

**PART A**

1. Allow the horse to lie down.
  - Encourage him to stalle.
  - Provide insulation.
  - Prevent jarring/strain on the feet.
  - Keep the stall clean dry and cushioned.
  
2. Advantage: Fresh, clean water always available.
  - Don't have to carry heavy buckets.
  - Don't have to refill buckets.Disadvantage: Expensive to install/ special plumbing required.
  - Some horses may not understand how to work them
  - Difficult to tell how much each horse is drinking
  
3. Hedges; Post and Rail; Electric; Plain wire; Wooden boards; Plastic rails; Metal pipe; Woven wire.
  
4. Keep neat and tidy
  - Check for sharp objects.
  - Always use a halter and lead shank to handle horses.
  - No running, yelling or rough play.
  - Keep pets under control.
  - When leading a horse through a gate or door, make sure you open it fully.
  - When turning a horse loose, close door and turn him to face you before letting go.
  - Tie horses safely.

**PART B**

1. Water available at all times - necessary for life.
  - Feed little and often - horses stomachs are small
  - Feed according to work, temperament and condition - as work is increased the diet must be adjusted; some feeds may make hot horses more excitable; if the horse is in thin or fat condition, the feed needs to be adjusted.
  - Keep to the same feeding times every day - horses benefit from a routine.
  - Do not work hard immediately after feeding - horses need time to digest their food; a full stomach does not allow enough room for the lungs to expand during hard work.
  - Feed adequate roughage - basis of horse diet; keeps digestive system healthy.
  - Introduce changes gradually - allow time for the digestive system to adjust to the new feed.
  - Feed clean, good-quality forage - dusty or mouldy feeds can cause disease.
  - Feed something succulent every day - to keep the horse healthy and happy
  
2. Concentrates: Oats; Barley; Corn; Sweet feed; Pellets.
  - Succulents: Carrots; Apples; Green grass.

3. Advantage: Tasty; Already mixed; less dusty.  
Disadvantage: Can spoil in summer; Attracts flies.

**PART C**

1. Shoe pullers/Pincers; Hoof cutters/trimmers/nippers; Rasp; Clinch cutter/Buffer; Hoof/Drawing knife; Clencher/Clincher; Hammer, Pritchel.
2. Shoe made to fit the foot.  
Shoe is suitable for the work, correct size.  
Weight is right for the horse.  
Foot is correctly reduced in length.  
No misuse of the knife.  
The frog touches the ground on soft surfaces.  
Correct number of nails.  
Nails driven home well.  
Clenches well seated and even.  
No daylight between shoe and foot.  
Clips well drawn and fitted.  
Heels of shoe not too long or too short.  
Foot is balanced and lands evenly.  
Angle of hoof matches angle of pastern.

3. Wall; Sole; Frog.

**PART D**

1. Clean the grease and scurf from the coat.  
Stimulates circulation.  
Spread oils through the coat.  
Check for injuries or problems.
2. Thin the mane; Shorten the mane; Allow the mane to lie flat; Make braiding easier; improve appearance.
3. To allow the horse to work in winter with less distress.  
Maintain condition by avoiding heavy sweating.  
Permit the horse to work longer, faster, better.  
Allow for quicker drying off after work.  
Save labour in grooming.  
Prevent disease.
4. Body brush; Curry comb; Dandy brush; Hoof pick; Sponges; Stable rubber; Water brush; Mane comb; Sweat scraper; Wisp, Cactus cloth.

**PART E**

1. Temperature: 37.5C- 38.5C (100.5F)

Pulse: 30 - 45 beats per minute  
Respiration: 8 - 20 breaths per minute

2. worming, immunizations/vaccinations, health check, teeth floated, farrier trims
3. Incised or clean cut - sharp object  
Laceration - Torn by wire etc.  
Abrasion - Scrapes or rubs  
Puncture - Nail or splinter  
Bruise - Kick or blow
4. Ringworm; Rainrot/Rain scald; Scratches/Mud Fever/Cracked heels; Lice; Sweet Itch; Urticaria; Warts; Sarcoid; Melanoma; Sunburn/Photosensitization

**PART F**

1. pad up off withers; no seams or folds under saddle
2. Measurement from end to end, including buckles.
3. Loose-ring snaffle; Eggbutt; D-ring; Straight-bar; Dr Bristol; Single jointed with cheeks; Fulmer; Full cheek; French link; Double jointed; Twisted. Mullen mouth
4. Prevent the saddle from slipping back.
5. Saddle fits horse properly.  
Tree not broken.  
Stitching in good condition.  
Leather in good condition.  
Safety bars open.  
Stirrup leathers in good repair.  
Stirrup leathers the correct length for the rider.  
Stirrup irons the correct size for the rider's boot.  
Billet straps- 3 on each side.

**PART G**

1. a) 2            b) 3            c) 4            d) 4
2. Legs; Hands; Body; Seat; Voice.
3. Change from one gait to another. Change in pace or speed.
4. Cut it off. Do not put your hand through it.