**Part A: Grooming 10 marks**

1) (3 marks) (US D 168-169)   
To promote health; To maintain condition; To prevent disease; To ensure cleanliness; To improve appearance.

2) (4 marks) (MH 140,210)  
Picking out feet; Brushing down with the dandy or rubber curry comb to remove mud and sweat marks; Using the body brush or an old or soft dandy to keep the mane and tail tidy; Sponging out the eyes, nose, muzzle and dock; Too much grease should not be removed from the coats of the horses and ponies living out of doors, as it helps to keep them warm and dry, so a body brush should not be used on their coats.

3) (3 marks) (MH 210)  
To enable a horse to work in winter without undue distress; To maintain condition by avoiding heavy sweating; To permit a horse to work longer faster and better; To facilitate quicker drying off on return to work; To save labour in grooming; To prevent disease.

**PART B: Feed and Conditioning 10 MARKS**

1. (MH 158 – 162) (US D 192 – 193)  
- Feed little and often - closer to nature, helps keep the system full, promotes peristalsis and helps to prevent digestive disturbances  
- Feed regular hours - helps to prevent digestive disturbances and anxiety.  
- Feed good quality feed - prevents sickness, respiratory ailments, digestive disturbances; ultimately more cost effective, provides better nutrition.  
- Make changes gradually - prevents digestive disturbances  
- Feed according to age, temperament, and work done - ensures good weight, prevents waste of money through overfeeding, helps prevent illnesses such as laminitis, azoturia, etc.  
- Feed plenty of bulk - promotes good digestion and stimulates peristalsis.  
- Feed something succulent every day - provides variety and adds vitamins and moisture content; compensates for pasture.  
- Do not work fast immediately after a big feed - ensures that food will be properly utilized by the horse's system; prevents digestive disturbances  
- Water before feeding - water after feeding may cause feed to swell (digestive disturbances) or move feed through digestive tract more quickly (poor feed utilization).

2. (3 marks) (US C 196-7)  
Corn, oats, barley

3. (2 marks) MH 261  
a) exercise – regular walking, trotting several times a week for fitness  
b) work – schooling in supple rounded outline toning up back and neck muscles

4. (1 mark) (US C 241)  
Long slow distance work

## PART C: Conformation and Unsoundness 10 MARKS

1. (1 mark) (USPC C318)   
   Turned in, pigeon toed, pin toed
2. (2 marks) (USPC C 322) (MH 414)  
   Bent or sickle, cow, bowed,
3. (2 marks) (MH 408)  
   Short stride, jarring action , reduced jumping scope and difficulty recovering in an emergency
4. (2 marks) (MH 384)  
   Windgalls, capped elbows, capped knee

**PART D: Vet and 1st Aid 10 MARKS**

1) (2 marks) (US D 214) Higher. Down

2) (3 marks) (US D 216) (US C 206-207)  
3 of Tetanus, Encephalomyelitis (EEE, WEE, VEE or sleeping sickness), Influenza (flu), Rabies, Potomac Horse Fever, Rhinopneumonitis, West Nile Virus, Strangles, EVA, Leptospirosis.

3) (3 marks) (US C 205)  
The horse’s vital signs (TPR), the symptoms or signs that let you know the horse is unwell, any questions you may need to ask.

4) (1 mark) (US C 222) Laminitis

5) (1 mark) (US C 230) Bruise

## PART E: Saddlery 10 MARKS

1. (2 marks) (MH288)  
Used principally for cross country work to act as a safeguard to secure the saddle should the girth break. Also used to prevent the saddle flaps slapping against the panel, or flowing upwards, when a horse is being lunged in a saddle but without a rider. They are also useful to secure a rug worn over a saddle when traveling by horse-box or trailer.

2. (3 marks) (US D 250)  
Snaffle, Pelham, Curb.

3. (3 marks) (US D 268-271)  
Answer should include description of fit of the bit, the noseband, and the throatlatch.

4. (2 marks) (MH 291, 293, 314-315)  
Crupper – used to stop a saddle or roller from slipping forward.  
Breastplate – to prevent the saddle from slipping back.  
Wither Pad – is used when the front arch of the saddle is too low, pressing down on the horse’s withers to reduce pressure.  
Neckstrap – its object is, in an emergency, to provide the rider with something to hang on to other than the reins and thus to lessen the risk of his pulling on the horse’s mouth.

**PART F: Stall and Stable 10 MARKS**

1) ( 6 marks ) (US C 155-156)

EARLY A.M.: Grain & check horse over from past night,

Feed & water - then turn out (clean stall if time)

Check outdoor water system, environment, fencing, gates, horses rugs if needed & prepare for the day

NOON: (if possible) - feed & check water ( if not possible ask parent, friend or neighbour to feed)

or - give extra piles of hay in am just before leaving

AFTERNOON: Check water & horse

Groom & ride or longe, cool off, groom & prepare rugs, horse for night

Clean tack and all equipment

Pick stall / paddock ( or clean if there was not time in am)

Feed, water & Grain

EVENING: Check horse for injuries or signs of discomfort/distress

Check Water

Feed

(obviously any other intelligent and logical answer should be accepted as long as no pertinent info has been overlooked)

2) ( 4 marks) (US C 158-9)

Type 1. ABSORBENT – shavings; sawdust; shredded paper; sand/dirt;

Type 2 DRAINAGE – straw;

Shavings: Ad: inexpensive, small or large loads Dis: availability, slow to decompose, storage

Sawdust Ad: inexpensive, small or large loads Dis: availability, slow to decompose, storage

Shredded paper: Ad: very absorbent Dis: hard to get, can't bed deep, turns to nothing when wet, expensive

Sand/dirt: Ad: available, easy to clean less going in manure pile Dis: expensive, can cause colic, frequent cleaning, not protective

Straw: Ad; clean, available, affordable, comfortable Dis; slower to decompose, harder to clean, horse may eat, storage, expensive

Rubber mats Ad: use less bedding, helps with concussion, clean, available Dis: expensive ( but usually one time expense) Rubber mats are not a bedding by themselves

Chopped Hemp: Ad: environmentally sound, easy to clean Dis: not easily available, could be expensive ?

**PART G: Foot and Shoeing 10 MARKS**

1) (6 marks) (US C 255)  
preparation, forging, fitting, nailing on, finishing.

1. (4 marks) (MH 227-229)  
   Plain stamped, hunter, rolled toe, anti-brushing, broad web shoe, grass-tip shoe, surgical shoe. See ref pages for more details.

**PART H: Miscellaneous 13 MARKS**

1. (1 mark) (US C 96) (MH 285)  
   Damage saddle tree, moves saddle
2. (3 marks) (US C 215) (MH 238)  
   Losing weight, reluctant to eat, food falls out of mouth, quidding, touchy on side of cheek, difficulties in putting on bridle, resistance to bit, discomfort with noseband
3. (1 mark) (US C 213)  
   Molars
4. (1 mark) (MH 238)  
   Partially-chewed food falling from the mouth while attempting to eat
5. (1 mark) (US C 106) (MH44)  
   Half halt, rebalancing
6. (2 marks) (US C 104)  
   Opening or leading, direct, indirect, neck or bearing,
7. (4 marks) (US C 3)  
   10-15 minutes at walk; - change direction frequently-circles, serpentines, figure eights, broken lines; - trot and canter in both directions, correct diagonals and leads; - post trot at first till back supple and springy; - work progressively, reducing circle size; - frequent transitions improve attention, balance and response