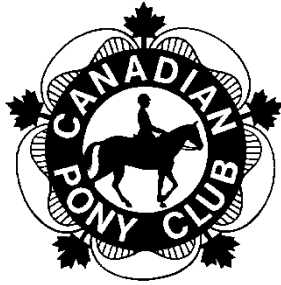


# CANADIAN PONY CLUB



## C2 LEVEL WRITTEN/ORAL SPRING 2015

### References:

MH	The Manual of Horsemanship, 13 <sup>th</sup> Edition
US D	USPC Manual of Horsemanship D Level
US C	USPC Manual of Horsemanship C Level
US AB	USPB Manual of Horsemanship A/B Level
US B	USPC Bandaging
US CMS	USPC Conformation Movement and Soundness
AHSG	All Horse Systems Go
GTW	Grooming To Win
HCH	Horse Conformation Handbook
HN	Horsemaster's Notebook - 4th Edition (1997)

Total Marks: 100    Pass: 65 - 65%

### **Part A STABLE AND PASTURE MANAGEMENT**

/11

- (3) 1. Explain 3 reasons that you would **not** use a stall and one way you could fix or solve each problem. MH 129
- (6) 2. Name one absorbent bedding and one drainage bedding and give one advantage and one disadvantage for each one. MH 135-6 US C 159
- (1) 3. What is the purpose of 'banking" a stall.
- (1) 4. What is a skip used for? MH 134

### **PART B FEEDING & CONDITIONING**

/11

- (3) 5. Oats can be fed three different ways .What are they? US C 196
- (1) 6. Alfalfa hay and Soybean meal have what in common? US C 191

- (1) 7. How should a horse's ration be changed if he is not being ridden for several days? MH 159 US C 202
- (2) 8. List 4 factors that affect the quality and value of hay. HN 48
- (3) 9. What are three ways water is used in the horse's body? USC188-189
- (1) 10. Cellulose, sugars and starches are types of ? US C 189

**Part C FOOT AND SHOEING****/10**

- (2) 11. Describe a rim shoe and say why it is used. US C 259
- (4) 12. List 4 external parts of the foot and give one purpose of each. HN 167-169
- (1) 13. In the farrier's tool box, what is another name for the clinch cutter? US C 253
- (2) 14. Describe a contracted heel and give one example of what might cause contracted heels. US C 324
- (1) 15. Draw a shoe. Show the fullering. HN 175

**Part D GROOMING****/8**

- (1) 16. Give 1 reason why you should clean a horse's sheath. US C 178
- (2) 17. What is strapping and when is it done? MH 200, 206
- (1) 18. You may train the mane to lay on one side of the neck. What side is considered the normal side for the mane to lay? MH 219
- (1) 19. Give one purpose for a quarter sheet. US C 240 MH 320
- (3) 20. How would you teach a younger pony club member how to properly care for their horse's tail? MH 205

**Part E SADDLERY****/14**

- (4) 21. If you were given the task of tack safety check at a "D" Rally, what would you look for when checking:
- Stirrup leathers -
  - Saddle pad
  - Stirrup bar
  - Stirrup irons - US C 303-304
- (2) 22. How will your position be influenced if your saddle is too small? MH 283

- (4) 23. Why would you use the following nosebands:
- flash
  - grackle
  - Kineton
  - drop MH 310–312
- (4) 24. What is an “un-made” mouth? What can happen? Give two things you would do to avoid this happening? MH 309

**Part F RIDING****/10**

- (1) 25. Name the re-balancing exercise that signals the horse to use his hindquarters, pay attention and get ready to do something. US C 106 MH 44
- (1) 26. Describe a “square halt”. US C 63 MH 45
- (6) 27. Fill in the blanks. MH 20-21

A. *The Basic Position* - The rider should sit in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the saddle. The rider should at all times remain in \_\_\_\_\_ with the movement of the horse. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the foot should rest on the bar of the stirrup. The ankle should remain \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ should be slightly lower than the \_\_\_\_\_. A straight line would pass from the rider’s elbow through to his \_\_\_\_\_ and along the rein to the \_\_\_\_\_.

B *The Contact* - It is vitally important for you to be able to move your hands \_\_\_\_\_ of your body. The hand movement is made possible by the suppleness and mobility of your \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Wrists should remain supple but should not \_\_\_\_\_.

- (2) 28. Lack of planning, looking down, losing contact, losing position and lack of determination are all faults of the rider on the approach to the fence Name two others? MH 79-82

**Part G CONFORMATION AND UNSOUNDNESS****/14**

- (6) 29. Name the conformation fault. MH 405-414
- toes turning inward
  - convex nose
  - back at the knee
  - lower line of the body runs up like a greyhound
  - a back which shows a curve upwards
  - hocks which turn in and toes that turn out
- (3) 30. List three reasons why a horse might be forging at the trot. US C 333 MH 363

- (2) 31. Describe the difference between a blemish and an unsoundness. US C 324-325
- (1) 32. Explain Exostoses. US C 330
- (2) 33. What is the difference between a Bone Spavin and a Bog Spavin?  
MH 380, 385

**Part H TEETH AND AGING****/9**

- (9) 34. a) Other than incisors, what types of teeth does a horse have (3)  
b) How many teeth of each type are there? (3)  
c) What is the role of each type when the horse is grazing (3) MH 236, 358

**PART I VETERINARY CARE AND FIRST AID****/9**

- (3) 35. Match the treatments with the injuries: US AB 401-409 US C 232  
MH 350-2
- |                     |                                      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Cold hosing      | i) Injury to knee or hock            |
| b) Poultice         | ii) Treating foot abscess            |
| c) Sweat            | iii) Swelling more than 48 hours old |
| d) Hot Fomentation  | iv) Fresh injury                     |
| e) Pressure bandage | v) Abscess in neck                   |
| f) Spider bandage   | vi) Preventing proud flesh           |
- (3) 36. From the following list, identify 6 diseases that are non-infectious or non-communicable diseases of the horse.  
Rabies, Heaves, Tetanus, Laminitis, Colic, Strangles, Choke, Azoturia. US C 219-25 (3 marks – 1 mark off for each error)
- (1) 37. What is another name for Dictyocaulus? MH 358
- (2) 38. Name and describe the condition that may occur if a bandage is applied unevenly and too tight. US C 273-274

**PART J LUNGEING****/4**

- (4) 39. Name 8 pieces of equipment worn by the horse and the handler when safely lungeing a horse. L 22-30