

1. How are bits used to communicate and control horses?	1. Pressure
2. Horses _____ to focus on faraway objects?	2. Raise their heads
3. What is a martingale used for?	3. To prevent the horse from raising his head too high
4. What kind of bit multiplies the pressure the rider puts on the reins?	4. Leverage bits
5. What is meant by a “direct pressure” bit?	5. A bit that puts the same amount of pressure on the mouth as the rider uses on the reins
6. If a horse does the same thing two or three times in a row, he is learning a ____.	6. Habit
7. What is the difference between a hackamore and a bit?	7. A hackamore applies pressure to the horse’s nose and chin instead of his mouth
8. After using tack you should:	8. A. Care for it B. Clean it C. Oil it D. Place it back where it belongs
9. When horses sweat they lose _____ and _____.	9. Water and electrolytes
10. What is the difference between a roughage and a concentrate and give examples.	10. Roughage: hay, grass Concentrates: grain Horses need a lot of roughages but not a lot of concentrates
11. Why are not all snaffle bits considered mild bits?	11. Because although only direct pressure is applied, bits such as a double twisted wire can still be harsh inside the horses mouth
12. T/F a bit with shanks, a curb strap, and a jointed mouthpiece is a snaffle bit?	12. False because shanks give a bit leverage