must be draught-free)

Note: Good ventilation should:

- *provide fresh air*
- *carry away excess moisture*
- *carry away ammonia fumes and odors*
- *Prevent condensation of moisture in cold weather*

[4] 2. **If you were designing a barn, what are two types of flooring you might choose? Give reasons for and against your choices. USPC AB 383-85**

Concrete – suitable for aisles, tack rooms, feed rooms and wash stalls if texturized and provided with a drain. Too hard for stalls

Asphalt – suitable for aisles if provided with a slope, easy to sweep. Can be slippery, if used in stalls will trap ammonia.

Dirt – cheap and available. May become muddy, horse can create holes, needs relaying and tamping, odors linger, hard to disinfect.

Clay – as for dirt. Takes longer to dry.

Sand – for use outdoors. Provides good drainage. Heavy when wet. Horses may ingest sand and colic.

Wood – tack rooms and offices with spaces between boards to drain. Too hard and slippery for stalls or aisles. Rots and harbours pests.

Bricks – aisles, tackroom with slope and drain. Durable and attractive but expensive and hard to sweep.

Gravel (pea gravel) – out door aisles and stall base. Excellent drainage and traction. Hard to pick out and keep clean. If used alone as a stall floor will require mats.

Road base (limestone, gravel, dirt mix) – provides good drainage. Can be dusty. Use with stall grid to avoid holes.

Rubber mats – can be used over concrete, gravel or dirt in aisles or dirt, sand, gravel or stall base in stalls it prevents holes and provides cushion but bedding needed to absorb urine.

Stall floor grid – stabilizes dirt, gravel, limestone or road base to keep stall floor level and prevent holes. Initial expense.

(3) 3. What are two ways to provide light in a barn? Explain one advantage and one disadvantage for each. MH 131-132

Windows, electrical fittings with bulbs or fluorescent strips

Windows Advantage: Cost savings (sunlight is free)

Disadvantage: Only good in daylight hours

Electrical Advantage: Light is available when needed

Disadvantage: Can be costly as you need a professional for installation, horses can electrocute themselves if they get ahold of the wires in their teeth

(2) 4. What tools would you choose to clean a stall bedded with straw? Why are these tools different than those you would choose to pick out a stall with shavings MH 134

Pitch fork as it can get under the straw bedding to lift the straw so droppings can be tipped into a dung skep (basket). For shavings a poop fork is a better option as the clean shavings will drop through the fork but the poop will stay on the fork and not go through the tines as they are closer together.

PART B - FEEDING

(1) 5. List the 4 fat soluble vitamins. MH p. 182

A, D, E, K

(2) 6. Why should beet pulp pellets not be soaked in hot water? MH 166

Increases speed of fermentation

(3) 7. What nutrient is responsible for the following:

a) building and maintaining muscle MH 180 (protein)

b) maintaining the flow of digestion in the gut (USAB 308) (carbohydrates)

c) helping to digest and carry other nutrients in the body MH 179 (water)

(4) 8. Give two reasons why older horses may need changes to their diet. Give one solution for each situation. US AB p 307 MH p 159

Problems with their teeth – crimped feeds, soaked pellets.

Digestive system less efficient – feed easily digested foods (cooked or processed), slightly more protein and/or fat.

PART C - FOOT AND SHOEING

[1] 9. When should you use hot shoeing rather than cold shoeing?

US C 254

- a. *If the shoes your pony needs are not available ready-made*
- b. *If your pony needs special shoeing*

(3) 10. Name the three tendons in the foot HN p 154 VN 233

Extensor tendon – *originates from muscles above knee and hock. Runs down front of leg over the fetlock and pastern joints and is attached to the pointed centre of the upper border of the coffin bone. It straightens the limb and lifts the toe*

Superficial Flexor Tendon – *runs down the posterior surface (back) of the cannon bone. Bends the leg and joints. It is attached to the upper part of the short pastern bone.*

Deep Flexor Tendon – *Runs down the back of the cannon bone, between the superficial flexor tendon and the suspensory ligament. Bends the joint of the coffin and short pastern bones, passes under the navicular bone and attaches to the lower part of the coffin bone. The deep flexor tendon is broad and fan-shaped where it passes under the navicular bone and covers the navicular completely, as if passing over a pulley.*

(1) 11. Give two reasons why quarter clips are used on hind shoes instead of toe clips NZ2 103 104

There is more twisting action on the hind feet and the two clips help to keep the shoe in place

If a horse over-reaches a toe clip would cause far more damage

(1) 12. What is the purpose of the periople? US AB 275

Protect hoof from moisture loss (keeps moisture in)

(2) 13. There are 2 structures in the foot that are very similar, but are interdigitated (each has finger-like processes that twines with the other structure). What structures are these? What role do they play in the foot? HCH 174 USAB 255

What is the function of the laminae? HN pg 153

The insensitive laminae interlock with the sensitive laminae which cover the pedal bone and lateral cartilages, to form a secure union of the sensitive foot to the hoof.

Rather than sitting on the sole, the coffin bone is suspended by the laminae attached to the hoof wall. The Velcro-like attachment of the laminae must be very strong

(2) 14. What is the appearance and purpose of a Polo or Rim shoe? US AB p 285

A fullered shoe with a higher inside rim.

To make it easier for the foot to break over in any direction.

PART D - GROOMING

(4) 15. When you prepare a horse for showing or sale, list 4 areas and explain why you will trim, pull or clip each.

Tail - washed, pulled, braided, banded to show off hind quarters

Mane – washed, pulled, or braided to show off neck

*Head, ears, bridle path trimmed to show off head
legs should be trimmed –improves overall appearance*

(3) 16. Describe why and how the following grooming tools are used:

a) water brush b) wisp c) cactus cloth

MH 203-207

a) This is used to lay the mane and tail. Dip the bristle end of the water brush into the bucket of water shake off the surplus water and apply the brush flat to the mane. Brush the hairs from the roots downwards so that they are left slightly damp and in the required position. Lay the hairs at the top of the tail and either side of the dock in a similar manner. At this stage a tail bandage may be applied.

b) Wiping is a form of massage to help develop and harden muscles of the stabled horse in full work. Dampen the wisp slightly and use it to massage the horse by slapping the muscles in a regular rhythm in the direction of the lay of the coat. Use on muscular parts of the horse.

c) On the stabled horse this can be used as an alternative to the dandy brush. The object is used to loosen dirt, sweat and scurf. It is particularly useful in sensitive areas where some horses resent being brushed.

(2) 17. What is “banging”? Give two reasons why it is done.

MH 219 HN 101

Banging means to cut the end of the tail off square about 4 inches below the point of the hocks.

- a. Prevent tail collecting mud*
- b. Prevent tail from becoming straggly*
- c. Show off hocks*

(1) 18. During what time of year does a horse’s coat produce extra sebum (oil) and why?US AB 250

In the winter to help to waterproof the skin and hair coat.

PART E - VETERINARY AND FIRST AID

[2] 19. List 4 signs that a wound requires a vets attention: MH 359-360

arterial bleeding; puncture wounds; wounds over joints, tendon sheaths and tendons; eye wounds; wounds that need suturing.

(1) 20. Name two benefits of cold hosing as a first aid measure.

US C 232 MH 351

Cleans wound, reduces swelling, soothes bruising/sprains

(3) 21. Name 3 diseases that affect the Respiratory System.

US A/B 360-362

- 1) Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA, pinkeye)*
- 2) Equine Viral Rhinopneumonitis (EVR)*
- 3) Heaves (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease- COPD)*
- 4) Influenza*
- 5) Roaring (laryngeal hemiplegia)*
- 6) Strangles (Distemper)*

(2) 22. Name 4 internal parasites that affect horses MH 357-8 USC 208-210

Large Strongyles, Ascarids, pin worms, bots, small strongyles, tape worm

(2) 23. Explain what a “fecal parasite count” is. Why is it helpful?

US C 210

type and number of parasites; wormer type and frequency of dosage

PART F - SADDLERY

(2) 24. What is the difference in how a correctly fitted jumping saddle positions the rider compared to a dressage saddle? S164-168 MH278

Dressage – panel and flap are cut almost vertical and to accommodate the resultant long leg and straightened thigh position , places the rider over a center of balance where leather and iron are more nearly under the riders seat

Jumping: has a forward cut saddle flap designed for riding with shorter stirrups and places the rider in very close contact with the horse.

[3] 25. What type of leg protection would you choose for the following situations and why? S192-196 USAB 440-442

- a) **cross country jumping** (*galloping/supportive boots*)
- b) **stadium jumping** (*open front jumping boots with bell boots on front legs and ankle/brushing boots on back legs*)
- c) **riding in a dressage lesson** (*splint or tendon boots*)

(1) 26. A curb or leverage bit will cause a horse to flex at the poll. What does a snaffle bridle cause a horse to do? S32-33

Encourages the horse to extend his head and neck and encourages flexion and yielding of the jaw, chewing and activation of the salivary glands.

FYI: The single jointed snaffle acts on the corners of the mouth (lips) the bars of the mouth and the tongue. It has a nutcracker action.

The double jointed snaffle acts on the corners of the mouth (lips) the bars of the mouth and the tongue BUT the central plate is usually rounded and lies smoothly and flat across and is more comfortable for the horses mouth.

(1) 27. What is the action of the hanging-cheek snaffle on the horse’s mouth?

USAB 430

Tends to fix the bit in the mouth concentrating pressure on the bars.

(2) 28. What is a problem that may occur when using a snaffle bit that is: a. too narrow

b. too wide

US AB 428

a. Too narrow

may pinch the lips and cause abrasions

b. Too wide

a severe nutcracker action and the centre point may hit the roof of the mouth

(1) 29. What is the safest metal for stirrup irons? HN 63 S 188

Hand forged stainless steel is safest and most satisfactory

PART G- RIDING

[2] 30. Give 2 objectives you should have when schooling lateral work.

US AB 74-75 NZ 2 158

The horse must keep his

- a. rhythm,*
- b. balance, and*
- c. free forward movement*
- d. increase the engagement of the hindquarters and thereby the collection*
- e. to supple every part of the horse*
- f. to improve the understanding and obedience of the horse to the coordination of the aids of the rider.*

Keep the horses rhythm, balance, and free forward movement. End by riding straight forward in good rhythm. Sit and ride with good balance. Work within the horses ability so the movement is not forced and training is not set back.

(3) 31. Explain a crest release and an automatic release. How might the horse react if the rider doesn't use a release over fences? USAB 96-97

Crest Release – rider uses crest to help support his hands and arms and prevents interference with horses mouth(can also hold mane or neckstrap)

Automatic Release – jumping on contact/following through the air with hands and arms to follow horses movement of neck and head .

If a rider doesn't use a release over a jump it can cause the horse to lose confidence which can result in refusals, runouts, stopping at jumps etc...

(1) 32. What effect does deep muddy ground, an uphill slope, or a direction away from the in-gate have on a horse's stride? USC 134-135

Can make pony shorten his strides and lose impulsion.

[2] 33. What are 4 qualities of a correctly ridden leg yield? (Hint: not the aids, but how the judge will know that the movement is correctly demonstrated) USC 116, USAB 75-77 MH 64-65

Horse moves both forwards and sideways

His body is straight,

His head is flexed slightly at the poll away from the direction which he moves.

He maintains rhythm/forward motion

(1) 34. Name the movement when the horse makes a 360 degree turn around the inside hind leg MH 70 USAB 83-34

Turn on the haunches

(1) 35. When asking for a turn or a particular lead over a fence, what is the active rein aid used? USAB 117-119

Lead the horse's head in the direction of the turn by applying an "opening rein" with your inside hand.

PART H - CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS

(6) 36. For each of the following, describe what good conformation is and give an example of a conformation fault: HCH 82 106

- a) the topline**
- b) the foreleg viewed from the side**
- c) the lower leg (below the knee or hock)**

- a) *the topline - Withers should be clean, prominent and of medium height. Neck should blend smoothly into the withers and the withers should blend smoothly into the back. The back should be short and moderately broad and well muscled. Loins should be short, broad and well muscled. Croup should be long, well muscled and slightly rounded with the tail set moderately high.*
(faults: long back, ewe neck, mutton withers, swan neck, goose rumped etc...)
- b) *foreleg (from side) a vertical line (plumb line) should drop straight down from the center of the shoulder blade, down the middle of the leg to the fetlock joint.*
(fault: back at the knee, over at the knee, standing under, camped out in front)
- c) *lower leg: good bone, short cannon, med sloping pastern (fault: tied in below the knee, short upright pastern)*

(1) 37. Why should a horse have a good width between the branches of the jaw?

HCH 34 MH 406

to allow room for tongue and windpipe and

To allow the horse to flex easily at the poll (US conf move & soundness)

(3) 38. Circle the right answer

a) In most horses you will find that the (metatarsus/metacarpus) is longer HCH 16.

Metatarsus

b) (Ringbone/splint) is the common name for a bony enlargement of one of the small metacarpal or metatarsal bones. HCH 124

splint

c) Bog Spavin, a distension of the joint capsule of the hock (does/does not) normally cause lameness. HCH 318

does not

d) In the front leg, ideal proportions include a (long/short) shoulder, a (long/short) forearm and a (long/short) cannon. USAB 261

Long shoulder

Long forearm

short cannon

Note: In the front legs, ideal proportions are:

- Long shoulder*
- Short arm*
- Long forearm*
- Short cannon*
- Medium pastern*

This favors maximum length of stride, strength, efficiency and range of motion. A short shoulder, long arm, short forearm and long cannon causes a shorter, higher stride and is less strong.

PART I - TEETH AND AGING

(4) 39. At what age do the following normally appear in the average horse (HN 146-148) HCH 54-55

- a) canine teeth
- b) dental star in lateral incisors
- c) Galvayne's Groove
- d) permanent lateral incisors

- a) canine teeth between 4-5 years
- b) dental star in lateral incisors at age 9
- c) Galvayne's Groove – 10 years
- d) permanent lateral incisors 3 ½ years

(1) 40. What do you call the abnormality in which the upper teeth project forward over the lower teeth? USAB 338

Parrot mouth

(4) 41. Give the term for: (KYH 50-54)

- a) The dark depression on the tables of the teeth
- b) A dark line which appears in the central incisor at age 8
- c) The hard substance that surrounds the entire tooth HN 164
- d) The veterinary tool that removes sharp edges from the tooth HCH 61 HN 166

- a) Infundibulum
- b) Dental Star
- c) Enamel (I couldn't find this, for some reason I thought it was cement) ??????
- d) Rasp

(1) 42. Describe the shape of the tables of a 2 year old horse HCH 51, 55

oval

PART J LUNGEING

(1) 43. What whip aid can be used to prevent a horse from cutting in on the circle while being lunged?

US AB 155

Point the whip towards shoulder and say "Out"

(2) 44. Lungeing can be used to educate a horse to accept the bit. What are two signs that the horse is starting to accept the bit while lungeing?

US AB 174

- a. gently chewing the bit, which produces foam in the mouth
- b. stretching the neck and back, showing roundness in the back, while continuing to reach well forward with the hind legs
- c. a more steady and consistent, but not rigid, head carriage
- d. indications of relaxation, such a rhythmically swinging tail, breathing in rhythm with strides and gently snorting or lowering his nose
- e. progression to self-carriage as a result of meeting and giving to the side-reins.

(2) 45. Briefly explain how you would deal with the following:

a) playing on the line (US L 87-88)

b) horse who rushes (US L 89)

a) if a horse is playing, bucking, etc.. on the line he may be playing or he may have become bored. Use short strong half halts and firm voice commands. Keep longeing sessions short, keep the horses attention by varying gaits, making frequent transitions, changing directions and spiraling in and out. Longeing over a single ground pole can also restore a horses interest. Try longeing in different locations and avoid a fixed routine.

b) if a horse rushes and won't stop, check your body language and your handling of the whip. Make sure you are not unknowingly chasing him forward. Keep whip quiet, pointing toward ground or reverse it so that it trails out behind you. To stop a rushing horse, move him and use a "body block" or direct him into a fence, wall or corner (which must be too high to jump), giving a voice command to halt just before he is forced to stop

(2) 46. Describe the method of attaching the lunge line that give maximum control when lungeing off the bridle. Why must this method be used with great care? USL 70 USAB 164

Over the poll (gag bit effect), through bit ring over poll and attach to bit ring on opposite side give you the maximum control.

You must use great care as this arrangement acts as a gag bit, pulling the bit upward into the corners of the mouth and pressing against the poll. It is quite severe and must be handled carefully to avoid injury to the mouth.

(3) 47. Give two benefits of using side reins when lungeing. At what gait should they not be used? US AB 157-158

- a. Help a horse find contact with the bit*
- b. Influence the position of the head and neck*
- c. Develop self-carriage in a comfortable frame*

Side reins should not be used at the walk.