

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 2015

References:

AHSG	All Horse Systems Go
CSH	Conditioning Sport Horses
EVM	Equine Veterinary Medicine
GTW	Grooming to Win
HCH	Horse Conformation Handbook
HGBM	Horse Gaits Balance & Movement
HN	Horsemaster's Notebook
MH	Manual of Horsemanship – 11 th Edition
S	Saddlery
US AB	USPC AB Manual
US C	USPC 'C' Manual
US B	USPC Bandaging your horse
US CMS	USPC Conformation, Movement & soundness
US L&G	USPC Longeing and Ground Training

Total Marks 110 Pass 71.5 (65%)

PART A - STABLE AND PASTURE

(3) 1. Good Ventilation in a stable is very important. What are 3 design features that help ensure good ventilation can be achieved? USAB 378-80 MH 131

- a. high ceilings
- b. open stall partitions
- c. windows and doors placed for cross-ventilation
- d. roof peak ventilation
- e. exhaust fans
- f. walls not all the way to the ceiling
- g. stall fans etc.....

(4) 2. Give 4 reasons by sufficient bedding is necessary. HN 28

To prevent injury and encourage horse to lie down and rest, provide insulation from cold, to prevent feet from being jarred during long hours standing on hard surface, as an absorbent or drainage material, as a means of assisting in keeping the horse clean and air pure, to encourage the horse to stale

(3) 3. What are 6 important points to consider when setting your daily barn routine? USC 158

Feed & Water, Grooming/check for any injuries, Turnout/Weather/Blankets, Stall cleaning/water bucket & feed tub cleaning, Ride/Exercise, Tack Cleaning, Re-bed and return horse to stall for night, apply stable wraps, Feed & Water, Barn area tidy up, Night check, skip out stall, Feed & water, turn off lights, secure barn/stable area

PART B - FEEDING

(4) 1. Which minerals are essential for bone development and maintenance? USC 194, MH 180-1 *Calcium, Phosphorus, Magnesium (Copper, Zinc or Manganese??) This question is worth 4 marks. I have read both books and cannot find a fourth for bone development but I suspect it might be either zinc or copper or Manganese).*

(2) 2. What are 4 uses of water in the horse's body systems? USC 188-9, HN39

- *Carries the nutrients around the body*
- *Regulates body temperature*
- *Acts as a lubricant*
- *Helps in the removal of waste and toxins*
- *Aids in digestion*

(4) 3. What is the main energy source in a horse's diet? What foods supply this? USC 188-9 *Carbohydrates is the main energy source; obtained from hays, grains, and pasture grasses*

PART C - FOOT AND SHOEING

[1] 1. Which structure runs from the Suspensory Ligament to the Deep Flexor Tendon? USAB 252 *Check Ligament*

[3] 2. Name 6 tools necessary for the removal of the shoe and preparation of the hoof for a new shoe MH 224-6. *Buffer or clinch cutter, pincers or shoe pullers, nippers or hoof cutter, drawing knife or toe knife, rasp, farrier's hammer*

[4] 3. What are 4 important reasons for shoeing USC 251 *protection; traction; soundness; improving gait*

[2] 4. Although farrier schedules are usually every 6-8 weeks, what factors might affect your schedule? USC 252

If your horse needs special shoeing or corrective trimming

Time of year – summer the hooves tend to grow faster

Regular scheduled visit too close to competition, aim for 1 week before competition

Lameness

Cast Shoe, shoe is loose, nails loose or bent

PART D - GROOMING

[3] 1. Give 3 points to keep in mind when clipping. HN 96-97

Ensure that horse is dry and well groomed; if possible clip by daylight or have a well lit box; allow horse to become accustomed to the sound of the clippers before use; mark legs and saddle patch with chalk or soap before starting; do not push or force clippers; clip against the coat; leave difficult bits to the last; stop if horse breaks out in sweat; if clippers are getting hot, switch them off, continue when cool, clean and oil clippers frequently during operation; have spare set of blades

(2) 2. What are 2 main functions of the skin? MH 421-2

Protect the tissues beneath from the weather, infection and minor injuries or damage caused by friction (acts as a mechanical barrier for the body); to inform the brain of outside conditions as the skin (sensory organ) has many nerve endings which enable the horse to feel pain, touch, pressure, heat and cold; To absorb ultra-violet rays from sunlight which enables the body to produce Vitamin D from the sun's rays via the skin and from thence the blood

(5) 3. Why should a stabled pony be groomed every day, even if he is not being ridden? USC 160 *Daily grooming clears the extra grease and scurf from his coat, which is important for ponies that work hard and sweat a lot. MH p421 states the outer layer of skin is constantly dying and being replaced by new cells. The dead cells are shed in the form of scurf, and it is this process*

which requires the stabled horse to be groomed regularly. It also stimulates his circulation which helps keep his skin and muscles in good condition. Grooming spreads the skin oils over the hair coat making the coat shine. Finally a daily grooming gives you a chance to check your pony over carefully for injuries or minor problems.

PART E - VETERINARY AND FIRST AID

[3] 1. What are 3 clinical signs of inflammation? USAB 356

- 1) Heat
- 2)Pain
- 3) Swelling

(3) 2. List 6 articles found in a first aid kit. MH 343-4 blunt end scissors, thermometer, cotton wool for cleaning wounds, commercial antiseptic solution for cleaning wounds, non-adhesive dressings, Gamgee, sticky bandages like vetwrap or Elastoplast, roll of adhesive tape, animalintex poultice, Epsom salts, clean bucket,

(4) 3. Why is a health record important? What should you track? USPC 205-7

A health record is important for monitoring and keeping your ponies health care up to date. Record TPR at rest and record for future reference if needed. It is used to record and schedule appointments/dates so you stay on schedule (immuizations, deworming, dental care, farrier, etc... Also to track any diagnosis, treatments and recommendations from your vet. It can also provide history of any unusual reactions to medications etcand offer history on past conditions

PART F - SADDLERY

[3] 1. List 3 ways a saddle might put a rider out of balance MH 283-4

Too small, rider will be uncomfortable and knees will overlap the saddle flap
Seat sloped down towards back, rider will sit on back of saddle with legs stuck forward
Saddle too low in front and high towards back (cantle) will pitch rider forward
Saddle slopes down on one side (uneven stuffing) rider will sit crookedly

(4) 2. Name two types of trees and give an advantage for each one S113

Saddle Tree Types: Rigid and Spring

A Rigid Tree will distribute riders weight more evenly and is a structure of great strength. A spring tree more comfortable for horse and rider as it allows more movement. It also allows better contact between the seat of the rider to the horse's back

(3) 3. Which parts of the horse does the saddle cover? HN 80 Withers, back, spine

The saddle must not restrict the movement of the shoulder or bear weight on the loins

PART G- RIDING

[3] 1. Give 3 benefits to the horse using trot poles MH 95-6

Develop balance and rhythm

Teach obedience

Teach mental and physical co-ordination, calmness and concentration. They help to develop the horse's natural eye.

Develop the correct muscles and help to supple the horse by stretching the neck and lowering the head, rounding the back, engaging the hocks

Help to regulate and establish the stride

Teach the horse to approach any obstacles correctly and confidently and without tension.

(4) 2. List 4 requirements of a good transition MH 44

Must be smooth and must flow one into the other without loss of rhythm, tempo or balance.

(3) 3. What is the difference between “swinging” engagement and “tucking” engagement USAB 6

Swinging engagement the hind legs swing forward with long strides and little flexion , resulting in ‘pushing power’. This is expressed in long, low, forward-moving gaits.

Tucking engagement the hindquarters are tucked under the horse, flexing the lumbosacral joint, bending the joints of the hind legs and resulting in ‘carrying power’. This is expressed in collected gaits, downward transitions, and rebalancing.

PART H - CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS

(2) 1. What Blemishes can be caused by poor stable management? MH 201-212

capped elbow, capped hock, capped knee, wind galls or wind puffs.

(2) 2. Give 2 undesired points of conformation that you might find in a front leg.

MH 408-411 *back at the knee, over at the knee, tied-in below the knee, bench knees, turned out (splay footed), turned in (pigeon toed)*

(4) 3. When looking for a horse, what are 4 factors that you will take into consideration as you decide if they will be a suitable match for yourself or another rider? HCH 5, 256, 310

Suitable for discipline you plan to use them for

Experience and temperament

Movement and way of going – straight and clean (no signs of lameness)

No respiratory impairment or other unsoundness

Overall conformation including feet (any noticeable blemishes/lumps)

No major conformation faults that might contribute to unsoundness

(2) 4. What sometimes can be a positive attribute of a horse with a goose rump?

MH 413

May show good jumping ability, also may allow good engagement of the hindquarters

PART I - TEETH

10 MARKS

(2) 1. List 4 facts about wolf teeth. HN 162

Molar-type teeth which frequently occur in the upper jaw, just in front of the molars (note that the USPC C manual identifies molars and premolars pg 213 and states that they are located in front of first premolar)

Wolf teeth have little root (shallow roots)

They are a remnant of teeth well developed in the Eocene ancestor of the horse

Wolf teeth may erupt during first 6 months and are often shed at the same time as the milk teeth behind them.

If not shed, may remain indefinitely

Wolf teeth not shed may need to be removed by your veterinary surgeon if they interfere and cause pain from being bumped by the bit

(3) 2. What changes to the incisor teeth and gums are caused by severe cribbing? USAB 339

Cribbing causes the front surface of the incisor teeth to be worn down in a characteristic pattern, which makes it possible to detect the habit. Severe cribbing can also result in inflamed gums or even broken front teeth

(1) 3. At approximately what age do the permanent central incisors come into wear? USAB 336 at age 3 years permanent centrals in wear

[2] 4. Why as the horse ages do their teeth appear longer? MH 165 ?? HN 149

As the table of the tooth is worn out by friction, the alveolar cavity (fang hole) in which the root is embedded, is gradually filled up, so that the tooth is slowly pushed out from its socket. This continues throughout life and therefore, at successive periods, first the crown, next the neck and finally the fang are actually in wear.

As the horse gets older, the teeth appear to be longer due to the recession of the gums. The setting of the teeth also becomes more oblique.

HN p 150 The gums recede with age. As they draw back they change the angle of the teeth. The top gum recedes before the bottom gum.

(2) 5. What types of injuries can occur in relation to the horse's mouth? MH 362 12th ed MH 14th ed pg 158 159 HN 215

Mouth injuries can be caused by a bit of the wrong size, a badly fitted or worn bit, a damaged bit, or by rough riding. Damage to the side of the mouth can occur if the teeth become overgrown. Cracks in the corner of the mouth are most common and make the horse fussy in the mouth and reluctant to accept the bit.

PART J LUNGING

(4) 1. When lunging to provide exercise for the horse, why might you do this instead of riding? MH 243-4 USAB 149-183

- *To exercise or settle a hot horse before riding.*
- *To exercise a horse that can't be ridden (sore or injured back)*
- *To exercise the horse when the rider is injured or is unable to ride a particular horse*
- *To train a green horse to voice comments and tack.*
- *To assess the movement, attitude and level of training of an unfamiliar horse*
- *To establish obedience and discipline*
- *To improve movement*
- *To improve acceptance of the bit*
- *To improve the canter*

(4) 2. For lunging to be safe and correctly done for you and your pony, what are some important safety procedures? USC 287

- *Lunge in a safe, level area with good footing*
- *Wear gloves to keep your hands from getting burned by the lunge line*
- *Wear hard soled shoes/boots that cover the ankle and foot (remember to remove spurs)*
- *Wear a safety helmet, properly fastened*
- *Use the correct lunging equipment (adjusted correctly)*
- *Learn to lunge using a trained, quiet horse*
- *Stay away from jumps or obstacles so that you don't get caught up*
- *Hold the end of the lunge line in folds DO NOT wrap it around your hand*
- *Pay attention – especially if the horse is fresh, stay out of kicking range*
- *Don't lunge in small circles, this puts great strain on the legs, muscles, joints and tendons.*
- *Handle the whip quietly and use the lash in an upward direction towards the horse's shoulder, belly or hocks. Don't wave the whip around.*
- *NEVER hit the horse directly with the whip*

(2) 3. What are 2 ways you can hold the end of the lunge line that leads the horse? USC 289-290

Driving hold, Riding hold

PART K MISCELLANEOUS

(1) 1. What item must not be included in a first aid kit at testing? ABTP

syringe with a needle (I also don't think you are allowed to have Bute in your first aid kit but you may want to check the ABTP for the exact wording on this section)

(2) 2. Give 2 reasons you might apply a tail bandage other than for a grooming purpose. USAB 394

To protect the hair of the dock during shipping. Also used to confine the tail hairs out of the way during breeding, foaling and body clipping and to shape the hair of the dock or to protect a braided tail before a show.

(2) 3. What is the purpose if a sausage boot? How is it fitted? MH 196-98

To prevent the heel of the shoe damaging the elbow when the horse is lying down. Ring shaped padded boots are fitted round the pastern.

(5) 4. Give 2 obvious reasons for the loss of condition and 3 less obvious reasons for loss of condition. MH 221-226 MH 12th ed pg 235 HN 221-226

Obvious reasons for loss of or poor condition:

- *Improper feeding (faulty feeding arrangements) (nutritional deficiencies in the diet)*
- *faulty watering arrangements*
- *Excessive work*

Less obvious reasons for loss of or poor condition:

- *Worms/Parasites*
- *Teeth*
- *Stable Vices*
- *Lampas*