

2003

Written Test

Study Guide

USPC Manual

D Level

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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 - D Level

1. Describe the CORRECT way to adjust your girth on the left side while mounted. (Page: 87)
2. What is on the label attached to the inside of a riding helmet that shows that it has been made according to special safety rules and has been tested? (Page: 8)
3. What position should the safety bars on your saddle be in when riding? Why? (Page: 261)
4. FILL IN THE BLANK: Pony Club requires that you have the "ASTM/SEI" label attached to your _____. This indicates that it was made to meet certain safety standards and has been tested. (Page: 8)
5. If a rider falls during a lesson and you are there to help, what should you do? (Page: 99)
6. ASTM/SEI are letters that show that you have the correct Pony Club approved _____. (Page: 288 & 290)

Parts of the Horse - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Where is the horse's ELBOW located? (Page: 231)
2. Where is the horse's GASKIN? (Page: 231)
3. Which part of the horse is closest to the CROUP? (Page: 231)
4. Name the parts of a pony's leg in order starting at the hoof. (Page: 231)
5. Where is the horse's POLL? (Page: 231)

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6. Where is the horse's STIFLE located? (Page: 231)

7. Which parts of the pony comes in contact with the bridle while it is being worn? (Page: 272)

8. Name the parts of the pony in front of the withers. (Page: 231)

9. The CLEFT, BAR, FROG, and WHITE LINE are all parts of the horse's _____. (Page: 201)

10. What parts are on a horse's back legs that are not on the front legs? (Page: 231)

11. Where is the horse's WITHERS? (Page: 231)

12. Which part of the horse is on the back leg but NOT on the front leg? (Page: 231)

13. What are the parts of a pony's front leg. (Page: 231)

Breeds / Colors / Markings - USPC Manual - D Level

1. If your mount measures 11 hands, would you call it a horse or a pony? (Page: 235)

2. What breed of a pony is about the size of a Welsh pony and has the color of an Appaloosa? (Page: 242-243)

3. What is a horse with large, irregular patches of white and any other color EXCEPT BLACK called? (Page: 233)

4. What is the tallest height a mount can be and still be considered a "pony"? (Page: 235)

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5. A pony with a REDDISH-BROWN body and a BLACK mane, tail, legs, muzzle and ear tips would be called _____. (Page: 232)
6. Horses and ponies are measured in "hands". How many inches is there in ONE hand? (Page: 235)
7. A pony with a reddish body with the SAME color tail, mane and legs is called a _____. (Page: 232)
8. Describe a BLUE ROAN. (Page: 232)
9. Draft horses are classified as _____. (Page: 241)
10. Name the pony breeds. (Page: 240-242)
11. STAR, SNIP, BLAZE and STRIP are examples of _____. (Page: 233)
12. What markings would be found on a pony's legs and feet? (Page: 234)
13. Which pony BREED originated in Ireland? (Page: 242)
14. When the neck of the horse is short and thick it is called _____. (Page: 244)

Gaits - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Which gait does NOT have a moment of suspension? (Page: 236-239)
2. Which gaits have FOUR beats? (Page: 34, 236-239)

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3. At which gait does a pony move his legs in diagonal pairs (for example, the LEFT FRONT and RIGHT HIND would be a diagonal pair)? (Page: 59, 237)
4. What gait is a horse traveling at when his diagonal legs (left front and right hind; right front and left hind) hit the ground at the same time? (Page: 237)
5. What is the ENERGY that a horse creates and uses called? (Page: 75)
6. A horse is traveling at a four-beat gait at about 15 miles per hour. What is the gait called? (Page: 239)
7. How many beats are in a walk? (Page: 236)
8. Increasing and decreasing your pony's speed without changing gait is called _____ . (Page: 105)
9. What is the name of the four beat gait with suspension (the pony is up in the air with no feet on the ground between strides)? (Page: 239)

Attire - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Describe FORMAL ATTIRE. (Page: 290)
2. Is it proper Pony Club attire to wear garters (leather knee straps) with breeches? (Page: 289)

Tack - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Describe the proper way to clean your tack. (Page: 256-258)
2. List the parts of a saddle. (Page: 259)

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3. Name an important TOOL used to make adjustments to your leather tack so it will fit your pony. (Page: 263)

4. Name the parts of a bridle. (Page: 248-249)

5. Sponges, warm water, leather cleaner, leather conditioner and glycerin soap are all used for _____. (Page: 256)

6. Stretched-out holes, cracks, dry rot, broken stitches, are all signs of _____. (Page: 260)

7. What should you do AFTER tightening the girth? (Page: 150)

8. When tacking up, what is the first piece of tack to put on your pony? (Page: 148)

9. Why is "English" tack used in Pony Club? (Page: 247 & 276)

10. Name the parts of a saddle. (Page: 248)

11. What should you use to clean the dirt and sweat off your tack? (Page: 257)

12. According to the USPC Manual of Horsemanship, Vol. 1, when should you oil your tack? (Page: 257)

13. After cleaning tack and oiling it with some type of conditioner, the pores of the leather should be sealed in order to protect it. What is used to seal the pores? (Page: 256-258)

14. When you are using the correct size girth and you have it tightened properly, how many holes above and below the buckles should there be? (Page: 266)

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15. Which parts of the saddle are completely underneath the saddle flap? (Page: 248)

16. In order to comply with USPC safety standards, bridles and halters that are made of a synthetic material such as nylon instead of leather must _____. (Page: 279)

17. On a bridle the reins are attached to the bit. What other part of the bridle is also attached directly to the bit? (Page: 249, 272)

18. WESTERN, FLAT, AUSTRALIAN STOCK and RACING are all types of _____. (Page: 276)

19. What is the purpose of a breast plate? (Page: 272)

20. When you inspect your tack, what should you check for? (Page: 258-261)

21. Where is the correct position for a cavesson noseband? (Page: 272)

Bits & Bitting - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Describe a snaffle bit. (Page: 250)

2. SNAFFLE, KIMBERWICK and PELHAM are all types of _____. (Page: 250-252)

3. Which bit uses double reins? (Page: 252)

Grooming - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Short bristles set close together used to remove dirt, dust and scruff (dried sweat and dandruff) from the coat and skin. What grooming tool does this describe? (Page: 170)

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2. What do you need to do on a regular basis to your horse to promote good circulation of the blood and check the horse over for injuries or skin problems? (Page: 168)
3. What grooming tool do you use to squeeze most of the water out of the coat of a wet pony? (Page: 164)
4. When grooming your pony, which tool should you use FIRST? (Page: 170)
5. When you pick up a pony's foot to clean it you should hold it by the _____.
(Page: 202)
6. When you pick up your pony's foot, which way should you be facing? (Page: 201)
7. Which grooming tool is used to to loosen caked mud and dirt from the pony's coat?
(Page: 169)
8. A horse that is kept at pasture and not ridden every day should still have what one grooming thing done on a daily basis. What is it? (Page: 173)
9. Describe the correct way to use a rubber curry comb. (Page: 171)
10. What do you use a METAL curry comb for? (Page: 169)
11. When you are cleaning the pony's feet you should pick up each foot and hold it by the _____.
(Page: 204)

Condition - USPC Manual - D Level

1. The state of a horse's health and fitness is called _____. (Page: 195)
2. How can you tell that your pony has cooled out enough after work to be put back in his stall? (Page: 166 & 167)

Shoes & Shoeing - USPC Manual - D Level

1. What are clinches (or clenches)? (Page: 207)
2. The clenches have risen and you hear clicking when your horse walks on a hard surface. What is this a sign of and what should you do? (Page: 207)
3. What problems can happen if a pony's hooves are allowed to grow too long? (Page: 205)
4. How often should your pony be checked by a farrier (horse shoer)? (Page: 206)

Bandaging - USPC Manual - D Level

1. SHIPPING, STABLE, EXERCISE and TREATMENT are all types of _____ . (Page: 216)
2. Which parts of a horse's legs are protected by a shipping bandage? (Page: 217)
3. They protect the horse's legs from the heels & coronet band up to the hock & knee. They must be well padded to protect against bumps & scrapes. They must be firm & snug to support tendons. They should always be used when trailering. What are they? (Page: 217)

Vices - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Sometimes they seem to be caused by boredom, excitement, jealousy, nervousness or a lack of some vitamins or minerals. They usually occur in stabled horses and can become strong and unhealthy habits. What are they? (Page: 180-182)
2. Name the different stable vices. (Page: 182)
3. When someone says that a horse is BARN SOUR, what does that mean? (Page: 125)

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4. CRIBBING, WEAVING and WOOD CHEWING are all examples of _____ . (Page: 180-182)
5. What is cribbing and what problems are associated with it? (Page: 181)

Lameness - USPC Manual - D Level

1. What is the best gait to use to detect lameness and to determine which leg is lame? (Page: 213)
2. For what reasons should you call your veterinarian? (Page: 210-212)

Sickness and Disease - USPC Manual - D Level

1. A vaccination against this disease should be given to a horse once a year. A booster shot may be necessary if the horse gets a deep cut or puncture wound. What disease do these shots protect against? (Page: 216)
2. For what reasons should you call a veterinarian right away? (Page: 211)
3. Which is the normal temperature range for a typical horse or pony? (Page: 210)
4. What diseases can your horse get vaccinations for? (Page: 216)
5. What is a sign that there is something wrong with your horse? (Page: 210)

Feed - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Are grass clippings good to feed to your pony? Why or why not? (Page: 186-192)
2. It comes apart in flakes. It can weigh 40-75 pounds. It should smell sweet. It can get moldy and then it is no good. What is it? (Page: 189)
3. A D3 Pony Clubber should know how much roughage and how much concentrate are in his/her pony's ration. Give examples of a CONCENTRATE. (Page: 190)
4. According to the USPC D Manual, are grass clippings from your yard a good feed for your pony to eat? (Page: 186, 192)
5. Explain the need for salt in a horse's diet and how it should be provided. (Page: 191)
6. Give three examples of a feed grain. (Page: 185)
7. Horses need it to keep proper chemical balance in their bodies. They lose a lot of it when they sweat. They usually cannot get enough of it from their grains and hay. It should always be available in their stalls and pastures. What mineral is it? (Page: 186)
8. TRUE OR FALSE: When giving your pony a tidbit you should hold the food in your fingertips so that the pony can bite off a small portion. (Page: 187)
9. What is the term used to generally describe rolled oats, cracked corn, and horse pellets? (Page: 185)
10. Why should you NOT feed your pony only one large meal each day? (Page: 192)
11. Can horses get enough salt ONLY from their hay and feed? (Page: 186-191)

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12. Grass, timothy, clover, alfalfa and sugar beet pulp are all types of _____ . (Page: 185)

13. Timothy, clover, Bermuda and alfalfa are all types of _____. (Page: 185)

14. What is the correct order for the feeding of grain, water and hay to a horse? (Page: 190)

15. What two things must always be available to pastured and stabled ponies? (Page: 193)

16. How high should a hay net be hung? (Page: 179)

17. How much water does a horse drink each day? (Page: 187)

18. List examples of feeds that are considered roughage or bulk. (Page: 185, 192)

Stalls - USPC Manual - D Level

1. A manure pile generates heat - a LOT of heat. What hazard does this present and what precautions should be taken? (Page: 177)

2. What is one recommended way to keep a horse from getting cast (stuck) while lying down in his stall? (Page: 177)

3. For safety, what should you do with stable cleaning forks and rakes when they are not being used? (Page: 177)

4. Why should you pile the bedding higher against the walls and in the corners of your pony's stall? (Page: 177)

Trailer - USPC Manual - D Level

1. When should you untie the horse's head when you unload a horse from a trailer? (Page: 227)
2. What is the first thing you do after leading your horse into the trailer? (Page: 225)
3. If you are trailering one horse in a double trailer, the horse should normally ride on the driver's side of the trailer. Why? (Page: 225)
4. What is the FIRST thing that should be done immediately after a pony has been loaded into a horse trailer? (Page: 225)
5. When unloading a horse from a trailer what should you do FIRST? (Page: 227)

Leading & Lounging - USPC Manual - D Level

1. When you approach a pony in a stall, paddock or pasture, what should you ALWAYS do? (Page: 132, 134)
2. Describe the proper way to lead your pony. (Page: 136-137)
3. Describe the safest way to walk up to a pony. (Page: 132)
4. Describe the safe way to tie a pony. (Page: 142-143)
5. Describe trotting a pony "in hand". (Page: 139-140)
6. Where do you hold the lead rope while leading your pony? (Page: 136)

Preparing to Ride & After Riding - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Explain the proper way to do toe-touching exercises while mounted. (Page: 89)

2. When you untack your pony which part of the tack should you take off first? (Page: 156)

3. Each time before riding you should make sure that your saddle pad is straight, the girth is tight, the safety bar is open and all parts of the bridle are straight and buckled properly. Why do you need to do this?. (Page: 24-25)

4. FOOT CIRCLES, ANKLE STRETCHES, LEG SWINGS, POLL AND CROUP TOUCHES and AROUND THE WORLD are examples of _____.
(Page: 50-54)

5. TRUE or FALSE: When you adjust your stirrups while mounted on the pony you should take your feet out of the stirrups so that you can see what you are doing. (Page: 87)

6. What should you ALWAYS wear whenever you are on your pony? (Page: 284-286)

7. When a horse has done very hard work he may be hot and tired. He needs special care and attention right away. Should you remove his saddle right away? Why or why not? (Page: 166)

8. To make sure that everything is SAFE, just BEFORE you mount your horse each time you should do a _____ . (Page: 24)

9. What are the proper things to do when you are finished riding your pony. (Page: 26, 28)

10. To check stirrup length before mounting, make a fist, put your knuckles against the stirrup bar, then stretch the leather along your arm. The stirrup should reach to where on your body? (Page: 25)

11. What should be done for a hot, tired horse that has been working hard? (Page: 167)

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12. When you begin working your pony each time it is important to warm him up. You need to get his heart pumping strongly and his muscles loosened up and ready to work. Describe how to do this. (Page: 161)

13. When making an emergency dismount you will hopefully land on your feet. In what direction should you be facing? (Page: 97-98)

14. Before mounting your pony, what should you ALWAYS do? (Page: 24)

15. Describes what you do with your RIGHT hand (the one towards the rear of the horse) while mounting. (Page: 25)

16. What is the FASTEST and SAFEST way to get off of a moving horse? (Page: 97)

17. What should you do FIRST to do an emergency dismount? (Page: 97)

18. When mounting your pony, what hand (or hands) should you use to hold your reins? (Page: 25)

19. When you begin to mount your pony, which way should you face? (Page: 25)

20. When you dismount you should land on your feet facing which direction? (Page: 26)

21. When you are ready to mount your pony, describe how you should hold your reins. (Page: 25)

Aids - USPC Manual - D Level

1. In turning the horse to the right, if you squeeze with your right hand STRAIGHT BACK and not out to the side you are using a _____ . (Page: 07)

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2. The riders legs, hands, seat and voice are called NATURAL AIDS. Describe the proper way to use your aids. (Page: 35)
3. In turning a horse to the RIGHT, if you move your hand slightly out to the right side you are using a _____ rein. (Page: 195)
4. The rider communicates with and controls the horse with "natural" and "artificial" aids. Name the artificial aids. (Page: 105)
5. When you want your horse to canter, what leg aid should you use and where do you apply it? (Page: 62)
6. Describe a simple "seat" or "weight" aid. (Page: 107-108)
7. What are the signals called that a rider uses to tell a pony what he/she wants him to do? (Page: 34)
8. When you turn your pony to the RIGHT while riding, why should your OUTSIDE leg (the one that you are turning away from) slide back a little? (Page: 36)

Flatwork - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Another term for a simple step back is a _____ . (Page: 100)
2. Describe a POOR jumping position. (Page: 68)
3. Describe a proper working trot. (Page: 237)
4. TRUE or FALSE: A small circle is harder for your pony than a large circle. (Page: 58)

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5. What are you telling your pony to do if you sit deep and tall, take a deep breath, and hold your shoulders back and give short squeezes with both hands on the reins while you are riding forward? (Page: 43)

6. Explain the proper way to ride a pony down a steep slope. (Page: 80)

7. TRUE or FALSE: The best way to start a canter is from a very fast trot. (Page: 65)

8. When cantering a circle, the horse should be on the _____ . (Page: 102)

9. When riding a 20 meter circle, which two aids primarily control the speed? (Page: 102)

10. When turning your pony to the right while you are riding, where do you position your legs? (Page: 57)

11. While you are riding at a trot, what are you doing when you sit one extra beat and then continue posting (your rhythm goes up-down-up-down-DOWN-up)? (Page: 61)

12. Another name for rising at the trot is _____. (Page: 41)

13. Describes the proper position for your hands and arms while riding. (Page: 32-33)

14. What are the major differences between a gallop and a canter? (Page: 239)

15. What are the two ways to ride the trot? (Page: 39-42, 59-61, 99)

16. What is the name of the correct seat for riding a pony? (Page: 29)

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17. When a pony canters, his front and rear legs on one side reach out ahead of the other. What is it called when his RIGHT legs reach out ahead? (Page: 63)

18. When riding a horse in a circle to the RIGHT, where should your RIGHT (inside) leg be placed? (Page: 101-102)

19. While circling your horse to the RIGHT at the canter, his right front leg and his right back leg should reach out ahead of his left legs. This is called _____. (Page: 63)

20. While trail riding with a group, what should you do if you see the rider ahead of you put his hand up? (Page: 83)

21. Your _____ is the way you sit, your balance and the way you use your body when you ride. (Page: 49)

22. Explain what an UP transition is. (Page: 42)

23. To ride a sitting trot well you must be in balance, relaxed and _____. (Page: 99)

24. What is a CANTER DEPART? (Page: 61)

25. What is meant by the expression "changing the rein"? (Page: 10)

26. When you want your horse to turn to the RIGHT, what is the FIRST thing that you do? (Page: 36)

27. What is the size of a circle that takes up the full width of of the dressage ring? (Page: 101)

Jumping - USPC Manual - D Level

1. BASIC release, CREST release, SHORT release and AUTOMATIC release. All of these are ways to _____. (Page: 112)
2. Compared to when you are riding on the flat, how long should your stirrup leathers should be when jumping? (Page: 67)
3. The five phases of a jump are listed here in the wrong order: Takeoff - Flight (suspension) - Recovery - Landing - Approach. List them in the CORRECT order. (Page: 110-111)
4. What does it mean when a jump has a ground line (pole) on BOTH sides of the obstacle? (Page: 74)
5. What is meant by a GROUND LINE when describing a jump? (Page: 73-74)
6. What is the best position for you while riding your pony over ground poles? (Page: 46)
7. What should you do if your pony runs out to the RIGHT at a jump? (Page: 120)
8. You have set up a trotting grid of ground poles with a cross rail to jump at the end. If the ground poles are 4 feet apart, how far should it be from the last ground pole to the jump? (Page: 116)
9. When riding over a jump, why must you RELEASE the pony's mouth (give with the reins)? (Page: 70)
10. FILL IN THE BLANK: Whenever your pony jumps you must give him _____. This means that your hands let him stretch out his head and neck. (Page: 110)
11. Where should a pole that is used as a true ground line on a jump which is jumped from only one direction be placed? (Page: 74)

12. Where should you be looking when jumping your pony? (Page: 69)

Cross Country - USPC Manual - D Level

1. Describe how to cross the road when a group is riding along a public road. (Page: 221)
2. If you are riding in the open and your horse gets strong and hard to stop, what should you do? (Page: 125)
3. What rules do you need to follow when riding on private property? (Page: 84)
4. When riding down a hill, does it help your pony to lean back with your feet braced forward? Why or why not? (Page: 80)
5. When riding downhill it may seem natural to lean back and brace your feet out in front. This is NOT a good thing to do. Why not? (Page: 80)

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