

2003

Written Test

Study Guide

USPC Manual

C Level

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4041 Iron Works Parkway

Lexington, Kentucky 40511-8462

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The United States Pony Clubs*

MISSION STATEMENT:

The mission of the United States Pony Clubs is to provide a program for youth that teaches riding, mounted sports, and the care of horses and ponies, thereby developing responsibility, moral judgment, leadership, and self-confidence.

GUIDING BELIEFS:

- USPC is an educational organization which progressively develops the well-rounded horseperson.
- The well-rounded horseperson is capable of riding safely and tactfully on the flat, over fences, and in the open.
- Knowledgeable care of horses and ponies (Horse Management) is basic to the well-rounded horseperson.
- USPC is committed to the well-being of the horse.
- Fair and friendly competitions develop teamwork and sportsmanship.
- Fun and friendship are part of Pony Club.
- USPC requires parental and volunteer involvement and support.
- The USPC is committed to safety.
- The local Club is the core of USPC.

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Safety - USPC Manual - C Level

1. List several pieces of safety equipment that every barn should have. (Page: 175)
2. List several unsafe practices or conditions that can be found in a stable. (Page: 174-175)

Parts of the Horse - USPC Manual - C Level

1. What is the periople? (Page: 257)

Teeth - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Where would you be most likely to find "points" on a horse's teeth? (Page: 215)
2. Describe how horses' teeth change over time. (Page: 213)
3. What should you do if a horse starts letting feed drop out of his mouth while eating? Why? (Page: 215)
4. How many of each type of teeth does a horse have? (Page: 213)

Conformation - USPC Manual - C Level

1. If a horse's toes point in, what type of movement may he have? (Page: 319)

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2. Overreaching and forging are often associated with what conformation type? (Page: 333)
3. Ringbone may be related to what conformation? (Page: 327-328)
4. What is another name for "Back at the Knee". (Page: 316-317)
5. Name two unsoundnesses which are found ONLY in the horse's hind legs. (Page: 325-331)
6. What is it called when a horse's hind toe strikes the sole of his front hoof? (Page: 333)
7. Base narrow and toeing out in the front may cause what gait fault? (Page: 318)
8. Small feet and upright pasterns may make your pony more likely to develop what condition as he gets older? (Page: 327)
9. What conformation fault results in plaiting when a horse moves? (Page: 319)
10. What term is used to describe a horse with hocks that point toward each other and cannon bones that slant outward and down? (Page: 322)
11. Bog spavins are often associated with what conformation conditions? (Page: 330-331)
12. Describe how a horse's cannon bones should be to have good conformation. (Page: 322-323)
13. What conformation fault would a horse with curbs be very likely to have? (Page: 329)

Gaits - USPC Manual - C Level

1. What is PLAITING? (Page: 332-333)

Grooming - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Which type of clip leaves a patch of unclipped hair shaped like a saddle pad? (Page: 161-162)
2. What type of clip removes hair about half-way up the sides of the horse? (Page: 161)
3. Which type of body clip removes the least amount of hair? (Page: 161-162)
4. Sally clipped her pony's mane with good, sharp scissors, so it is even and the right length. Was this right, and if not, what should she have done? (Page: 179-180)

Condition - USPC Manual - C Level

1. What is the name of the process of getting a horse fit, gradually developing muscle and lung capacity? (Page: 233)
2. The most important part of conditioning for fox hunting would involve what kind of work? (Page: 244-245)

Shoes & Shoeing - USPC Manual - C Level

1. What does a farrier use the nippers for? (Page: 254-255)
2. What is another name for the farrier tool called the 'buffer'? (Page: 254)
3. What tool does a farrier use to turn or cut the clenches when she removes the old shoe? (Page: 254)
4. Why would you use a rim shoe? (Page: 259)

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5. After making a new shoe, what is the farrier's next step? (Page: 255)
6. What is a FULLER? (Page: 259)
7. What tool does a farrier use to pry off the old shoe? (Page: 253-255)
8. Is rasping the hoof to fit the shoe a good shoeing practice? Why or why not? (Page: 255-258)

Bandaging - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Describe what a correctly applied bandage looks like. (Page: 265-266)
2. How long should the wraps be for a stable bandage? (Page: 270)
3. What must you never do to be safe when you apply a bandage to a horse's leg? (Page: 272)
4. How long should the wraps for a shipping bandage be? (Page: 267)
5. How often should a stable bandage be removed and reset? (Page: 270)
6. A shipping bandage must cover and protect what parts of a horse's body? (Page: 266)

Lameness - USPC Manual - C Level

1. A curb is an injury to what part of a horse? (Page: 329)
2. What causes RINGBONE in a horse? (Page: 327-328)

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3. What condition does a horse have when the cartilage of the coffin bone turns to bone? (Page: 328)
4. What is the name for a bony lump or growth in the pastern, just above the coronary band? (Page: 327-328)
5. What types of problems would a horse with sickle hocks be more likely to develop? (Page: 328-331)
6. Low ringbone usually occurs in horses with what conformation? (Page: 327-328)
7. Your pony doesn't want to put any weight on her front feet and her hooves are hot. What is most likely to be wrong? (Page: 222-223)
8. Describe where a bowed tendon is located. (Page: 326)
9. Spavins would be found where on a horse? (Page: 330-331)
10. What conformation fault makes a horse more likely to get a bowed tendon? (Page: 326)
11. Where would SIDEBONE be found on a horse? (Page: 328-329)
12. If your horse's tendon sheath above the point of the hock is swollen, what is this most likely to be? (Page: 331)
13. What is a cool, soft swelling on the front of the hock most likely to be? (Page: 331)
14. What is a soft swelling on the front of the hock called? (Page: 330-331)

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15. What type of lameness occurs in the sensitive structures lining the walls of the hoof?
(Page: 222-224)

Sickness and Disease - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Lack of coordination, changes in respiration and diarrhea are all possible signs of _____ in a horse. (Page: 167-170)
2. List the common diseases that vaccinations can be given to your horse to help protect against these diseases? (Page: 207)
3. What causes Tetanus? (Page: 216)
4. What causes equine influenza or "flu"? (Page: 217)
5. What disease can a horse get if organisms in the soil work their way into a puncture wound? (Page: 216)
6. Which disease is characterized by yellow, pussy nasal discharge and abscesses?
(Page: 217)
7. A Coggins test detects antibodies that are formed when a horse has what disease?
(Page: 219)
8. What condition or disease might a horse have developed if a he becomes stiff and short strided in both hind legs? (Page: 190)
9. What is tetanus (lockjaw) caused by? (Page: 216)
10. Name several diseases that mosquitoes transmit to horses. (Page: 218)
11. What is HEAVES and what are other names for it? (Page: 224)

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12. What is STRANGLES and how it is transmitted? (Page: 216-217, 230)

13. A D Pony Clubber comes to you in a panic. Her horse won't move and is sweating profusely (a lot). When you see the horse you see that it tries to urinate, with difficulty, and the urine is very dark. What should you do and why? (Page: 189-191, 221-222)

Wounds - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Give examples of wound types and/or locations that are serious enough that they should be treated by a veterinarian. (Page: 229)

2. Describe a LACERATION. (Page: 230)

3. What skin disease is often found on the horse's back where the skin has chapping and scabs? (Page: 226)

4. What type of wound is most likely to lead to TETANUS? (Page: 230)

5. SCRATCHES, RINGWORM and RAINROT are all examples of _____ . (Page: 226-227)

Colic - USPC Manual - C Level

1. List the primary causes of colic in horses? (Page: 219-220)

2. What causes flatulent colic? (Page: 219)

3. The most common cause of serious colic is damage done by internal parasites, especially which type? (Page: 209)

4. Which type of colic occurs when a horse's bowels become twisted? (Page: 220)

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5. You suspect that your horse has colic and have called a vet. What should you do while you are waiting for the vet to arrive? (Page: 221)

Parasites - USPC Manual - C Level

1. What type of internal parasite might your pony have if he rubs his tail? (Page: 210)
2. _____ are small, sticky yellow things that are about the diameter of a pencil lead, found on a horse's legs that should be removed. (Page: 210)
3. What is another name for large strongyles? (Page: 209-210)
4. What are bots? (Page: 210)

Feed - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Describe the difference in nutritional values between grass and legume hays. (Page: 195)
2. What is the same about high quality alfalfa hay and soybean meal? (Page: 191-192)
3. Give several examples of trace minerals that are needed in a horse's diet. (Page: 194)
4. In nutrition, what are A, D, E and K? (Page: 192-193)
5. List the main varieties of legume hay. (Page: 195)
6. List the three different forms that oats can be fed in. (Page: 196)
7. Niacin, thiamine, riboflavin and biotin are all _____. (Page: 193)

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8. One pair of minerals is important not only for the amounts in a horse's diet, but the RATIO (relative amounts) of the two. Name these two minerals. (Page: 194-195)

9. What damage can happen to your horse if he is fed too much protein? (Page: 191)

10. What must you be sure to do first before you feed sugar beet pulp to your horse? (Page: 197)

11. What type of feed has the most energy per pound? (Page: 197)

12. What condition results from resting a fit horse without reducing his grain ration? (Page: 189-191, 221-222)

13. What nutrient doesn't have to be broken down or changed by the horse's body in order to be used? (Page: 188)

14. Which nutrient is the source of amino acids used by the horse? (Page: 191)

15. CELLULOSE, SUGARS and STARCHES are types of _____.
(Page: 189)

16. What can you add to a horse's feed that is an easy way to increase the amount of protein in the feed? (Page: 191)

17. What nutrients are the horse's primary sources of energy? (Page: 188)

18. Which grain is considered the safest to feed because it is the hardest to overfeed?
(Page: 197-197)

19. Why are corn and oats called concentrates? (Page: 196)

Stalls - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Give several examples of absorbent bedding. (Page: 158-160)
2. Give several examples of drainage bedding. (Page: 158-160)

Blanketing - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Which strap(s) do you fasten first when you put a blanket on a horse? (Page: 162-164)

Trailerling - USPC Manual - C Level

1. What are some things that you should do on a long trip with a horse? (Page: 261-263)

Leading & Lounging - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Describe how to use a longeing cavesson with a bridle and explain where the cavesson noseband goes. (Page: 283)
2. How would you use your voice when longeing for different transitions? (Page: 288)
3. What equipment and what attire for the handler is required for longeing? (Page: 281-284)
4. If you are longeing a horse to the left as you look at him, describe which hand holds what. (Page: 290)
5. What is the proper way to use a longe line, whip and side reins when longeing? (Page: 285-295)
6. If you longe a horse with a snaffle bridle only (no longeing cavesson), explain how the longe line/rein should be arranged. (Page: 284)
7. Describe the correct way to use a longeing cavesson. (Page: 281-284)

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8. How long should you longe your horse if he is in very soft condition? (Page: 287)
9. When would it NOT be a good time or condition to longe a horse? (Page: 279-280)

Aids - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Describe the correct way to apply a half-halt. (Page: 106-107)
2. What specific part of a rider's body are rein aids given with? (Page: 103-106)
3. OPENING, DIRECT, BEARING and INDIRECT are all types of _____.
_____. (Page: 104-106)
4. What is the most important GUIDING aid? (Page: 58)
5. When might you use a LEADING REIN? (Page: 104)
6. List several reasons why you would use a half-halt when riding. (Page: 106)
7. List several reasons why a horse may resist a bit. (Page: 102-103)
8. List several reasons why you might wear spurs while riding. (Page: 8)

Flatwork - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Describe how to ask for a reinback. (Page: 118-119)
2. Describe how you would sit in a correct 'basic balanced position' for riding on the flat.
(Page: 5)

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3. How long do you hold a correctly applied half-halt? (Page: 106-107)
4. In lengthening the stride in the trot, how should the horse's rhythm and tempo change? (Page: 111)
5. What is a major benefit of using trotting poles and gymnastics? (Page: 70)
6. When describing a horse's way of going, what is rhythm? (Page: 61)
7. Describe a correctly performed leg yield. (Page: 117-118)
8. Describe a horse that has "free forward movement". (Page: 15)
9. Describe how the horse's legs move when performing a correct reinback. (Page: 118-119)
10. What should you do immediately after a reinback? (Page: 118-119)
11. What would be a good distance between trot poles for LARGE horses? (Page: 30)
12. Describe your body position when you are in a good galloping position. (Page: 138-139)
13. What single word is generally used to describe the energy of a horse's movement? (Page: 74)
14. A correct leg yield can be done at what two gaits? (Page: 116-118)
15. Under what ground conditions should you ride more slowly than usual? (Page: 81-82)

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16. What aid would you use to correct your horse if she swerves to the right during gymnastic jumping on a grid? (Page: 33-34)

17. What one-word term is used to describe the link between the rider's hands and the horse's mouth? (Page: 13)

18. In riding through corners your horse tends to fall out on his outside shoulder. What should you use to correct this? (Page: 110)

Jumping - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Compared to other types of jumps, how hard is a parallel oxer to jump? (Page: 34-35)

2. Describe an "ascending oxer" jump. (Page: 35)

3. Describe the correct way to jump over a ditch. (Page: 92-93)

4. Describe the proper rider position when jumping downhill. (Page: 89-90)

5. If all of the jumps are the same height, which type (shape) fence would be easiest for most horses to jump? (Page: 34-25)

6. List several factors in determining the correct distance between fences for gymnastic jumping? (Page: 29-33, 71-77)

7. Name the different types of oxer jumps. (Page: 34-35)

8. What is the name of a spread fence where the rails on the front and back standards are the same height? (Page: 35)

9. What type of release is the same as jumping on contact or jumping out of hand? (Page: 69-70)

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10. Where (distance and location) should a placing pole should be put for a jump? (Page: 77)
11. Where is the correct take-off spot or zone located for a three foot vertical jump? (Page: 75-77)
12. Compared to the normal jumping position, describe how your hip angle should be when jumping uphill. (Page: 91)
13. What is a good distance for a ONE STRIDE combination for a horse? (Page: 136)
14. What is a good training method to help a horse take off from the correct distance in jumping? (Page: 77)
15. In gymnastic jumping the distance from the last trot pole to the base of the first jump should be _____. (Page: 30)
16. What is a good distance between trotting poles for average to large-sized horses? (Page: 30)
17. What is the closest safe takeoff distance for a three foot vertical jump? (Page: 75-76)
18. What is the most difficult type of stadium fence to jump? (Page: 34-35)
19. What reasons could easily cause a horse to refuse or run out at jumps? (Page: 150-151)
20. When riding in the open, what situations and/or conditions would make a jump more difficult or less inviting for a horse? (Page: 90-92)
21. How does jumping grids without stirrups help your riding? (Page: 128)

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22. If a rider is jumping "behind the motion", what could she be doing wrong? (Page: 127)

23. What changes do you need to make in jumping as you jump higher and higher fences? (Page: 75-77)

24. What is the best kind of fence to use in gymnastic grids of multiple bounces? (Page: 72-73)

25. You're helping teach a group of D-3's to jump over small ditches. One thing to be sure to tell them is _____. (Page: 93)

Cross Country - USPC Manual - C Level

1. In your C-3 test you had to demonstrate knowledge of pace in riding in the open. One pace you had to know was 350 meters/minute. This is the same as 21 kilometers/hour or 12 miles/hour. To achieve this pace what gait would you use? (Page: 142)

2. At what gait should you approach an uphill jump in cross country? (Page: 146-147)

3. Describe the proper body position of a rider who is jumping downhill over a moderate drop. (Page: 90-91)

4. Under what conditions should you slow your horse down while riding on a cross country course? (Page: 140-141)

Teaching - USPC Manual - C Level

1. Why is it important to "practice what you preach" in safety and horse handling when teaching a group of D's? (Page: 308)

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