

SENIOR RIDER EXAM

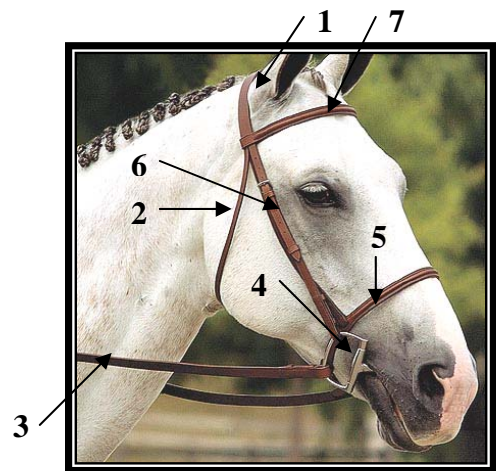
This is a take-home exam. You may use any source (written, oral, Internet, etc.) for information needed to complete this test. Please return completed exams to the Senior Rider Coordinator.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_  
Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Car? \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 1: PARTS AND PIECES (27 pts)**

1. (3.5 pts) Name the seven numbered parts of the bridle.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.



2. (5pts) Label the diagram with the ten parts of the saddle listed below (using the corresponding numbers listed.)

1. Pommel
2. Cantle
3. Girth
4. Stirrup Leather
5. Saddle Pad
6. Stirrup Iron
7. Seat
8. Flap
9. Gullet
10. Panel

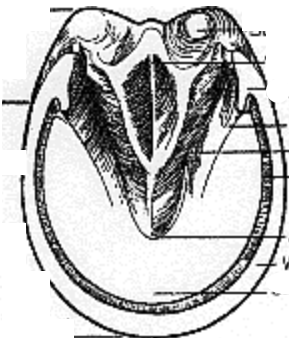
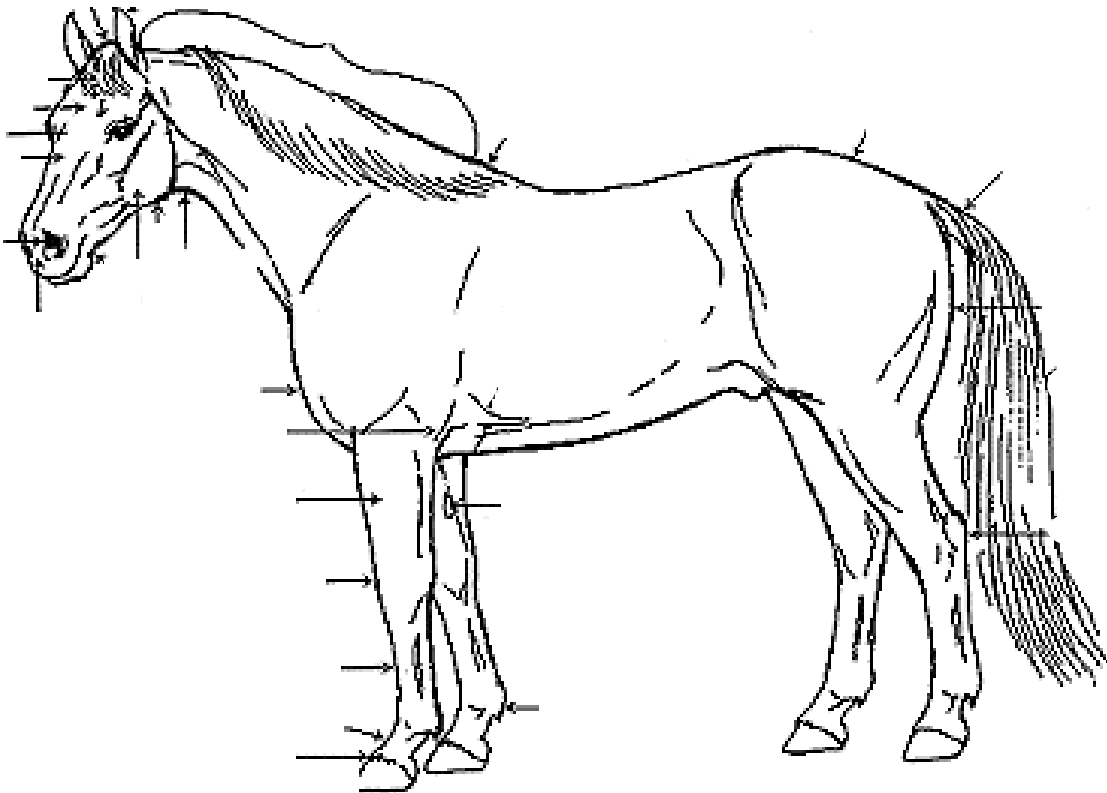


3. (1.5 pts) Describe how the following other pieces of tack are put on the horse. Be specific about direction of rolling and fastening, orientation on horse, etc.

1. Polo wraps
2. Splint boots
3. Beval pad

4. (18 pts) Label the following two diagrams with the correct parts of the horse and hoof, using the numbers below. Draw a line that points to the correct part if a line is not provided on the diagram. (Note -not all the lines on the hoof diagram have a corresponding part below.)

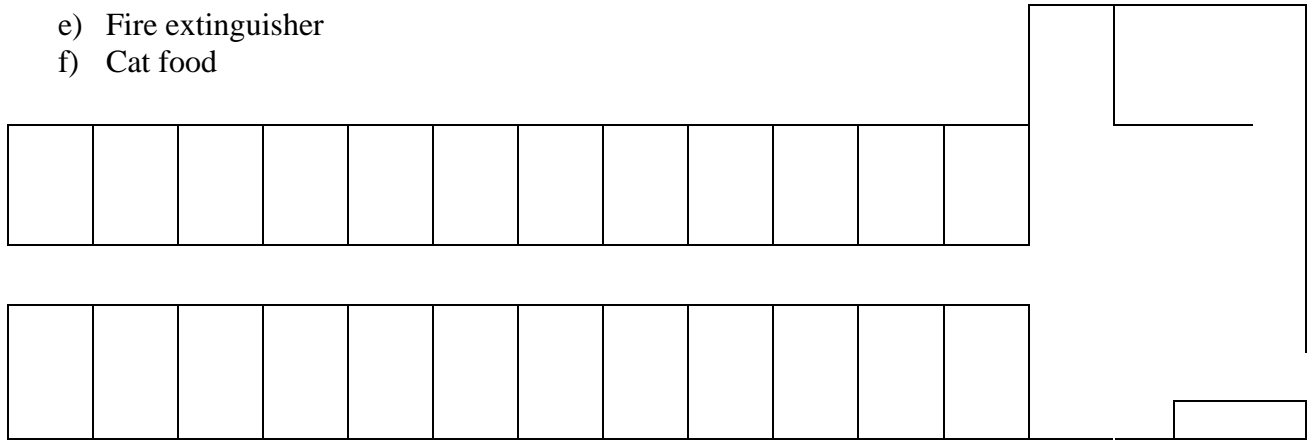
- |                    |                |                    |                    |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| __1. back          | __10. dock     | __19. gaskin       | __28. poll         |
| __2. barrel        | __11. elbow    | __20. hock         | __29. sheath       |
| __3. bulbs of heel | __12. ergot    | __21. hoof wall    | __30. shoulder     |
| __4. cannon bone   | __13. fetlock  | __22. knee         | __31. sole         |
| __5. cheek         | __14. flank    | __23. loin         | __32. stifle       |
| __6. chestnut      | __15. forearm  | __24. muzzle       | __33. throat       |
| __7. coronary band | __16. forehead | __25. neck         | __34. withers      |
| __8. crest         | __17. forelock | __26. pastern      | __35. hindquarters |
| __9. croup         | __18. frog     | __27. point of hip | __36. chest        |



**SECTION 2: WHAT AND WHERE (19 pts)**

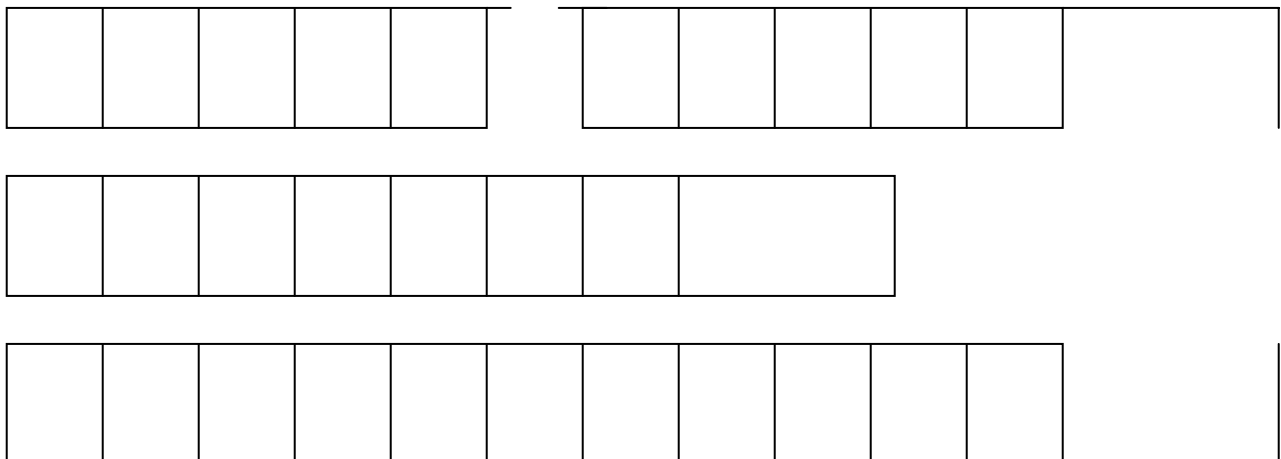
5. (3pts) On the diagram of the upper barn below (not drawn to scale), label the locations of the following:

- a) Milk room
- b) Stairs to loft
- c) Lights
- d) Each Hooper horse's stall (include names)
- e) Fire extinguisher
- f) Cat food



6. (8 pts) On the diagram of the lower barn below (not drawn to scale), label the locations of the following:

- a) Fire extinguishers (2)
- b) Water spigot
- c) Lights (2)
- d) Each Hooper horse's stall (include names)
- e) All exits (5)
- f) Bulletin Boards (2)
- g) First aid supplies for horses
- h) Payment lock box



7. (3pts) Where are muck buckets and forks located (three places)?

8. (1 pt) The HEC telephone number is \_\_\_\_\_ and the phones are located  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

9. (1 pt) Which of these is not located in the lounge?

- a) Accident report forms
- b) Blank horse use tracking sheets
- c) Blank senior rider exams (written and riding)
- d) Hooper horse use spreadsheet
- e) First aid for humans

10. (2 pts) Where and how do you record horse use and payment after you've ridden?

### SECTION 3: EQUIPMENT (8 pts)

11. (1 pt) Which of the following is not a sign of poor saddle fit?

- a) Bridging
- b) Pinching the withers
- c) Asymmetrical tree
- d) Cantle lower than the pommel
- e) Rocking
- f) Three fingers under the pommel

12. (4 pts) Describe the appropriate way to put each piece of tack away. Be specific about how to roll up wraps, orientation of items on saddle rack, etc.

- a) Saddle
- b) Bridle
- c) Saddle Pad
- d) Polo wraps

13. (1 pt) Cheek pieces are adjusted correctly if:
- a) There is one wrinkle in the skin on the sides of the mouth, where the bit causes tension
  - b) There are two wrinkles in the skin on the sides of the mouth, where the bit causes tension
  - c) You can fit two fingers can be slid under each side
14. (1 pt) The noseband of a bridle is adjusted correctly when it is:
- a) As tight as possible
  - b) Loose enough that two fingers can be slid under it
  - c) Loose enough that four fingers can be slid under it
15. (1 pt) The throatlatch is correctly adjusted when it is:
- a) As tight as possible
  - b) Loose enough to slide forward under the jaw
  - c) Loose enough that a closed fist can be slid under it

**SECTION 4: HORSE HEALTH AND CARE (22 pts)**

16. (6 pts) Complete the chart below (for a horse).

<b>Vital Sign</b>	<b>Normal Range</b>	<b>Measured Where?</b>	<b>Measured How?</b>
Pulse			
Temperature			
Respiration			

17. (1 pt) Which of the below is a sign that your horse may be dehydrated?
- a) Skin on neck snaps back into place quickly following a pinch test
  - b) Skin is unusually hot or cold
  - c) Capillary refill of gums is gradual

18. (1 pt) What is a Coggin's test?

19. (1 pt) What do you do if the horse you are riding becomes lame?
- a) Stop and get off immediately
  - b) Inspect legs and feet for stones, heat, swelling
  - c) Walk horse around a bit to see if still lame, if so, inform a person of authority or leave a note if you cannot find one
  - d) All of the above
20. (1 pt) Which sequence of events is the correct way to care for a horse in hot weather?
- a) Apply fly spray, tack up horse, give frequent walk breaks, turn out damp
  - b) Groom thoroughly, apply fly spray, tack up horse, give frequent walk breaks, hose/sponge off, turn out damp
  - c) Groom thoroughly, tack up horse, apply fly spray, give frequent walk breaks, hose/sponge off, scrape off excess, turn out damp
  - d) Groom thoroughly, tack up horse, apply fly spray, give frequent walk breaks, hose/sponge off, turn out damp
21. (1 pt) Which sequence of events is the correct way to care for a horse in cold weather?
- a) Groom thoroughly, tack up horse, ride, walk until horse is cool and dry
  - b) Tack up horse, ride with extended warm-up, walk until horse is cool and dry, turn horse out dry.
  - c) Groom thoroughly, tack up horse, ride with extended warm-up, hose if sweaty, turn out damp
  - d) Groom thoroughly, tack up horse, ride with extended warm-up, walk until horse is cool and dry, turn out dry
22. (1pts) Name two ways to warm up the bit before riding in cold weather.
23. (4 pts) List four ways to find out, or let others know, information about a horse's condition?
- a)
  - b)
  - c)
  - d)

24. (6 pts) Match the common horse disease or problems listed on the left with their corresponding descriptions on the right.

A. Thrush  
B. Colic

C. EPM  
D. Scratches

E. White line disease  
F. Founder

\_\_\_\_\_ Soft, chalky tissue where the hoof wall meets the sole of the foot

\_\_\_\_\_ Abdominal pain or discomfort, can be mild or life threatening if twisted intestine occurs

\_\_\_\_\_ Scabby, cracked areas on pasterns usually resulting from prolonged exposure to wet, muddy environments

\_\_\_\_\_ Inflammation of the foot causing hoof wall to separate from foot and toe bone to press down into sole

\_\_\_\_\_ Disease frequently resulting in neurological problems like facial paralysis and uncoordination

\_\_\_\_\_ Disease of the frog characterized by black, foul smelling debris in the clefts

### **SECTION 5: HORSE BEHAVIOR AND HOOVER POLICIES (24 pts)**

25. (1 pt) Which is not a sign that a horse is about to kick or bite?

- a) Pawing
- b) Ears pinned back
- c) Tail clamped down
- d) Swinging head suddenly toward a person or horse

26. (2 pts) What are the signs that a horse is about to roll? What should you do if a saddled horse tries to roll (whether or not you are on them at the time)?

27. (1 pt) What is the correct hoof sequence for a walk?

- a) Right hind, right front, left front, left hind
- b) Left front, right front, left hind, right hind
- c) Left hind, left front, right hind, right front
- d) Right front, right hind, left front, left hind

28. (1 pt) What is the correct canter sequence?
- a) Left front, right front and left hind, right hind - left lead
  - b) Right hind, left hind and left front, right front - right lead
  - c) Right front, left hind, right hind and right front - right lead
  - d) Right hind, left hind and right front, left front - left lead
29. (1 pt) When posting the trot in the arena, why should you be rising on the correct diagonal?
- a) Rider's weight is over the inside hind leg
  - b) Helps the horse balance around corners
  - c) Rider's weight is over the outside front leg
  - d) a and b
30. (2 pts) Name and describe how to access the four pastures
31. (1 pt) How much space should you have between horses when riding in the arena?
- a) As much as possible
  - b) At least one horse length ahead and behind
  - c) At least 5 feet to each side
  - d) All of the above
32. (1 pt) Which statement is true?
- a) Senior riders can ride on the trails
  - b) Senior riders are permitted to jump low fences
  - c) Senior riders can bring a guest to ride with them
  - d) Senior riders can ride any horse they have checked out on
33. (1 pt) What do you do if your horse urinates in the aisle?
- a) Ask an instructor if you do not know what to do
  - b) Ignore it
  - c) Get some sawdust to sprinkle on it
  - d) a and c

34. (13pts) Mark each statement true or false (T or F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ Barn rules are posted in the arena and in the lounge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The rider tracking left has the right-of-way on the rail.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The purpose of the cross-ties is to restrain the horse no matter what.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The pulley rein technique is only for use on the trail.
- \_\_\_\_\_ When posting, rise and fall with the leg on the wall.
- \_\_\_\_\_ If your horse urinates while you are riding, you should stand up in your stirrups.
- \_\_\_\_\_ You can attach cross-ties to the bit if it is only for a minute.
- \_\_\_\_\_ In the arena, you may pass on the outside if your horse is faster.
- \_\_\_\_\_ It's ok to leave manure in the aisle until after you ride.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Senior riders can use one or two ground poles during their ride.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Foam pads should always be stored under the saddle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ When ridden in the morning, horses must be allowed to finish **all** of their grain before being turned out
- \_\_\_\_\_ When bringing horses in from the pasture, you should always stop at the stock tank to give them a chance to drink.

CONGRATULATIONS! You finished! There are 100 total points available; 90 or better is passing. Please check to make sure you have answered all the questions. The Senior Rider Coordinator will contact you when your test has been graded. When you have passed, you may then contact any instructor EXCEPT your current regular lesson instructor to arrange a check-out time on your favorite horse(s).