



LEVEL 1
BEGINNING HORSEMANSHIP
(REVISED JULY, 2007)

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CLOSED BOOK EXAMINATION OPTION

It is recommended that this examination be taken under the supervision of UWES Personnel. However, a certified 4-H Levels Rater can also administer the examination. Furthermore, it is preferred (but not required) that this examination be taken at least one month prior to taking the riding test.

Once this examination is completed (and passed, which is 70%), this information needs to be given to the County 4-H Office so that the County 4-H Educator/Program Associate can enter this information into the computer, which then comes to the main computer at the State 4-H Office. This is important because in order to exhibit a horse at the Wyoming State Fair, the exhibitor must have passed Level 1 (either this option or the Workbook Option).

The exam will not be returned, but it will remain on file (for one month) in the County 4-H Office so that the Club Member can review if he/she wishes to. Furthermore, the examination can be taken as many times as needed to achieve a passing score.

Name of 4-H Club Member _____

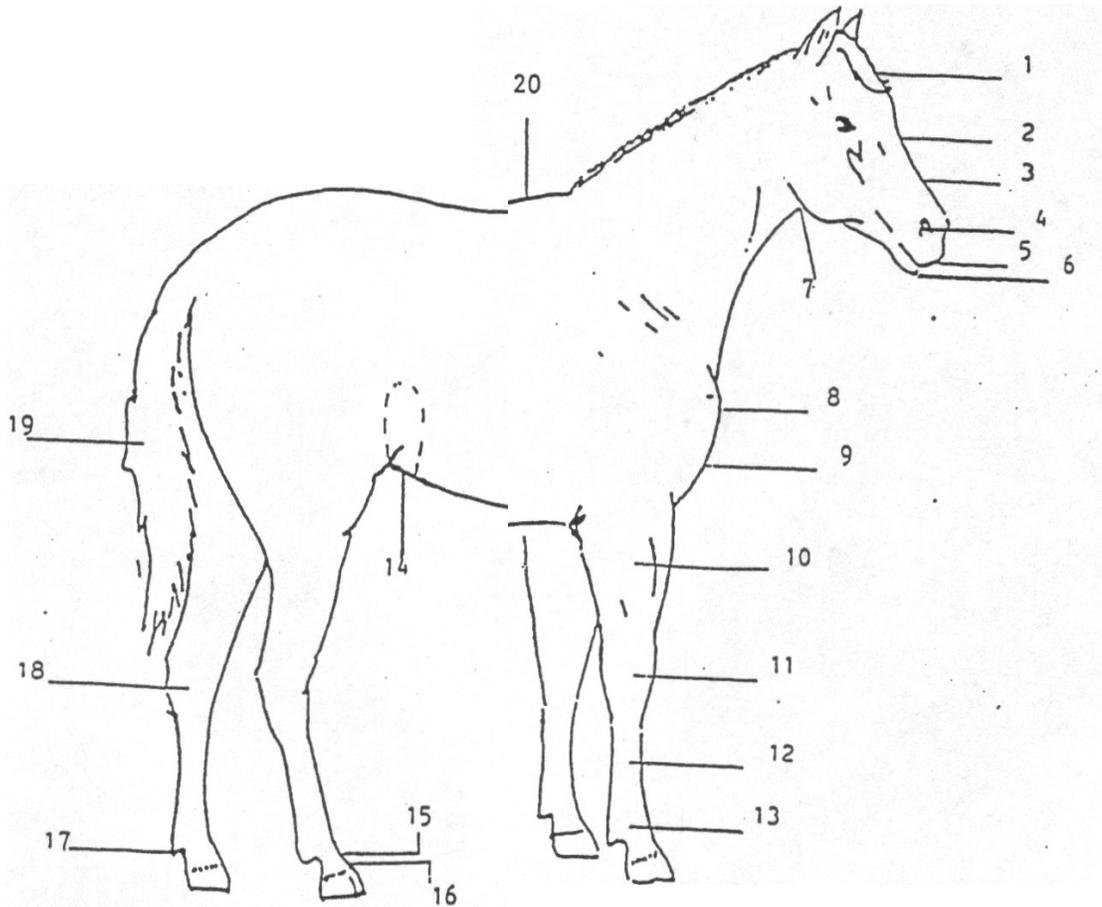
County _____

Name of 4-H Leader _____

Date that 4-H Member passed (at least 70%) this Examination _____

PARTS OF THE HORSE

Write the number from the picture on the line next to the word that describes these parts of the horse.



____ Ankle

____ Face

____ Forearm

____ Knee

____ Flank

____ Hock

____ Throatlatch

____ Upper Lip

____ Nostril

____ Lower Lip

____ Bridge of Nose

____ Tail

____ Forehead

____ Point of Shoulder

____ Cannon

____ Fetlock

____ Pastern

____ Withers

____ Chest

____ Coronet

Identify each of the markings (below).

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

j.

a



b



c



d



e



f



g



h



i



j



Bald Face

Coronet

Stocking

Pastern

Star & Strip

Star

Sock

Blaze

Strip

Half Pastern

For each of the diagrams, identify the labeled part.

ENGLISH BRIDLE

A.

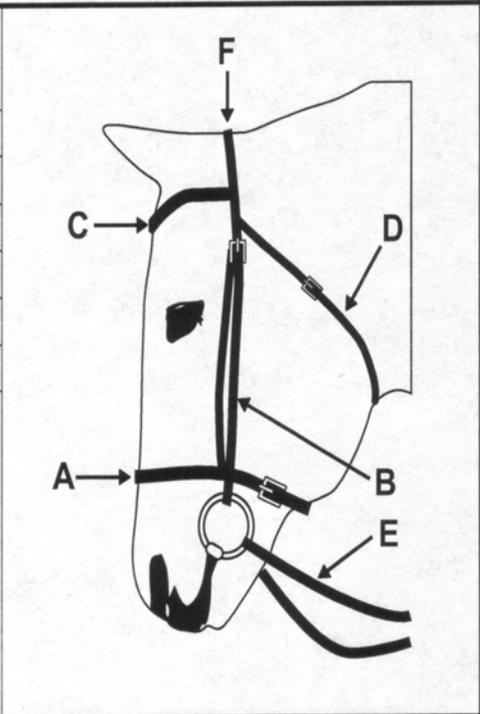
B.

C.

D.

E.

F.



ENGLISH SADDLE

A.

B.

C.

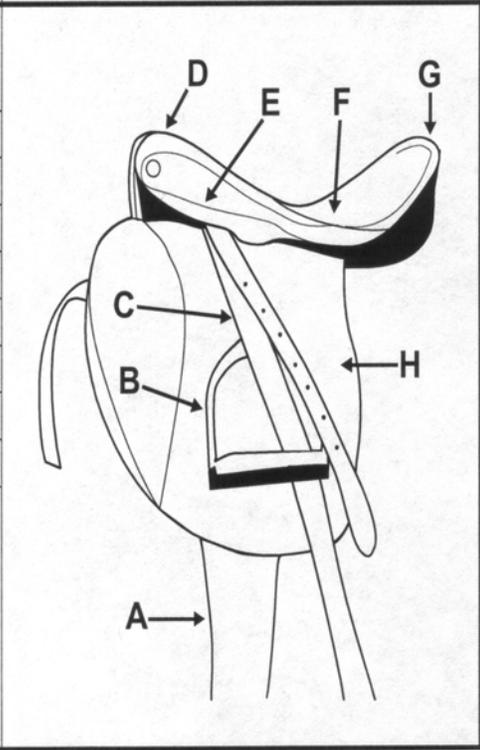
D.

E.

F.

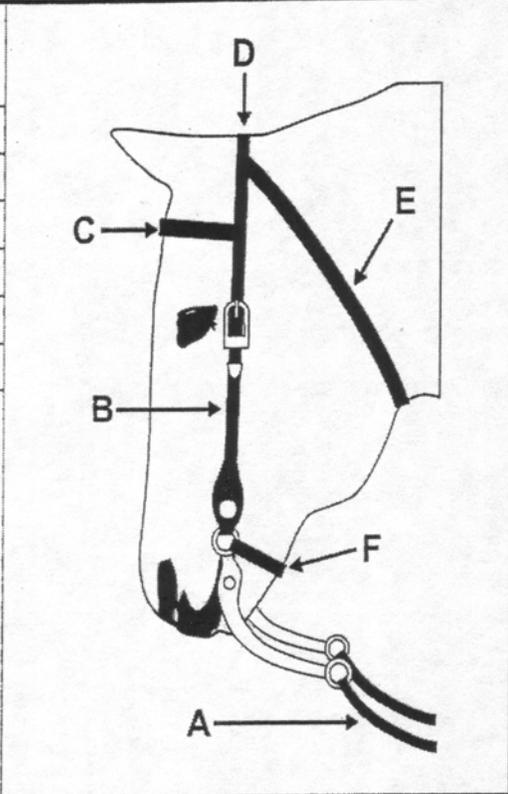
G.

H.

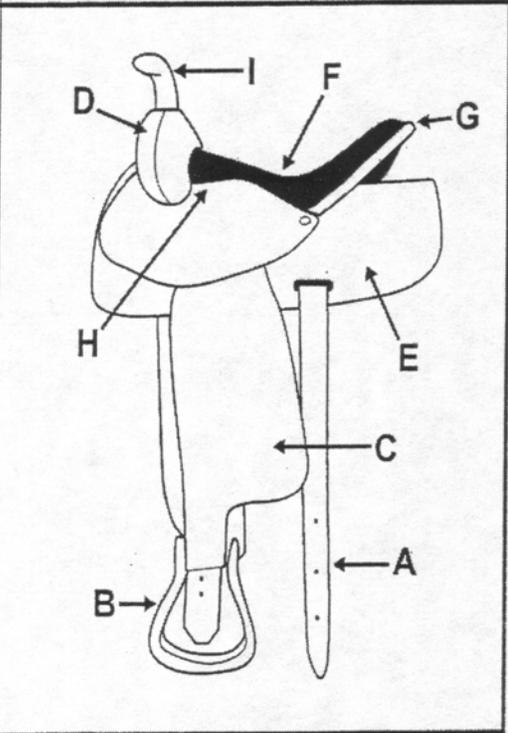


- Reins Browband Stirrup/Iron Cheek Piece Throat Latch
- Seat Crown Piece Stirrup Strap Saddle Fender Cavesson/Noseband
- Skirt Pommel Cinch Cantle

WESTERN BRIDLE
A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.



WESTERN SADDLE
A.
B.
C.
D.
E.
F.
G.
H.
I.



Reins
Seat
Horn

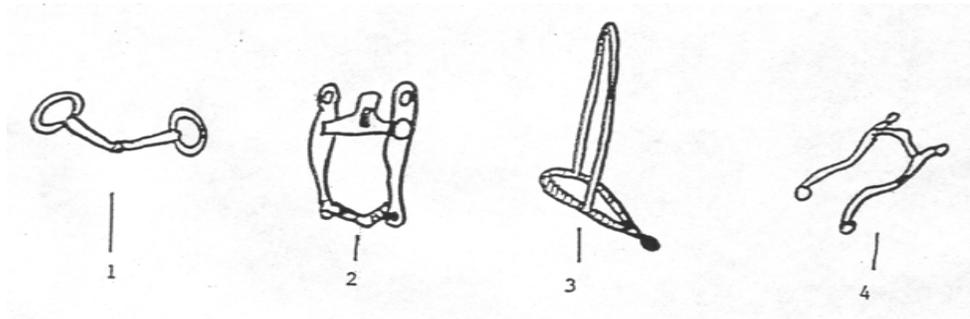
Browband
Crown Piece
Pommel

Stirrup
Skirt/housing
Skirt/Jockey

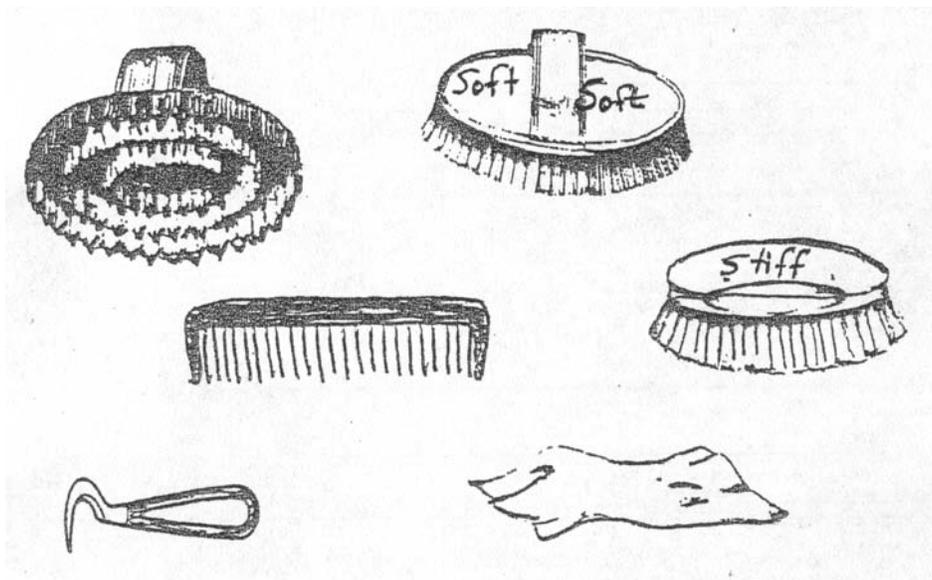
Cheek Piece
Saddle Fender
Cinch/Rear Cinch

Throat Latch
Curb Strap
Cantle

Please match the number of the bit with the correct word that best describes that bit.



_____ Bosal _____ Curb _____ Snaffle _____ Hackamore



What is the order of use of the items pictured above? (1) _____ (2) _____
 (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____

Please match the definition with the word that corresponds to it ...by placing the letter in front of the definition in the blank in front of the word that it matches

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ Appointments | A. A non-castrated male horse |
| _____ Bit | B. A horse under a year old, a newborn |
| _____ Breed | C. An animal with the same-breed parents that can be recorded in an association registry |
| _____ Castrate | D. The equipment and clothing used in showing |
| _____ Colt | E. An animal between one and two years old |
| _____ Dam | F. A female horse up to three years old |
| _____ Farrier | G. A measure of height; one of these = 4 inches |
| _____ Filly | H. The mother of a particular animal |
| _____ Foal | I. A weaned foal |
| _____ Gelding | J. The mouthpiece of the bridle |
| _____ Hand | K. A mature female horse |
| _____ Lead | L. To remove the testicles |
| _____ Mare | M. A horse that has been castrated |
| _____ Purebred | N. A male foal |
| _____ Stallion | O. A person who shoes horses |
| _____ Weanling | P. The first stride in the canter/lope |
| _____ Yearling | Q. A group of animals with common ancestry and with similar characteristics that are passed on from generation to generation |

True or False

Please circle either **T** (for true) or **F** (for false) for each of the statements listed below.

1. T F Horse Science deals with advanced topics like behavior and diseases.
2. T F The mane and tail of a chestnut horse are *never* black.
3. T F A bay horse has a reddish/yellowish body and will *always* have black points (legs, mane, and tail).
4. T F A slip knot should have the rope pass through the loop.
5. T F When bridling a horse, you should be certain the bridle is adjusted to the horse before you ride.
6. T F While leading your horse, you should always turn to the left and pull the horse towards you.
7. T F When mounting your horse, you should stand by the horse's hip....facing the head of the horse.
8. T F When dismounting your horse, your right hand should hold the saddle horn and your left hand should hold the reins.
9. T F Your hands control the hindquarters of your horse.
10. T F Your legs control the forward motion of your horse.
11. T F When backing, you should squeeze with your legs while maintaining light rein pressure.
12. T F When your horse is loping in a circle, the horse's legs on the inside of the circle should be leading.
13. T F A good stop is one that is balanced with the horse's hindquarters well under the horse's body.
14. T F When riding in a group, you should stay a good distance away from the other horses to prevent being kicked.
15. T F When trail riding, you should stop your horse only once a day and tie it up by the bridle reins.
16. T F You should groom a horse only after you ride.

Multiple Choice, please place the letter of your answer in the space in front of each statement.

1. _____ Racing horses that originated in England are:
A. Thoroughbreds
B. Quarter Horses
C. Appaloosas
2. _____ Horses with spots, a white circle around the eye, and striped hooves are:
A. Thoroughbreds
B. Quarter Horses
C. Appaloosas
3. _____ Horses that originated in the United States and are heavily muscled are:
A. Thoroughbreds
B. Quarter Horses
C. Appaloosas
4. _____ Horses that were developed for their speed are:
A. Quarter Horses
B. Paint
C. Arabians
5. _____ Horses that were developed for their color and/or color pattern are:
A. Quarter Horses
B. Paint
C. Arabians
6. _____ Horses that were developed for their “showy” qualities and/or “stylish” characteristics are:
A. Quarter Horses
B. Paint
C. Arabians
7. _____ An example of a draft horse is:
A. Saddlebred
B. Percheron
C. Morgan
8. _____ An example of a pony breed is:
A. Clydesdale
B. Pinto
C. Hackney
9. _____ When working around a horse, you should wear:
A. Boots or hard toed shoes
B. No shoes
C. Moccasins
10. _____ When approaching your horse, you should approach from:
A. At an angle
B. Directly from the front
C. Directly from the rear

11. _____ A good place to tie a horse is a:
A. Wire fence
B. Barn door
C. Corral post
12. _____ When tying your horse you should use a:
A. Slip knot or a quick release knot
B. Bowline knot
C. Honda knot
13. _____ When walking around a horse that is tied you should:
A. Walk under the neck
B. Step over the tied rope
C. Walk behind the horse and out of kicking range
14. _____ Your position when leading your horse should be close to:
A. Your horse's neck
B. Your horse's hock
C. Your horse's ribs
15. _____ What should you do with the excess lead rope when leading a horse:
A. Wrap it around your hand
B. Fold it in a figure 8 and hold in your hand
C. Let it drag on the ground
16. _____ When saddling a horse which of the following should *always* be fastened first:
A. Back cinch
B. Breast collar
C. Front cinch
17. _____ Beginner riders who do not know their horse should ride:
A. Alone
B. In an arena
C. In wide open spaces